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ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,  
FROM  
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH  
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,  
BARRISTER AT LAW.

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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# ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1373.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρί chéδ, reachtmoḡat, a τρί.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Arḡ achaiḡ paoí i neccna, 7 i cḡabaḡ do écc.

Adam ó cianáin cananaḡ 7 Saoí Seanḡadha do écc i lior ḡabail.

Ionḡroḡiḡ do taḡoirḡ do ḡallaiḡ miḡe don Anḡoile. Ruaiḡri mac caḡoil uí ḡḡḡoil 7 a mac do maḡbaḡ dóib don cur ḡin, 7 Soḡaiḡe dá muinḡir imailli riú. Donnchaḡ ua ḡḡḡoil ḡo lion a ḡionóil oia lḡnḡian, 7 maḡbaḡ móri do dénaḡ laiḡ oḡra. Uḡcḡor do ḡoiḡiḡ do buain don áirriḡ iariḡin, 7 an maiḡm poiḡe ḡor ḡallaiḡ, ḡo ḡoḡḡaiḡ ḡe, 7 ḡur ḡḡaoineḡ ḡor a muinḡir.

Uilliam ḡalaḡún 7 Siḡḡiam na miḡe do maḡbaḡ le cenél ḡiachach 7 lé hua maḡleacḡoinn.

Mac an ḡearḡúm meic ḡeḡaiḡ do maḡbaḡ lá ḡoirḡealḡaḡ ḡuaḡ ua cconcoḡaiḡ ḡaon builli cloiḡm i cconmaicne dúna mḡoir (ḡarép ḡell do

\* *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

† *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his Irish Writers, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

‡ *As he was routing,* 7 an maiḡm poiḡe.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus:

“Donnchaḡ O ḡeḡḡail dá leanman, 7 mḡan do maḡbaḡ díb leiḡ, 7 en-ḡḡchur ḡoiḡe

dá maḡbaḡ ḡein, 7 ḡo buḡ maiḡm don ḡḡuaḡ aile aḡ muna beḡ in ḡoḡḡur ḡin: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot.”

‡ *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the State Papers, the following description of Kinel-



# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-three.*

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>s</sup>, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan<sup>t</sup>, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them ; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing<sup>a</sup> the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>r</sup>, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Connor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore<sup>w</sup> (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :-

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in breadth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley ; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country ; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

δέναν δοιβ αιρ, γ Sé ας τεαχτ α conmaicne cúile) γ é pén oimteacht  
 δαιμδεόιν αλορ α λάιμε ιαπριν ó na eapccapaid, γ é beó loiuidé. Ανδριαρ  
 mac cionaoiú do marbað doibrim ar haitle, iar na fágðail do toirpdeal-  
 bað aca i ngeall pe na poğa puargailte opagháil ar an tan po feallpao  
 pair pén poime.

δαρρδουβ ingean uí Ruairc bñ doimnaill mec tigfináin do écc.

Seaan mac conmapa artauireach [ápotauireach] cloinne cuiléin γ ταδς  
 ócc ó duprin do écc.

Saðb ingñ cathail uí concobair bñ plaitbñtaiğ uí Ruairc [do ecc].

Rağnaill mac corbmaic meğ Rağnaill do marbað la mac Meğ naicfó i  
 pell.

Maioleacloinn Connaçtach ó néill do écc.

Μαγιρτιρ Νιocol Μαğ techeadain oipicel cluana do écc.

δριαν óğ mac bpiain uí duðda do marbað la bairédachaið.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι céδ, Seachtmócchat α cñchar.

Senicm Sabaoir do marbað la mağ aongura.

Doimnaill ócc ó doçoptaiğ (.i. mac Seain) do écc.

Cucoicpide ócc mağ eoçaccáin tauireac cenél fiachach do marbað i  
 bpell ar noul dó lé heppucc na miðe go hát luain, γ an Sionnac mac mñráin  
 (do muincri uilliam dalaτύn) da marbað daon bñile pleiği, γ é pñn do çar-  
 painğ o apoile iar rin γ boill ðeacca do denam da corp α ccionaid α mίğmoma.

\* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kil-  
 maine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very  
 differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
 Ulster, in which it is entered under the year  
 1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe  
 was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and  
 makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on  
 the part of the Mac Feoraises. This passage is  
 very badly given by the Four Masters, who ap-  
 pear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws  
 of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his  
 way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly  
 assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dun-  
 more, through which he had to pass, by Mac-  
 an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was  
 determined to fight his way, and coming to per-  
 sonal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him  
 with one powerful stroke of his sword, and  
 then escaped from his assailants by the strength



from Conmaicne Cuile<sup>x</sup>), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded<sup>y</sup>. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duinnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Connor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge<sup>z</sup>, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-four.*

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge<sup>a</sup> was slain by Magennis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath: it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain<sup>b</sup> (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death."

<sup>z</sup> *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that "the literati were left *orphans* by his death." Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Τεαβόιν, α βύρε οἰγρε μεic uilliam do marbāð duib maine.

Μαῖθμ la Niall ó néill πορ gallaib, δαρ marbāð an Ríοipe ποιορεαχ, βοcρα na cairrge, an Sándalað, an buccað, 7 uilliam baile dalat ceann aimbéle epionn, 7 iliomad nað náiriméir.

Ταυcc mac Ruaidrí mic caítil ruaid uí concobair, δfghaðbor uí concobair do écc.

Μαοileaðloinn mac διαρματα uí feargail do dul ap coccāð ap an angale go muintir maolmorða do cup 1 naghaib gall. Ταcορ τριέν amnur do cup eatorpa 7 goill iar rin dáρ marbāð ποm 7 Socharohe oile.

Ταυcc ócc μαg pağnaill do lot ποpócορ do ποiğiv go nepbail de, acht níρ bpeap a deimn cia do telcc an τυpócορ. Μuintir birn dá cup πορ cloinn muipécstaiğ, 7 clann muipécstaiğ dá cup oppapom map an ccéðna, uair ap ctoppa baó iorğal an tan rin. Coccadh deρği tremioρíðe edip eolarcāib 7 muintir birn.

Cοpbmacc mac τομαltaiğ uí pñğail do marbāð.

Fearğal mac πλαtébstaiğ uí Ruairc do marbāð do pilib.

Τιğñnán mac bpiain meğ τιğeapnán do écc.

Μαοileaðloinn Ruad ó duibğñman paoi 1 pñcūp, 7 Mathğamain an chind mac doimnaill mic Muipécaptauğ uí Ruairc do comtuitim pé apoile.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Cpιορτ, mile, τpi chéu, pécctmogat, acúig.

Donnchadh caomanað mac muphaða piğ laiğñ do marbāð la gallaib 1 bpell iar ταδοιρτ δίοctaiépige dó go menic ποime rin oppa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "τpe. Mag Eóðagan do marbāð do.—MS. L."

<sup>c</sup> *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmund.

<sup>d</sup> *Bogsa na-Cairrge*.—Bocksa of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

<sup>f</sup> *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period aimbéle, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

<sup>g</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagitte*.

<sup>h</sup> *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuín, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.



Theobald Burke<sup>c</sup>, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsá na-Cairrge<sup>d</sup>, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat<sup>e</sup>, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland<sup>f</sup>, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maelmora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin<sup>g</sup>, and died of the wound; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn<sup>h</sup> charged the Clann-Murtough<sup>i</sup> with it; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais<sup>k</sup> and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-five.*

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain<sup>l</sup> by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

<sup>l</sup> *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "per Bulentam de Catherloch.—*O'Mulconry*."

<sup>m</sup> *Desolation*.—The literal translation is: "after he had often before brought extermi-

Ματγαμαιν mac μαγħναρα υι concobair do écc iar mbuaið nínið, 7 neangnamha.

Caírlén Ropa comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpðealbác puað ar imaille pe comadhaid oile.

Mac artain uirrí cenel ðaghartaioð do marðað 1 ðpell da bpaðair pén mac gille tépnoioð mec artain.

Μαιðm mór do taboirt lá Niall ó néll for gallaid dún da lðglað, dú 1 toprchoir Sir remur ðaile atha thío (no alahio) ðñ ionaid Rið Saxan, burpac camlinne, 7 iliomat nað náipimtear.

Cúulað mað maðgamna tánoiri oirðiall décc do cúirlinn.

Art mac mecc uioðr aon bá lán deneach 7 ðféle do écc.

Ðiapmaid mað paðnaill do dul ðionnraioð for corbmec ua mbirñ, 7 donnchað mac concobair an copáin do marðað don toirc rin, imaille pe hiliomat do ðaoimð oile imaille rin, 7 éðala mopa do ðenam ðoið [recte do].

Μαοileaðloinn ua domnallan ollam píλ muirpaðaið go paipðað le dán, 7 apð paoi Épionn beór ir in ealaðain céðna, décc ðpiolún.

Caippe, 7 eoðan, dá mac Mécc tiðeapnán do taboirt ionnraioðe for gallaid go líon a ttiolól. ðñ da muinrip pén do ðenam ðelle oppa, 7 dá cpec le gallaid ar ionmipar. Ðoill do épuinmughað ma ttiðceal iar na mbpaðh ðoið; clann mécc tiðeapnán, 7 cuicðñ ar pícið do maicð a muinripe do ðíðeannað ar én látoir annrin do gallaid.

Seappraioð mac giollananaom uí ðñgoil ððaððop tiðñina na hanðoile ar eneað, ar chpuð, ar áoiñðépaib, do écc iar mbuaið nonðta 7 naithriðe.

Sir emann albanac mac uilliam búpc do écc iar mbuaið naithriðe. Tomár a mac do gabáil tiðeapnair tap a ér.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

<sup>n</sup> *Mahon, the son of Manus*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. mac maðnaðra mic aða ðpeipnið.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

<sup>o</sup> *Roscommon and Ballintober*.—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

<sup>q</sup> *A great victory was gained*.—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 111.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

<sup>s</sup> *Camline*.—The only place of this name



Mahon, the son of Manus<sup>a</sup> O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Connor; and Ballintober<sup>o</sup> was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh<sup>p</sup>, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained<sup>a</sup> by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid<sup>r</sup> (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline<sup>s</sup>, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain<sup>t</sup>, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlín O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of *Fiolun*<sup>u</sup>.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh<sup>w</sup> Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

<sup>t</sup> *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

<sup>u</sup> *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

<sup>w</sup> *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

"Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Orccor mac Airt meḡ, uíðir do marbāð do cloinn donnchaíð méḡ uíðir.  
 Donnchaíð mac ταιḡ mic concóbaír an éopáin do marbāð la muinṭir bṛn.  
 Tomár mac feopair tiḡearna átha na Ríḡ, ḡ Seann mac lochláinn cḡn  
 a pṛne pḡn déḡ.

Cathal óḡ mac cataíl oḡ mic cataíl móir mic doṁnaill uí concóbaír do  
 marbāð la cloinn Riocairḡ, ḡ lochláinn mac donnchaíð uí duḡba do ḡabail  
 don cup pṛn.

ḡrian ó bṛiain tiḡearna tuasḡmuman do indarbāð la toirpḡdealbac mac  
 Muirceartaḡ, uí bṛiain, ḡ le cloinn Riocairḡ.

Coccað eitiḡ Ruairḡ ó concóbaír Rí connacṭ, ḡ Maolreacloinn ó ceal-  
 laiḡ tiḡearna ua Maine ḡur po ḡab ua concóbaír nṣṭe for uíð Maine.

Cathal mac Maḡnupa meic diarmada déḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, τṛι céð, Sechtṁocchat, a sé.

Ταḡcc ó Ruairc tiḡṣṛna bṛeṛne, aon lán deneac ḡ ḡpéle, dallac, ḡ doir-  
 dearcup, beṭṛn na mbṛeṛneac, ḡ leóman lethe cuinn décc. Tiḡṣṛnán a mac  
 do ḡabail tiḡṣṛnair bṛṣṛne na deóidh.

Αοḡh ó tuasṡil, tiḡṣṛna ua máil do marbāð do ḡallaibh.

Dalbāch mac maolacloinn uí ḡroin, ceann eniḡ ḡ eangnaíma laiḡion do  
 ḡuin da pṛop pḡrṛn, ḡ a écc po céðóir.

Αοḡh mac Seacain uí pṣṡḡoil do écc, ḡ bá tiopra ḡo ττοδṛύcταḡ a pḡle ḡ  
 a pṛairṛḡe do cliaṛoib ḡpionn ḡo coitcṡionn ó aoir a macḡhaṭta ḡo pṛn.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of pṡolún.

\* *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Níall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

† O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadæus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an iomaire collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oḡlaioṛ instauratur.—*Mac Fírb*. (MS. L. 1376)."

‡ *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of



Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin<sup>x</sup>, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murtough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Connor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died<sup>y</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-six.*

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail<sup>z</sup>, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh<sup>a</sup>, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

<sup>x</sup> Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imail. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

<sup>a</sup> *Dalvagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

béinn inġean doimnaill uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roirear do ua fířġail do écc iar mbuaio naithriġe.

Cuarne ua concobair failġi, dġasbor tiġearna uib failġe do écc.

Concobair ua bechán ġaoi Shíchnadha, Ceallać mac cġuicín ollam tuadmunan lé řínchar, Eóin ua Ruanađa ollam mécc aongura lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maolínġa ollam uí Caťain, Donnchać mac řirbiriġ dġġ-říncać, ġ Ruarcán ó haohmaill ollam uí anluam 1 noán do écc. Fíř tiġe aoiřheać coitćionn ġan diultać pé naon an Ruarcan řo.

Cumoiġi ó caťain tiġearna oipeachta uí caťain do ġabail do ġallaib 1 bġurc cúile Raťain, ġ a ćur dóib ġo Carraicc řearġura 1 nġemlib.

Coimćionol ġall miġe, ulać, ġ laiġġn dochum na hanġoile. Cġeacha řill do denam dóib iř in ćir. Ua fířġoil ġo líon a ćionóil dia řaiġiđřioim iarřin řoleiť, eoir ġallaib ulać ġ laiġean ġcā. ġur loircc a mbġuigh ġ a mbailte, ġur cġeac a cġřioća, ġ a iomřúć ar a haile ġo néđalaib aibli řo ġuaioh ġ corccur.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1377.

Aoir Cřiořt, mile, ćrři ćeć, Seachťmoghac, aSeachť.

An řeppucc ó ceallaig .i. earbacc Cluana řřita bġénainn, Seaan ó Rođacain comorba caillín řaoi coitćionn, ġ an Deccámac móř maġ muiřřiořa do écc. Isin Róim écc an deccánaigři.

Maimřřir Ģarra Ruaić do lořcać.

Uateř mac řir đauiť búřc, Doimnall mac řřġail mic An manaiġ uí ġallćobair, Searřřaić ó plannaccain taoipeac cloinne caťail, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí ćřřbaill tiġearna Ele, Diařřmaić bacac mac bġanain.

<sup>b</sup> *Béinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyn, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.”

Here he anglicises *béinn* as if the second *b* were aspirated.

<sup>c</sup> *Cooley*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O'Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

<sup>d</sup> *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O'Kane. This place was also applied to O'Kane's territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>e</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn<sup>b</sup>, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooley<sup>c</sup> O'Kane, Lord of Oriacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>d</sup>, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-seven.*

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan<sup>f</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a general scholar<sup>g</sup>; and Mac Morrissey, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach<sup>h</sup> O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbisý Tírfiachraíe et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Firb.* See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i ffríob-nac Morge pen," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Roocege, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

<sup>g</sup> *A general scholar*, ῥαοί κοινέσθην.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a ῥαοί, or gentleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Son of the Manach*.—Mic an manach, i. e. son of the monk.



ταοιρεαδ̃ corcachlañ, Pachtua mac daur̃th uí mór̃da, 7 ὅριαν ὁ πλατ̃εβ̃ρι-  
ταιḡ do écc.

Sluaig̃eas̃ la Riocair̃ a búrc̃ i cloiñd cuiléin 7 Cuilenaiḡ do tionol im  
Mac conmapa .i. mac inḡene uí dálaig̃. Ionnpaig̃iḡ do taboirt̃ dóib̃ ar  
cloinn Riocair̃d sup̃ cuip̃riod̃ maíom̃ oppa, dáp̃ map̃bas̃ Teabóid̃ mac uillicc  
ceann na ceth̃irne, ep̃i meic ὁ neoiñ, 7 mór̃án do maith̃ib̃ cloinne Riocair̃d  
ar̃ceana.

Ruair̃p̃i ὁ concobair̃ do tabart̃ maith̃ma i Roscommam̃ for̃ Mac uilliam  
búrc̃ 7 for̃ maoleac̃loinn ὁ ceallaiḡ tigeap̃na ὁ maine, oí map̃ map̃bas̃  
Rip̃r̃p̃i a búrc̃ .i. deap̃braḡair̃ meic uilliam, domnall mac Cat̃ail óicc uí  
concobair̃, Taḡs̃ óḡ mac taiḡs̃ uí ceallaiḡ, ua maiñoiñ .i. taoiρεαδ̃ rodam̃,  
mac dub̃gaill, gallocolaiḡ, 7 iom̃ad̃ oile naḡ náir̃im̃tiop̃.

Caplén leapa air̃d̃ abla do dénam̃ la Seaan ὁ p̃p̃r̃ig̃ail tigeap̃na na  
hAngoile.

Coccaḡ ed̃ir̃ mac diarmata 7 Ruair̃p̃i ὁ Concobair̃, ḡo ttainicc̃ deḡíde  
magh luip̃s̃ do milleas̃ 7 do lop̃ccas̃ ed̃ir̃ ḡop̃taiḡ 7 for̃ig̃neam̃a. Sochaiḡe  
do map̃bas̃ eatopp̃a leat̃ for̃ leiḡ. Síḡ do dénam̃ dóib̃ p̃ó deóid̃, 7 com̃h̃ta

<sup>i</sup> *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*,  
William the comely.

<sup>j</sup> *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the Lame.  
O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot  
Bacach died at Rome.

<sup>k</sup> *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is  
better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which  
it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been  
two days and two nights encamped in the terri-  
tory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before  
Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daugh-  
ter, assembled his forces to attack them. The  
passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of  
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the  
contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow  
to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac  
Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's  
three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clan-  
rickard, were killed."

<sup>l</sup> *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor.  
O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at  
Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county  
of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Main-  
nin, in the same barony, where he had a castle  
of considerable strength; and his territory ori-  
ginally comprised the greater portion of the  
barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of  
Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that  
Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in  
this engagement. The passage is given in Ma-  
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was  
fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac]  
William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince  
of Imaine, where Richard Burke, Donnell mac

William Alainn<sup>1</sup>; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh<sup>1</sup> Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne<sup>k</sup>, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin<sup>1</sup>, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh<sup>m</sup>, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhla<sup>n</sup> was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations<sup>o</sup> from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. *capti O'Mulconry*). Somarlius O<sup>g</sup> Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Cam, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farell et alii multi."

<sup>n</sup> *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Analie, was built by John O'Fferall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

<sup>o</sup> *Considerations*, *comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylorg was altogether wasted, spoyled, preyed, and

opaíail do mac diairmata do éionn na ríodha do déanán, 7 i nionas a díog-  
bála ó Ruaidrí ó concobair.

Mathgamain mac Seadain meic conmaíra do écc.

An dana Ríodrí do gabail ríogaichte Saxon .21. lún.

Tharraí do mac Andair uí Raíallair do marbair la cloinn an chaoic uí  
Raíallair.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1378.

Aoir Crioist, míle, trí cead, Seachmógaire, a hocht.

Cairbre ua feargoil Eppucc Ardachair, ealcuing congála an crábaí,   
Glún oileanna na heccno, Soitech déirene 7 daonnaíra epide, a écc ipin  
Róim iar mbreir buaíra do deaman 7 domán.

Mór ingean uí feargoil bín Mécc raíall .i. Diairmair, do écc, 7 a  
haonacul i ccluin conmaicne go honóraí.

Uater mac uilliam búre do marbair la muintir máille.

Feargal mag raíall do marbair la conn mac muiríraí meí raíall.

Giollacrioist ua Ruairc mac tigeanna breirne do éc.

Toirnealbac mac Suibne ardcónubal Connaíre, Tadec mac loclainn  
meí Conmaíra taoireac cloinne cuilén do marbair la mac ingine uí dálaí.

Domnall mág brádaí taoireac cúile brighín, 7 teallaí ccsraíall, Saol  
coitíonn, Seadan ó rialáin deíraí dána, 7 dubcblaí ingín Mecc raíall  
bín uí Maolmíadaí do écc.

Ionroigí do tabairt do mag raíall (gona bráirib 7 gona oireach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for condescending to that agreement before it was concluded."

<sup>p</sup> *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

<sup>q</sup> *Clann-an-Chaoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

<sup>r</sup> O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadai Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-delvachi óg O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"



Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace, and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.<sup>p</sup> became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich<sup>q</sup> O'Reilly<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-eight.*

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee<sup>s</sup> of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne<sup>t</sup>.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable<sup>u</sup> of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>x</sup>, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and people, by

<sup>s</sup> *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup> under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *High constable*.—*Arpoconrta* is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

"Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under that year.

<sup>x</sup> *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταῖς, do dá cloinn aodha, 7 d'fígal ó Ruairc) ar catál ruad̃ mac raḡnaill. Catál do tionol a comhbairtpeac̃, 7 a clínnadh (im diarmait mac diarmata) go hén ionad̃ ar a ccionnrom̃. Maḡm do tabairt doib̃ for macc raḡnaill. Fígal mág raḡnaill deighear rona ráib̃ir, 7 Mac Sínlaoid̃, Mac Giolla duib̃, 7 Soctaid̃ nac náirim̃tear do marbad̃ don imreapccain riñ.

Giollacriort̃ ó rḡingín ollam̃ cenél cconail̃ 1 ríncup do écc do fíolún.

ḡrian mac uídir .i. adbar tigearna fírmach, do marbad̃ la cloinn Airt̃ mēg uídir.

Fígal ua maolmíad̃aig̃ taoipeac̃ muintipe cḡballam̃ déḡ.

Tad̃g mac afohagáin ollam̃ breitḡm̃an iochtar connac̃t raoí gan mup̃rain gan oirbḡr̃naig̃, 7 fí r̃thige naoidead̃ coitcheiñ do ḡac aen do éḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST̃, 1379.

Αοιρ Cριορτ̃, mile, τρι chéd̃, Seachtmocc̃at, anaoí.

Eaproc̃b na mīde, .i. an faltach do écc 1 Saxaib̃.

Sémur ó conḡalaiḡ p̃riór daim̃iñr̃i, Flaithḡf̃rtach ó monḡáin Aipchin-deac̃ Ruir̃ airt̃ir̃ décc̃.

Pilib mac mocoil̃, .i. an dalatúnach t̃isḡr̃na iart̃hair̃ mīde décc̃.

Fíbir̃ig̃ mac fíbir̃ig̃ raoi ríḡhaḡa décc̃.

Dauid̃ ua duinñ taoipeach ua Riagáiñ do marbad̃ la mac ceapbaill uí duinñ.

Riocar̃b̃ mac cathm̃aoil̃ do marbad̃ la pilib mág uídir, tigearna fear manac̃, 7 la dom̃nall ua néill.

Maḡm na d̃pece do thabairt dua déill, .i. do mall mór ar pilib mág

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

<sup>1</sup> *Sons-in-law*, a clínnad̃.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

<sup>2</sup> *Fíolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

<sup>3</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicne.

<sup>4</sup> *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law<sup>y</sup>, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*<sup>z</sup>.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-nine.*

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach<sup>b</sup>, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath<sup>c</sup>, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne<sup>d</sup>, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach<sup>e</sup> was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord of Westmeath*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

<sup>d</sup> *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

<sup>e</sup> *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of



υἱοῖν, οὐ ἰ τορῆαιρ ταδῆς μᾶς υἱοῖν, δά mac meic maḡnypa, τοιρρδεαλβᾶc mac donnchaḡda mḡs υἱοῖν, ὀριαν mac meic Raḡt, ἡ μαιρῆcῑpῑac mac mḡl-  
chon.

Mac an cḡoḡch uḡ Raḡhḡllḡs do mḡrbaḡ la mac andaḡ uḡ Raḡaḡllḡs.

Cḡmapa ḡḡp, .i. Mac conmapa do mḡrbaḡ la a bpaḡḡpḡb ḡḡn tpe ḡḡll.

Cḡcḡnnacht mac ḡḡḡb mḡs υἱοῖν aḡḡar tḡḡḡna ḡḡp manach ap eḡneac  
ἡ ap uaḡple, do mḡrbaḡ la cloḡnn doḡḡnaḡll cloḡḡne ceallaḡh.

Maḡlmoḡḡa ὄḡ mac Maḡoḡlmoḡḡa ḡuaḡ uḡ concobaḡp (.i. ḡaḡḡe) do mḡr-  
baḡ la ḡallaḡb.

ḡḡḡḡḡala mḡḡn uḡ cheallaḡs bḡn meic uḡllḡam bḡpc do ḡcc.

Rḡḡḡḡḡp ua duḡḡḡḡn dḡcc aḡḡar ollaḡan ὄ Mame eḡḡḡḡ.

Uḡllḡam mac an ḡḡolla caḡc meic cḡḡbaḡll deapḡcaḡḡḡac ḡaḡḡḡḡ ἡ  
ḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1380.

Αοῖρ Cḡḡoḡt, mḡle, tḡḡ chḡḡ, ochtḡḡocchat.

Αḡ tabb mac dḡapḡḡḡḡa ḡuaḡ, .i. abb na tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡe ḡḡp loch cḡ, ἡ Doḡ-  
naḡḡ ua ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ leapḡḡa ḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡcc.

Seaḡḡ mac concobaḡp mḡc aḡḡḡa mḡc doḡḡnaḡll oḡc tḡḡḡḡḡḡa tḡḡe conaḡḡḡ,  
ἡ na mḡḡḡḡ ccoḡḡḡḡḡḡp dḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ulaḡ uḡle, ἡ a mḡc Maḡoḡleachḡḡḡḡḡ  
duḡ do mḡrbaḡ ἡ mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Cḡḡḡḡa Ruḡḡ, la τοιρρδεαλβᾶc mac nḡḡḡ uḡ doḡ-  
naḡḡḡ, la cloḡnn cḡḡḡḡḡḡ oḡc uḡ cḡncobaḡp; ἡ la mḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡuḡḡḡḡḡḡ ap amḡḡḡḡ  
aḡḡche mḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ la mac uḡllḡam bḡpc ḡḡp mac uḡllḡam uaḡḡḡḡḡḡc (Rḡḡcḡḡo

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fer-  
managh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county,  
sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in  
Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of  
Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1379. Henry O'Neale gave an over-  
throw to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach],  
where Teig Magwyr with many of them were  
killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan."

<sup>f</sup> *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-  
Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept  
of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony  
of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—  
See note <sup>d</sup> under the year 1377, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The  
name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

<sup>i</sup> *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of  
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as  
follows :

"Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed



where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich<sup>g</sup> O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gearr<sup>h</sup> i.e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen<sup>i</sup>.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly<sup>k</sup>.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died<sup>l</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.*

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach<sup>m</sup> (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

<sup>l</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo coesus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cuconnactus Maguir a Clann Donell Clonne Ceallarg coesus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

<sup>m</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

65) hī mbaile atha leatrain. Mac Siúrtáin deḡeṡpa tiḡearna atha lēchain, 7 Seon deḡeṡpa do mārbaḡh ann.

Ταὺς mac Muirceartaiḡh uí brian do mārbaḡ la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruaidri mac caṡail mic aḡḡa bḡeipnicch uí concobair do ṡeacht ap ḡḡeip ap muintir Ruairc, 7 a mārbaḡh la maḡnur ua Ruairc.

Μαιὸν μόραḡḡal do ṡabaip la mág aḡḡura, Art, ap ḡallaiḡ, 7 ap oirṡeaiḡ. O hanluain tiḡearna oirṡear, 7 rochaḡḡe móri do ḡallaiḡ do mārbaḡ don chur rin.

Αν μοιριτιμέραχ do ṡeṡt i neḡinn immaile pe moḡi chumachṡaiḡ (.i. ina lurtir). Uairle ḡaoidéal do dul ina cḡḡo mi rioḡḡaḡḡna eḡeann, .i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluain, ó fearḡail, ó Raḡallaiḡ, ó Maoilmuaḡ, Maḡ eochaḡain, an Sionḡach, 7 apoile raorṡlanna.

• Art mág aḡḡura tiḡearna ua neachḡac ulaḡ do ḡabail ṡḡé ḡeill hī ṡṡiḡ an moirιιμεραιḡ. ḡaoidil eḡeann 7 moḡan do ḡallaiḡ ḡḡin do ḡabail eccla ḡoime iarrin ḡa beirḡ ara ioḡt, ionnur ḡuḡi chuipḡṡe ḡompa ḡan ṡataiḡe do ḡenam air.

Art mac ḡḡaiṡ Caomanaḡ do mārbaḡ la ḡallaiḡ.

Μαιὸν μόρι do ṡabaip la hua nḡomnaill ṡoirḡḡealḡac ap concobair óḡ mac Seain mic concobair mic aḡḡa mic domnaill óiḡ, ap ua nḡochartaiḡ, ap clonn ṡḡuibne du in ḡo mārbaḡ moḡán dá maṡḡhīb. Oiar deapḡḡathar meic Suibne do ḡabail ann, .i. Eoin 7 Muḡchaḡ. Eḡala aiḡḡle do buain ḡíḡḡ deachaiḡ, ḡarḡ, 7 ḡéiḡḡ.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.



the town of Atha-leathan<sup>a</sup>, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach<sup>o</sup> O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer<sup>p</sup> came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Mageoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over. Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

<sup>p</sup> *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Αἰτ' mac gearailt mic tomáir Finn (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marbad la Mac Murchada ní laigín.

Sloigead la cloinn Muirceartaigh 7 la pilib ua Raigilligh i mbreinne uí Ruairc, 7 Tomáir macc dorchaib do marbad dóib. Ua Ruairc do breit oppa, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haimeonach iar brágbáil coda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachuib dóib.

Cian mac Ruairí uí éiribail adbar d'fheoirigh epíche éle do marbad daoib mac Muirceartaigh uí maolmuaib dunchur roighe.

Sloigead lair an Moirtemírach go hultuib gur millead dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toirce rin lair eirir ecclair, 7 túait, an uirnaide, domnac mór, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg maz carthaigh, Enrí mac domnaill uí fíngail, Aodh mac muirceartaigh muimnigh meθ Eochagáin, 7 Domnall mac dauid meθ Eochagáin déθ.

Domnall mac briain uí dubda tigeapna ua ffríacrach, 7 ó namalgaib pear coranta a epíche daimeoin gall 7 gaoideal batap ina agaid do éθ ina baile buddéin an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruairí do gabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitte*.

<sup>s</sup> *Urnaidhe*, sometimes written Earnaidhe; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

<sup>u</sup> *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

<sup>v</sup> *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's sec, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghgan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

<sup>w</sup> *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Firb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the



Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough<sup>a</sup> and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin<sup>r</sup>.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe<sup>s</sup>, Donaghmore<sup>t</sup>, Errigal<sup>u</sup>, Clogher<sup>v</sup>, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town<sup>x</sup> on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duald Mac Firbis, he reigned but thirty-six years.

<sup>x</sup> *His own town.*—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note <sup>r</sup>, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momoniæ tributa et munera .i. cíor 7 comáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb.*”

“Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc tamnaide, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Magnus filius Tadæi O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadæi filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Muinnig O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*”

“O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Firb.*”

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρὶ χέο, ochtíocchat, a haon.

Dealb muiré chille móire i nuib bpiúin do labairt co hiongnat.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð muirínig uí éallaiḡ tigeapna ó maine aon òuine ro ba mó clú, aipeam, ḡ oirpdearcuḡ don chinead da mbaoi, ḡ an fear tug gairm coitc-ionn einig do élaiaib. Epeann, ḡ do óiol iad do peir a noigréipe uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaoḡda iar mbuaíð naétriḡe, ḡ Maolreclainn a mac do ḡabail a ionaíð.

Ταὸς ρυσὸς mac διαρματα gall ḡa mbaoi uplamur airtig do marbað la cloinn ḡoirdealbaiḡ.

Διαρματετ μάζ καρταιḡ αῶβαρ τιḡεapna deapmumhan do marbað dua matḡamna.

Ceindeiriḡ mac bpiain ó ccuanac do marbað la gallaib.

Clann mic pedlimið uí concobair dionnrað do Ruaiðri ó concobair ḡ baile an tobair do buain óíob.

Cathal mac Ruaiðri uí concobair do ḡabail la bpiain mballac iarpin co epodha corccpach i mbeól an tachaip, ḡ daoíne maiche imaille rir im bpiain ua mbirin, ḡ im lochlainn ua nAinliḡe dia mbatar occ pillead ó con-maicne dúin móir, bpiain da congbaile aige i mbraiḡdenur co bpuair a bpiḡt rfin ó ua cconcobair ḡ ḡo noínpaḡt ríḡ ar a haithle.

<sup>1</sup> *The image.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“ ḡ miorbuile iomda do denam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

<sup>2</sup> *To the schools,* do élaiaib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

<sup>3</sup> *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriac Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, School, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-one.*

The Image<sup>v</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools<sup>z</sup> of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony<sup>a</sup>.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>b</sup>, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felim O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober<sup>c</sup>.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

<sup>b</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following:

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west parts of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them; they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Cairlen atha luain do gabail don Iarla (an Moirtemeraç) ⁊ mac Ríocair do an t-ronnaig do marbað ann.

Cairlen atha leathan do lsgað do cloinn nðonnchaib ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhoitig.

Ua duinn do marbað dfruib ceall dia mbaoi ag denom cpeichi orra.

Pilib ua cinneidig tigeapna upmumian, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmar do écc.

Slóigeað la Niall ó néill i noirgiailaib, cpeacha móra do denom dóib, ⁊ airgiaila dia lnmian gur bpipeapar ap deipeað pluiaig uí neill, ⁊ gur bñrat cuib da cpeachaib díob. Donnchað mac Mañnura meç matganna do marbað don taðar rin.

Sir émann moirtemer tigeapna gall epeann décc.

Dubcblaiç ingean afoa meic diarmata bñ chaail puiað meç pañnaill, Larpapfona ingñ toirpdealbaiç uí Concobair bean meç pañnaill, Pionnguala ingñ conmaige ui chaahain bean toirpdealbaiç meic Suibne, Saðb ingñ uillie a búpc bñ uí concobair, Dubcoblaiç ingñ uí Choncobair failgig bñ Donnall mic teaboib uí maolmuaib, ⁊ Larpapfona ingñ pñgail uí duib- gñmian bean uí muibéin an bealaiç décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanairi muirpe taðgan do marbað do dalatúnachanb.

Að mac Muirpñtaiç muimniç mécc Eochagáin do marbað do maolir mac teaboiret uí maolmuaib ap iompuagað do buille ga.

<sup>d</sup> *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O'Ffox was killed therein."

<sup>e</sup> *The son of Richard-an-t-Sonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac pñcain an tonnaig; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaig, of the Fox, translates it "the son fo

O'Ffox!" O'Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11 :

"Jactu lapidis a præsidiariis quos O'Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O' Mulconry.*"

<sup>f</sup> *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

"The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote."

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-



The castle of Athlone<sup>d</sup> was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh<sup>e</sup> was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan<sup>f</sup> [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne<sup>g</sup> was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer<sup>h</sup>, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooley O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnell<sup>i</sup>, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>j</sup>, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain<sup>k</sup>, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke<sup>l</sup> of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

<sup>i</sup> *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallagh-boyne [Ballyboy], died."

<sup>j</sup> *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

<sup>l</sup> *By the stroke*, *do buille*.—This passage is

Υα μυχθαδὰ δο μαρβαδὸ λα huib cceinnpealaiḡ.

Donḡalaḡ uα maḡaḡain δο μαρβαδὸ ι nommpuaccaḡ la cloinn Riocairḡ.

Raḡnaile inḡn mecc bpaḡaiḡ bean mēḡ doḡchaḡo ḡécc.

Eoḡhan ó cuinn ταιορεαḡ μυντιρε ḡiollḡán δο écc.

Domnall ó Mupchuḡa τἱḡεapna ó pḡélimḡha δο μαρβαδὸ λα huib cceinnpealaiḡ.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéioḡ τἱḡεapna upmuman, ι Aini inḡean meic connapa a bean δο écc ina noḡp.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί chéd, ochtmocchat, aḡó.

Tomár uα capmacain epḡcop tuaḡmuman, Maḡha Maḡ muḡeapḡhaiḡ pḡioḡ cille moḡpe ḡécc.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horse-back the prides of the Kalends of October.”

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“ Fuair τἱḡεapnaḡ tapbach epom  
O'Mupchuḡa ap mín ḡeal ponn,  
Cpíóc O'Péilme fuair an pear,  
Ap uaim peilbe na pḡḡear.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit  
O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,  
The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,  
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Morchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Morchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-



O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-two.*

Thomas O'Carmacan, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray, Prior of Kilmore, died.

trict. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mælmordhae obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Feracallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clannecathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus Oḡ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli indicibus præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mic Eochaða moige fínb [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogpa coitcïonn ap aor ealañan Epeann tpe doiceall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. éḡrī 7 ollamam ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmore.



Διαρμαῖο ὁ Δομναίλλ, Μὰς πῶς εὐγαίη (.i. mac na hingine puairíe an tfozan-hirín) mic aóda mic Δομναίλλ ós aóðar tighfína tḡpe conaíll déz.

Λαβράι διῦῖο δὸ μαρβαῖο la cloinn tSeasain uí fearǵail, Murchaḡ, corb-mac, ⁊ δομναίλλ.

Fearǵail puad mac donnchaḡ mic Muircfirtaḡ móir meḡ eochagáin tḡpeac chenel fiachach δὸ μαρβαῖο la fearaib ceall tḡpe feill ⁊ ceill mona ὁ Raíe aóðha meic bḡic roir. Ffírgal ὁ maóilmuaiḡ, ⁊ mac teabóid δὸ rinne an ionnroigíḡ, ⁊ Maóilir maíntin po buaíl é.

Cuid δὸ εἰσιρεachaib connact δὸ ḡabail le Ruairí o cconcobair ina oipectur pén, .i. ὁ hAinlḡe, ὁ bḡir, ⁊ mac cḡtḡrpaḡ tḡpe map puair a fḡor oppa co mbáðar aḡ dénom capatpa ina aḡaḡ le cloinn mḡic feolímíḡ.

Ruḡpaḡe mac Seasain uí fearǵail déz.

Clann Muirir dionnroigíḡ corcomodha, ⁊ cḡeac δὸ deamḡ ḡoib oppa, ⁊ na concḡnainn δὸ dol ⁊ tḡpaḡeḡt na cḡeiche, ⁊ a μαρβαῖο po cḡtoir. Concobair ὁḡ mac διαρματα cona bḡaítríḡ dionnroigíḡ cloinne Muirir iarrin, ⁊

<sup>p</sup> *Inghean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mac Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynaleaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathhugh mac Brick. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627 :

"This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall ; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy ; their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyne, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head," &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in H. 2. 11, and quotes "*Goghagan*."

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyne, and had his residence at Lismoyne, now Lismoyne, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh ; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

"Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh<sup>p</sup>), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona<sup>a</sup>, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric<sup>r</sup>. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Conor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury<sup>s</sup>, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice<sup>t</sup> made an incursion into Corcomodha<sup>u</sup>, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Muscraigie in Mononia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30-1.

<sup>s</sup> *Rury*, Ρυῶραιγε.—This is a different name from Ρυαῶρι. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Kiltalian, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 84, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note <sup>i</sup>, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.



ποβαδ̃ do ποχταιν πομπα, Clann Muirir cona ττιονόλ do beit̃ puidigthe ar a ccionn. Iadrom̃ do d̃ul da naimdeóin sup an mbaile, a lorccad̃ doib̃ eoidir foirgneam̃ 7 arbar, 7 daoine do m̃arbad̃ ina timcheal 7 im̃tect̃ do concobar gona m̃uintir ara haitele tpe neart a ñhgnamha gan dioḡbail do denam̃ daon chuid diob̃.

Cneachrluaigead̃ la Murchad̃ ua mbriain go d̃f̃mum̃ain sup por lepaicc í.

Domnall mac maḡam̃na duinn uí c̃einneittig, 7 Emann ócc mac emainn buit̃ilep do écc.

Muirc̃rtaḡ mac maḡam̃na maonmaiḡe uí briain décc hi b̃prioḡún baile atha tpuim.

Domnall ó briain, Toirp̃dealbaḡ mac diarmata uí briain, 7 briain mac diarmata uí briain do cloinn briain ruad̃ do écc.

ḡiollab̃riḡhe ó ḡing̃in adbar ollam̃an c̃inél cconail do écc.

Muirc̃rtaḡ ócc mac m̃eic maḡnuḡa t̃ip̃e tuaḡail do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, m̃le, t̃p̃í chéu, ocht̃mocc̃at a t̃p̃í.

An tabb mac dauit, .i. abb na búille Saol ar d̃épc 7 ar daonachtt̃ do écc.

Taḡ mac donnchaíũ (.i. mac tomaltaḡ mic donnchaíũ o paiteḡ clann ndonnchaíũ) tiḡearna t̃ipe hoilealla fear lán d̃p̃ele 7 d̃einead̃ do écc aine an c̃éḡda 7 a m̃ac tomaltaḡ do gabail a ionaidh.

Sloigead̃ m̃óḡ le niall ó néill cona cloinn, 7 go maiteḡ cenél Eoḡain 1 t̃p̃rian Conḡail dionñfoiḡiḡ por ḡallaib̃, sup loirḡead̃ 7 sup lomairḡead̃ iomat da mbaitib̃. ḡoill na c̃p̃ice do c̃puim̃uḡad̃ ar a ccionn. Aoḡ ó néill,

<sup>w</sup> *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>x</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Seappaíũ O'Duib̃ Fear tiḡe naoiḡe coit̃c̃ionn do éḡ.—MS. L. et Mac Fírb."

<sup>y</sup> *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the



having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>w</sup>, died<sup>x</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-three.*

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough<sup>y</sup> are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail<sup>z</sup>, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—O'Mulconry."

<sup>z</sup> *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorne, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

ἡ Raibilin Sauaoir do éigimail re apoile i mionpuagad marcrluaid, da for-  
gort fornsrctmara da ceptaíreaaib do tabairt hi ceupraib apoile doib.  
Raibilin do dul beoíonta dia éig ἡ mac Eoin biréd da aethmarbad ann, ἡ  
Aod ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot tma bithin a gona. ἡ Mac Eoin  
birett do marbad la muinntir Raibilin an trlr lá iar marbad Raibilin fírim.

Muircirtach ua flannagain taoireach tuaithe Rath, ἡ Corbmac mac  
Airt mecc uíor décc.

Seaan mac garppad ἡ Maḡnur mac daunt do marbad in enló.

Airt mac Tomair fínn do cloinn Murchad a ploghdamna laigen do mar-  
bad do gallaib condasí locha garman.

Pláigh aóðreach anbfóill go comcoircinn Seachnon érimn.

Airt mac aonghura tigeapna ó neachad ulaó én porc einig epeann ina  
aimir, décc don plaig i mbaile átha trium, ἡ é i láim occ gallaib.

Murchad na raitmigi ó brian, Mor inghn Murchad uí madaóan bean  
meic uilliam Cloinne Riocaird (.i. Riocard), Sioban inghn iarla upmumán  
bhn taidg uí éirbaill tigeapna éle, dég oi.

Murchad mac brian uí chinneuidg, Donnchad an chúl mac matgamna  
tigeapna corca baircind, Eoghan mac donnchad mec Ruaidrí uí ceallaidg, ἡ  
Lundparac baile átha buíde décc.

Fonntach tige munna, ἡ Inghn uí brian bhn uí chinneuidg do écc.

Onara inghn uilliam bupc bhn uí mechair. Mac giollapatraice tigeapna  
orraiḡe, ἡ Mac ceallaidg meic giolla Patraice tanairi orraiḡe décc uile  
don plaig cédna.

Diairmait ó diomuraidg tigeapna cenel maolugra do marbad la gallaib.

<sup>a</sup> *Raibilin*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus :

"A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O'Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge."

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glins of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M'Keon.

<sup>c</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, "Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster."

<sup>d</sup> *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this "of the neck," in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King's County.

<sup>f</sup> *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,



to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin<sup>a</sup> returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>b</sup> killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil<sup>d</sup> Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe<sup>e</sup>, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna<sup>f</sup>, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher<sup>g</sup>; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague. \*

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra<sup>h</sup>, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>a</sup> *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúghra, otherwise called Clann Maoilúghra, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4



Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciarraige luachra, ⁊ Maoileaclainn  
mag Shamradain tanairi ceallaiḡ eachuac décc.

Seaan mac Domnaill uí físgail tigeapna na hangaile décc illiop Aipo  
abla ⁊ a aohnacal imaimptir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chatháin, Seaan gallda mac an iapla, Uiliam  
baróid, ⁊ Ruaidrí mac asoha óig uí maolínuað tigfina fínceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Airt meḡ uíðir do marbað la mac donnchað meḡ uíðir.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanairi maiḡe luirc do écc.

Físgal mac tomair mec tigeapnam, taoíreað tellaiḡ dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caḡaoir uí concobair fáilḡe do écc.

Miliḡ mac oirvelb do marbað la cloinn fíacra uí fíoinn.

Ionair ó hánliḡe aḡbar taoíriḡ éenél doḃta do marbað la a éineað fín.

Catál mac Seppaíð uí físgail do écc.

Diarmait mac mag paghnaill taoíreað muintipe heolair do dénam cpeice  
ar ua puairc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι chéð, ochtmocchat, a cḡthair.

Seon Mac ḡolla coirceli, maiḡirtir, aipchinveac, ⁊ peappun aipiḡ  
bporcca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbaiḡ uí concobair Rí connacht décc don pláig  
ésona aḡche féli Catairiona iap ccatefín pé mbliaðan déḡ ⁊ ráithe ⁊  
láinpiḡhe connact amail deapbur an fíle Maoilin ua maolconairc ⁊ nouan  
an péme pioḡraide.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.  
p. 47.

<sup>i</sup> *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leath-ratha*, *Leat Rata*, now anglicised Abbeylara; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

<sup>l</sup> *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

<sup>m</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midie et Clann Feorais deprædatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra)."

"Gormlathia filia Donaldi filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceḡepn congála domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhla<sup>i</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>k</sup>.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahir<sup>i</sup> O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-four.*

John Mac Gilla-Coisgli<sup>n</sup>, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosga<sup>o</sup>, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry<sup>p</sup> testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri supra) profigati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Gillachoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

<sup>o</sup> *Airech-Brosga*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenney, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Fuair Ruaidrí ríoghda an ríaithe,  
 Aré décc ar d'ghráithe  
 Do éruachain aoi gan iorðail,  
 Mac taóarborb Toirpdealbais.

Dá tighfírna do d'fíorn hī cónachtaib iarrin, i. Toirpdealbac ócc mac Aoda mic toirpdealbais do oirdeas hī tighfírnur dua cheallais, do cloinn Ríocair, do Donnall mac Muiréirais uí concobair, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaða archfína, 7 Toirpdealbac ruas mac afoha mic félim mic aoda mic Eóghain do oirdeas hī tighfírnur mar an cefona do mac diarmata, do cloinn Muiréirais muiinnigh, 7 do éaireachais ril muiréadais arcfína, gur po fárcocca hī cónachtaib uile hī coitinne iarrin co mbatar ar na ccomm-buaidreas treamh.

Mag Raгнаill (.i. mág raгнаill dub) .i. Diarmait mac maoileclainn fárcaireas eimigh 7 fíghnamha muintire heólar do marbas tpe féill la cloinn Raгнаill meз raгнаill indorur tige Rívet mecc Raгнаill.

Muircheartaс ó concobair tighfírna ó bfaile décc iar ccianaoir.

Tomaltaс mag dorchaid éaireach cenél duaáin do marbas la a rcín féin, 7 é as cup éru.

Comdal oirectair eidir ua bfaitebairais 7 ua máille. Impfáin do fíge fíorna da tiorchair eughan ó máille, corbmac ó máille (.i. corbmac cruinn), 7 rochaid immaile rriu lá muintir fáitebairais.

Carraс fíghura do loiceas la Níall ó neill, 7 nírt móir do cor ar gal-lais dó.

"Donnchað bacac mac Tanaíthe uí Maoil-cónaípe potius."

<sup>a</sup> *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter, after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter, as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O'Molchonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of Connought in his verses. After whose death there grew discorde between the O'Connors for the succession: O'Kelly, they of Clann Rickard, Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, and the family of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew to the former King), King of Connought: Mac Dermott of Moylorge, the sons of Mortagh Moyneagh O'Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh



Rory the Royal obtained the reins  
 For sixteen years and a quarter,  
 At Cruachan-Aoi<sup>a</sup>, without contention,  
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed<sup>r</sup>.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse<sup>s</sup>.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn<sup>t</sup>), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

*Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 84–87.

<sup>s</sup> *Shoeing a horse*, аḡ cup cṑu, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

<sup>t</sup> *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaét ua fířǵail (.i. mac aóda) tígřna móige tpeađa, 7 seppraio ó fířǵail décc.

Uilliam mac Šip émann a bupc, 7 Riocarđ mac maioiucc mic tomin baipeđ feichřm coitcheionn na ccliar do écc.

Uigiruin ua duibđřnnáin ollam cónmaicne pe řřnchup décc.

Ualđarcc ua Ruairc óđaóđar tigdearna bpeirne do bathaó ar Loc gaimna.

Pilip ua Rǵaillig tígřna muinirpe maoslmorđa do écc.

Maolip mac Šip uilliam bupc do marđađ do earccar, Šřaan, 7 Dauit da mac ele meic uilliam bupc do écc don plaigh.

Mađnar mac Maoleclainn uí fířǵail, Tomaltać mac cairppe uí fířǵail, 7 fířǵal mac cađail uí fířǵail do écc.

Šluacćeađ la domnall mac múircřřtaig đona oipećtaib 1 maigh luircc đo po loircc longpope meic uiařmata.

Donnchađ ó dubda do écc, a mac Muircearćać do đabáil a ionaio.

Domnall mac plaitěřřtaig uí ruairc do écc.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1385.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, tpi chéđ, ochtmocchate, acúig.

Dauith mac Émann mic Hoibeřđ do đabail la hua cconćobař, 7 a écc iarrin na bpaighđřup 1 mbaile an topair.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Of the learned*, na ccliar.—The ccliar were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>x</sup> *Lough Gamhna*, now Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the



Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>u</sup>; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned<sup>v</sup>, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Cónmaicne<sup>w</sup>, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna<sup>x</sup>.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>y</sup>, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-five.*

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Conor; and he afterwards died in prison<sup>a</sup> at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

<sup>y</sup> *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

“Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.”

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Conor Sligo.

<sup>z</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Pól mac zetiġan comapba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*”

“O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*”

“Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>a</sup> *In prison, ina bpaighosnup*, literally, in his captivity.



Sluaigead la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaib zóna paorclannaib lfe ar lfe zo maḡ luirg, sup loirccrfe longpoirt meic diaimata, 7 an tír uile i coitcínne, mac Seaim uí eaḡra do marbað i ttorraigeacht an tḡluaiḡ rin, 7 a brathair oile do ḡabáil.

Féidlimið clepeac ó concobair 7 concobair óḡ mac diaimata do ðul ar ḡluaiḡead co tír noilella. Raibthe do nochtaim rómpa, oirchill do dénom pa ccomair. Iadrom do ðul fon tír iaraim, daoine, 7 inóile do marbað doib innti, luçt iomchoimeda na epiche do bñicth oppa iarain, tachop dóib fñi apioile. Caḡal cairpreach mac donnchaib do marbað, Concobair mac diaimata do ḡabail 7 féidlimið ó concobair do lot.

Ionnpoizið do ḡabairt do Muirchfíacach mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruaidri, do Taðḡ mac diaimata, 7 do chathal mac diaimata for Máḡ raḡnaill ruaid, 7 for aodh ua cconcobair. A ngabáil doib doib, 7 a mbreic zo cairpach locha cé da ccoiméd.

Cathal ua fñḡail ofḡhaðbar tiḡfina na hangaile, 7 Cúmaiḡe ó cathain tiḡearna oirecta uí cachaím do écc fo rinna airme 7 oirpdeaircair.

Ua concobair ruaid, mac diaimata, clann muirchfíac, 7 taoiriz con-naçt do ðul ḡluaḡ lanmór zo huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí ccallaiḡ do loirccad doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do marbað don chur rin.

Fñi bréirne, 7 muinir tíre hoilella do theacht a ccomðail uí concobair

<sup>b</sup> *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Mac Donnogh and O'Royreck, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuith the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken." Here he translates longpoirt by dwelling-house.

<sup>c</sup> *His brother.*—The word brathair is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of "kinsman."

<sup>d</sup> *Preparations were made,* oirpíll do dénom. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly: many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded."

<sup>e</sup> *Guards,* luçt iomchoimeda.—Literally, "people of watching, or guarding."

<sup>f</sup> *Incursion,* ionnpoizið.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough<sup>b</sup>, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother<sup>c</sup> was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Conor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made<sup>d</sup> to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards<sup>e</sup> of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conor wounded.

An incursion<sup>f</sup> was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Conor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Conor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooley O'Kane<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Conor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Conor Don<sup>h</sup>, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mac Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joynd together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveighed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke."

<sup>g</sup> *Cooley O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooley na n Gall, i. e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

<sup>h</sup> *Repaired to meet O'Conor Don*, do ééct a ccomóúil, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,







an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him<sup>l</sup>.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>k</sup>, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele<sup>l</sup>; Nugent of Meath, Chambers<sup>m</sup> and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollav<sup>n</sup> of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe<sup>o</sup>.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors<sup>p</sup>.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

<sup>m</sup> *Chambers*, an Seompach.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed."

<sup>n</sup> *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

"A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mullchonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in general, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre."

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonahee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

<sup>p</sup> *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Ar̃t mac ar̃t moir uí maoileácloinn. Dearbporgaill inġean cátail óig bean uí concobair puaid, 7 bean Mhiđe inġfn mécc máthganna bfn uí neill décc.

Ḑiollacmoir mac ḑillefinnéim taoirpeach muintipe Pheodachain décc.

Cpeacha moira la cloinn ndonnchaib 1 ccfa. Clann cathail óig uí concobair do bpeit orra, Soondunaiġ, 7 moir rochaide oile immaile ppiú, Maíom do tábairt for cloinn ndonnchaib, Moiran da ndaoínib do marbaib, 7 iad péim do chor isteach 1 ccill conuib ara haithle.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Odono O'Conor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O' Mulconry.*"

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Conor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says:

"But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Conor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one Turlogh Don" [*recte* O'Conor Don], "and the other Turlogh Roe" [*recte* O'Conor Roe], "from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)"

"With this distinction of O'Conor Don and O'Conor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Conor Don and O'Conor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlough Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Conor Don."

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

<sup>r</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>s</sup> *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Conor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three



Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain<sup>a</sup>, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough<sup>r</sup> in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge<sup>s</sup> O'Conor, the Stauntons<sup>t</sup>, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh<sup>u</sup>.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felimy, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

<sup>t</sup> *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Chonduibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus puar<sup>o</sup> O'Conor cædem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean miumun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Donnchadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barrett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemosynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na hancioeacra” [*alias clann cuam in regione de Kearâ*.—ED.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis open ferret. Dominus Mac William eum secutus et non assecutus præsidiarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearæ egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in statis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Firb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note <sup>t</sup> under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muircheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muircheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρί chéo, ochtíocchatt, aré.

Áine inghí ταιòς meic donnchaíò bñh τιγíρnáin uí Ruairc (τιγέαρνα ðρείρνε) áon poğa ban leithe cuinn décc í ττωaim Seancha acc loch pionnmaighe, γ á hadnacal í Slíceach.

Cairbre mac briam mic Murchaíò uí fearghail τιγίρνα calaíò na han-ğaile, fear τιοðλαicéac tabartach epóða corantach décc íñi mbuaíò nanma γ noiprðearcair, onğta γ aίτρίγε.

Níall mac concóircpiche óis méicc eocharaim aððar τιγίρνα á chiníò do mārðað la huilliam ndalatún, γ la á mác.

Mağnur mac áðha meic diarmada do mārðað do ðalatúnachaið ðeor.

Sloiğeað mór la domnall mac Muircíρταιğ uí concóðair, la cloinn ndonnchaíò, la hua ndubða, γ la muimtir saghpa í cecich meic uaίττιu. Á hionnpað, γ á harğuin uile dón éur rin, γ moρán do ðaoínib do mārðað im Roibíρ dún domnainn, γ im Mac Maoilp an éoprainn, γ im Maigeooc gallða, γ cairlen lionoio do gabaíl, aballğorp caíρtannain, γ aballğorp mri cua do γεαρpað leó.

Épéamón ua maoleacloinn do mārðað do mág amalğaið γ do ðalatun-achaið.

Ua concobair puað cona bpuair laip do chonnachtaið do ðul do éongnam le Mac uilliam búpc í nağhaið domnaill mic Muirchearptaiğ γ cloinne

\* *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

\* *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadice Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note †, under the year 1257, p. 360; *supra*.

† *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O’Royreck, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Lough-Ffinmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh.”

\* *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathcelyn comprised the whole of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-six.*

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha<sup>w</sup>, on Lough Finvoy<sup>x</sup>, and was interred at Sligo<sup>y</sup>.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile<sup>z</sup>, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Unction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin<sup>a</sup>, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn<sup>b</sup>, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda<sup>c</sup>. They took Lynott's castle<sup>d</sup>, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan<sup>e</sup>, and the orchard of Inis Cua<sup>f</sup>.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

<sup>c</sup> *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

<sup>d</sup> *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 336.

<sup>e</sup> *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and



Donnchað. Cpeacha mo pa do thabairt a tír ríacpach muaidhe dóib. A noul iarrin for cpeacpuathar i cloinn Riocairð. O ðriain do bpeit oppa go mórpuað maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð mar an ccfona. O concobair puad diompud rriú. Maíðm do tabairt do forro, 7 Concobair mac taiðs mic concobair uí briain do marbað leo do puathar rin.

Socharði do gallaib oppaige do thuitim la mac Mupchaða rí Laiçen.

Domnall mág cochláin tiçearna nellna décc.

Fingín mac Ruairðri mag eochagáin do marbað.

Sit do denum do connactaib pe apoile a haithle a ccogaib, 7 Mac uilliam bupe do ðul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Riocairð, 7 tiçearnar do tabairt dó. Mac feopair do ðul ina teach on muð ccfona.

Donnchað mac caba do marbað la cloinn Maçnypa uí Raçallaig.

Cathal ó neçtain do marbað la hó cconcobair Ruad.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αίρις Κριοςτ, míle, τρι chéd, ochtmocchat a Seacht.

Teach do ðnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do ríç ulað) do díol oám épeann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note P, and map to the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Tír-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

<sup>h</sup> *Great army*.—This passage is given in Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough; [they] took great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghagh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others."

<sup>i</sup> *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

<sup>j</sup> *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, *ðul ma ðeac*.

<sup>k</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Filií Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra



Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe<sup>5</sup>. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army<sup>h</sup>, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Connor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burke<sup>i</sup> went into the house<sup>j</sup> of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Bermingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Connor Roe<sup>k</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-seven.*

A house was built at Eamhain Macha<sup>l</sup>, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. cedes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum caplen nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Connor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliât.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irruit, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmamque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Bermingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Connor puco dominus Bermingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliant cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>1</sup> *Emhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Saobh mǵsh aoda uí néill aon rogha ban rlechta Néill naoígiallaiǵ pe na linn bean mic Éoin bipeo do écc iap mbuaio naithriǵhe.

Riocardh ócc, .i. mac uilliam cloinne Riocardh décc.

Ġoffraio pionn ó dalaiǵ arbdollam epeann le dán 7 Ruaidhri ó cianám rai rianchaoda, 7 ollam oirǵiall eiriohe do écc.

Domnall mac Donnchaoda vocap mǵs uioir, 7 Matha mac Conlǵha do marbaod i cill Naile.

Concobar mac bhiam cappaigh uí néill do marbaod la gallaiǵ an tppatte-baile.

Uilliam mac diarmada meǵ Raǵnaill aobap taoiriǵ muinripe heolair do marbaod la muinri binn.

Eoin mac aengura meic domnall tǵearna inri ǵall do écc.

Diarmait Ruad ó duirnin do écc.

Teach do denam i neamain Mhacha la Niall ó neill, ap ni buí tǵh inriode ppi ré mǵsh ǵo rin.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [ ], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of *Craobh ruadh*. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

<sup>m</sup> *Choice woman*, aon roǵa ban, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-



Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman<sup>m</sup> of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finn<sup>a</sup> O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Máguire, and Matthew MacCoinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile<sup>o</sup> (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile<sup>p</sup>.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died<sup>q</sup>.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then<sup>r</sup>.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

<sup>p</sup> *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don,

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

<sup>q</sup> *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Fírbís*, he died in July, 1388.

<sup>r</sup> *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, "there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before." The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

"Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"



## Aois CRIOST, 1388.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, mīle, τρί chéu, ochtmocchatt a hochtt.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð rioḡḡaircceaḡach. éipe hoilella, 7 a tanairi do ḡol ar cpeich oíche 1 muig luig. Cpeacha mopa do ḡénoí lair. O concoḡair Ruáḡ, clann meic feḡlimíð, Clann cáthail óicc uí conḡobair, 7 clann aeḡa meic diaḡmaḡa .i. Cathal, 7 Corbmac ḡona rochraíuḡḡ da leanmáin 1 ttopaḡḡeḡt na cpeach. Corbmac mac donnchaíð do ḡabáil deircaḡ póp a muinḡir fein. Cuíð do muinḡir uí conḡobair da ionnroḡḡíð céduir, 7 a mbeíḡ ḡa ammur ḡan coḡgill, Ua conḡobair fein do bpeíḡ oḡra, 7 do pmaḡtaḡ ara muinḡir ḡan eiríom do máḡbaḡ da ndamáḡ a ḡabáil. ḡiḡḡḡ noḡar paomírom anacal ḡur beccfn a maḡbaḡ foḡeoíð 7 ní paíbe da chineáḡ cobéir do ar eineach, 7 íḡḡnoí ḡo rin. Conḡobair mac donnchaíð, muḡchaḡ mac corbmaic meic donnchaíð, 7 mac diaḡmaḡa puáḡ do ḡabáil iarrin, 7 bpaḡḡe do ḡénoí oíob. O Conḡobair puáḡ da leanmáin tap pḡiaḡ ríor iaraíḡ 7 clann ndonnchaíð do tēcheáḡ roíme po cúil maile 7 pó íoḡtar tpe hoilella.

Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mac domnáill mic Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ uí Chonḡobair do ḡul po pópḡḡḡḡḡḡ uí Domnáill 1 ccomḡḡḡur ESSa Ruáḡ 7 daóíne íomḡa do máḡbaḡ lair don ionnroḡḡíð rin im cloinn uí baóḡḡill, 7 im ua ḡḡallcobair cona mbpaíḡḡḡ. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do ḡabáil do, 7 a tpaḡairḡ lair iaram immaile pe héḡáil eacḡ arim 7 eídeáḡ, 7 clann Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do íomḡáḡ poḡ ua ndomnáill don chup rin.

Seaan puáḡ ua tuáḡḡḡḡḡ tḡḡḡḡna ó Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ cleíḡe ímḡ 7 íḡḡnoíma

\* *Made great preys*, cpeáca mópa do ḡénoí lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeáḡ do ḡénoí, literally means, "prædam facere."

† *He did not consent to protection*, noḡar paomírom, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb paomáim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

‡ *His peer*, coíḡéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coíḡéir is explained ionḡomopaḡ, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

¶ *Over the mountain downwards*, tap pḡiaḡ ríor, i. e. over the Coirrhliabh, now thé Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Stop, *downwards*, in this part of Ireland, means *northwards*, and puar, *upwards*, means *southwards*.

\* *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-eight.*

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys\*. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection', so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer<sup>a</sup> for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards<sup>w</sup> [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell\*, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>y</sup>, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nailt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathaoir Mór, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also,



a chiníð do mairbáð do móghaíð dá muinistir féin ar lár a longpuirte fearin, 7 an bodach do mairbáð inn po chéttóir.

Clann uí chuipirnín Sioðraíð, cairpre, 7 giollapartraice do mairbáð la gallaib laigen.

Creacha móra do denom uá concobair ruad 7 dá mac diarmada ar uá cconcobair nðonn 7 coccad coitcheionn deirge hi cconnaictaib ar a lopp. Mac donnchaíð do loigad Muige luirg triar na creachaib pempaire.

Cúcoircirice ó maoilnuaid tigherna fñ cceall do écc.

Commbuaíðreac coccad eioir uá Ruairc 7 clann nðonnchaíð.

Domnall uá concobair do dul ar machaire connacht. Arð an choillín, 7 inir locha cairrgín do loiccaíð lair 7 Domnall óg mac domnaill (.i. conrabal gallocclac) do mairbáð don coirce rin.

Sluaigeaíð la hua domnaill .i. coirpdealbáí an piona, ar cloinn Muir-éirteag go raime co Sligeaí co po hinbreac 7 co po hoirgeaí cairpre opoma cliaí uile lair 7 iar mairbáí rochaíde 7 iar nnoiraí na criche don chur rin do thast Domnall mac Muiréirteag i teagh uí domnaill co noirna ríð fñir, 7 do beret a oigiriar nó la taob na nriall Ro gabad ó cenél cconnaill maran tan rin.

Coccad eirtir uá ruairc 7 clann nðonnchaíð, 7 domnall (.i. mac muircearraig) do eirge le cloinn nðonnchaíð.

Maghnar mac maoileachlainn meic Magnura do mairbáí la cloinn meic donnchaíð, 7 la Maolpuanaíð mac donnchaíð.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—*O' Mulconry*."—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *By a clown*.—The passage is given in Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond all others of his kindred in those and many other good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own house. The Churle afterwards was killed by [for] him immediately."

<sup>a</sup> *Hostilities*, commbuaíðreac coccad, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Magoghegan renders it as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royreks and Mac Donnogs prepared to warr against one another this year."

<sup>b</sup> *Ard-an-choillin*, now Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a considerable piece of water, containing three small islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,



lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown<sup>2</sup> of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapattrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities<sup>a</sup> arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin<sup>b</sup>, and the island Loch-Cairrgin<sup>c</sup>. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina<sup>d</sup>) against the Clann-Murtough<sup>e</sup>; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house<sup>f</sup>, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out<sup>g</sup> between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough<sup>h</sup>.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

<sup>d</sup> *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

<sup>g</sup> *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O' Mulc.*"

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1389.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρὶ ἐέδ, οέτμοζατ, ανάοι.

βιοcαιρε ιννρι cαίν δέcc.

Νιall όcc ό νεill δο ζαβανl δο ζαλλοιbh.

Μυιρμυρ μαοl ua concobair παλγε δο μαρβαδ δαον υπόcor ροιζhδε αζ  
τςmpall cluana δα τoρc la ρςr ουςb cceallaiζ legi.

Μαοileclainn cam ua lochlainn τιγεαρνα corcmοδρμαδ δο μαρβαδ la α  
δςrbratair ρςn ι bpeill.

Εοζan ό Ρuαιρc γ clann cατοil όicc δο δul ζo cαρlén an uaβαir. Μαρc-  
ρluaζ μυντipe hέλιζι δςrγε δόib. Ρuaiz δο έαβαιρτ opρα. Μαζnur  
ό hέλιζι δο μαρβαδ ανηρin, γ δαome oile. Cρeacha μυντipe hέλιζι δο  
δenañ δοib ιαραñ, γ Μυιρcςrταc ό hέλιζι δο μαρβαδ. Cιτh δο δenañ δua

"Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor  
puad (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William  
Burke ad Gleann da dubh" [hodie Glendawoo  
in parochia de Attymas et baroniā de Gallen  
in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] "et cuil ceapnaδa  
Clann Donoghish instat, et Tadæus pιαδac  
O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum  
fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Ta-  
dæum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic  
Cανόζ transiens spoliāt, et magnam prædam a  
viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin ab-  
stulit.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi  
populati sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Uillic de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt  
magnas prædas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania  
filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Meab filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania  
filia Donaldi O'Hara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin,  
decesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir  
Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha  
profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus  
Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato  
sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulconry et MS. L.*"

"Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadæo filio  
Tadæi Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd oc-  
cisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O'Dowd."

<sup>i</sup> *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of  
Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Ac-  
cording to the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eogh-  
ain, a name still common in this parish, but  
anglicised Owens.

<sup>k</sup> *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

<sup>l</sup> *Shot of an arrow*, δαον υπόcor ροιζhδε, *uno  
jactu sagittæ*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as fol-  
lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
noise:

"A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of  
Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the  
O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malerie."

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"γ la cloinn Maοilugria δia δοmnaiz."

<sup>m</sup> *Chuain-da-thorc*, now Cloonyhore, a parish  
lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the  
town of Portarlinton, and a townland called



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-nine.*

The Vicar of Inis Cain<sup>1</sup> died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael<sup>\*</sup> O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow<sup>1</sup> at the church of Cluain da-torc<sup>m</sup>, by one of the O'Kellys of Ley<sup>n</sup>.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair<sup>o</sup>, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

<sup>n</sup> *Ley*.—This name is still retained in cap-  
lean leige, Lea Castle, which stands on the  
banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This  
territory comprised the lands on which this  
castle stands, and about the southern half of the  
barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare.  
O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this ter-  
ritory thus :

“Caislenn an éiríoch, cian po' clor,  
Tuath leige na leapg rolor,  
O'Ceallaig leige o'n eiríoch éan  
Céite an éiríoch eangáig iubhíoch.”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,  
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains ;  
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the  
Barrow),  
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly,  
*vide* my letter from Portarlinton, dated De-  
cember 20th, 1837.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride.  
This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Kil-  
lerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—  
See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21.  
This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as  
follows, in his version of the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise :

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrck entertained the sons  
of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the  
said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby  
the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen  
O'Royrck and the sons of Cahall made an inrode  
to the Castle-Anover ; were overtaken by the  
horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased  
them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's  
sonn, and at last O'Royrck took O'Helie's prey,  
and in the time of the dissention, before it was  
ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac  
Donnoghs and O'Royrcks, the heat of their  
warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was  
concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was  
agreed upon and concluded between Mac Der-  
mott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh  
Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was en-  
larged.”



Ρυαιpc, do doinnall mac muircéirταιg, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaib iarrin pe poile. Síe do denaín do mac diaimáta 7 do cloinn ndonnchaib bíor, 7 na bpaighde do bínað do cloinn ndonnchaib poime do tabairt doib, 7 Catal mac diaimata baí i mbpaighdehuir ag cloinn ndonnchaib do líccín amach iarr naðmað na ríoda pémpaíte.

Cpeacha típe conaill do denaín do doinnall mac muircéirταιg.

Rağnall mağ puairc plait teallaig conmapa décc.

òprian mac Doinnall óicc uí paigillig do marbað do cloinn muircéirταιg.

Mağnuir ua puairc do gabail do corbmac ua fírgail tpe tanğnaçt.

Aíppric ingín Aoda uí néill, bíin Henri Aímpíó í néill do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1390.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, epí chéð, nochat.

Níall ó ταιχlich canánaç copað cloçair, 7 comarba daimínnpí décc.

Πετρur ua heoğain óscánaç locha hepne, 7 Παρταλόν ó conğaile canánaç, 7 Sacpírta líra gabail décc.

Coccað mór etip ua puairc 7 ó Rağillig. Anğailig, 7 Eolapaigh, 7

<sup>p</sup> *The spoils*, cpeaça.—Thus rendered by Ma-geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell."

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Rourke*.—O'Flaherty adds : "Ópuğað coitçionn cliapóamaç an Rağnall po, do éğ im nollaig.—MS. L."

<sup>r</sup> *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O'Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O'Conor of Sligo ; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

<sup>s</sup> *Henry Aímhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught that he was so called "*per antiphrasin*," i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

<sup>t</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O'Conor, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Filius Nielli O'Róirk obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Cathaldus O'Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>u</sup> *O'Howen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

<sup>w</sup> *Between O'Rourke and O'Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage briefly as follows :

"Anno Domini 1390. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils<sup>p</sup> of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke<sup>a</sup>, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough<sup>r</sup>.

Manus O'Rourke<sup>e</sup> was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh<sup>s</sup> O'Neill, died<sup>t</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.*

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly<sup>w</sup>; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissension between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royrck remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsqire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.



Clann muircristaigh do éoict fo toghairm an coCCAID iRIN tré feoladh domn-  
naill mic muircristaigh, 7 comaltaiġ meic domnchaib. Maġnur ó puairc baí  
i mbraighdhuir aġ ua Rairġillġ i ccloich locha huac̃taip deoó ep̃e, 7 tap-  
pauġ dó go caplén locha an pccuir. Clann muircristaigh dpaġbaill bpãta  
air, 7 a marbaó doib aġ teãt ap coite amach do.

Sit̃ do denam dó Ruairc, 7 dua Rairġillġ, 7 com̃ta mópa dpaġail dua  
pauġillġ ap pon earccapac uí puairc dãcup, 7 diommarbaó uaib. Eogan  
ua puairc, 7 mac cãtail mãbaigh do tabairt do i ngioll ñir na comhtairb  
rim.

Clann muircristaigh 7 teallac̃ dunchaóa do denam imepce ñir̃ ap  
muiñtir puairc im f̃ioó ua pionnoicce, 7 im r̃iaib ccorraih, 7 im cenél luach-  
am. Iar na f̃ioir̃ rim dua puairc (7 é i nglionn ġaib̃le an tan rim) pucc a  
im̃p̃ġfoha lair fo b̃air̃ cenél luacham. Ionnpaighiú do tabhairt dó por-  
porom̃, mãom̃ porpa p̃oime, 7 marbaó do b̃it̃ ap a nellaiġib̃ 7 ap a noaóim̃b̃  
o beal ãtha doipe dubain go mullãc na t̃tulãc mb̃ep̃nẽc.

O Rairġillġ, .i. tomár mac mãġam̃na d̃ẽcc, 7 Seaan mac P̃ilip í Rairġil-  
lġ do ġãbaill t̃iġearpaip̃.

"O'Royrek and O'Reyly came to certain arti-  
cles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly  
concluded between them; but before this peace  
was thoroughly concluded, O'Rourke gave great  
gifts to O'Reillye for consenting to these agree-  
ments, and for banishing his Enemies from out  
of his Territories. For the performance of these  
articles, Owen O'Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was  
given as a faithful pledge.

"The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Don-  
nogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon  
O'Rourke at a place called Ffe Ffinoige, and the  
mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar.  
O'Rourke hearing thereof, being at Glen Gaivly,  
brought his preys and people with him to a  
place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted  
the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them,  
killed many of their people and cattle, and held  
on his course of killing them from Belahdery to  
the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafeagh."

\* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster the reading is :

"An cloc do éollaó do 7 a elóó air̃i, .i. e.  
he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and  
escaped out of it."

<sup>y</sup> *Lough-an-Scur*, now Lough Scur, near the  
village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Lei-  
trim.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1344, p. 495,  
*supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestion-  
ably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor,  
who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the  
Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Conor of Sligo.  
See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory,  
the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breif-  
neach, was killed by Manus O'Rourke. See also  
the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe,  
the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided  
by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O'Rourke from  
the lordship of Breifny.



Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape<sup>x</sup> from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scuir<sup>y</sup>; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough<sup>z</sup> and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fídh-ua-Finnoige<sup>a</sup>, Slieve-Corrain<sup>b</sup>, and Kinel-Luachain<sup>c</sup>. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle<sup>d</sup>, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain<sup>e</sup> to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

<sup>a</sup> *Fídh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Bencroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliaib cainbri* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae boipe dubám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Caipλέν cille bapraíne do bpipead la domnall mac muirceartaigh.

Órián mac aodaccain ollam na bpepne i mbrúctínnaí decc, 7 Seáan (.i. oipficel mac Aodaccain) fear ionaid bpiáin do marbhad cíteora hoide nia noolais.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnám ollam Conmaíne i Sínúir décc.

Éirígal ua hígíra tígína luígne decc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αἰοίρ Κριόστ, míle, trí céu, nócat, a haon.

Ua ruairc, .i. tígínan do dúl i ccoinne uí Raigilligh, Sheáan, go dpuim léthain uathadh rochraide. Oo éualatar clann muirceartaigh uí concobair rin tiaǵoio foirlion roimhe ar bealach an épionaiǵ. Óriuir ó ruairc co na bíccán buíðne oppa, 7 Marbair Seáan mac mathgamna uí concobair, 7 Donnchaí mac Aóda an cleitigh da laim buíðin geí mo tá ar marbpat a muinuir don cuio ele díb.

Domnall ócc máǵ cártaiǵ tígína dírmuian décc, 7 a mac Taoǵ do gabail tígínaií na deoiðh.

O hanluam taoipead na noipéir do marbad da bpaíribh fíin tre feill.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note <sup>m</sup>, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

<sup>g</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefiniae dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai O'Reilly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farrell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muinnigh O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macpaíe O Feargura luíǵ lete Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

<sup>h</sup> *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Roirke and O'Reillye continued in their attonement of peace. O'Roirke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Reillye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Roirke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Roirke a blow of a Launce, which O'Roirke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”



The castle of Cill Barrainne<sup>f</sup> was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died<sup>g</sup>.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-one.*

O'Rourke<sup>h</sup> (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connor<sup>i</sup> heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh<sup>j</sup>; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh<sup>k</sup>, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Desmond, died; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text:

"This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleititte, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of any of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

<sup>j</sup> *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

<sup>k</sup> *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleittie, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain



Mac gillmuire (.i. cuulað ua moirna) ταιορεαὸ ua nſica ceim 7 leite  
caṡail do marbað ua bpaṡair buðſin.

Ταος mac gillecoluim uí uiginn, 7 bebinn ingean uí maolconaire ollam  
oſpſeacaiḡte i noán, 7 i noaonnaṡt décc iar naṡpſiḡhe.

Corbmac maol ua pſiḡail do marbað hi pſiull la ḡallaibh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριοτ, mſle, τpi céð, noṡat, aṡó.

Ḥriḡoir ua mochain aipdearpucc ḡuama paof cpáibdeac deſſſicach do  
écc.

Enpí amſpſið mac neill móir uí néill pſoḡhðamhna cenél neoḡain, 7 oſḡh-  
aðbar aipṡpſiḡh epenn do cſſſt, duairle, 7 deinec décc, po pſel bſénoinn iar  
mbuaibh nonḡta, 7 naṡthpſiḡe.

Domnall mac Enpí uí néill do ḡabail la Toipſpdealbac an pſiona ua noṡm-  
naill tiḡſſina tiſe Conaill. Cpeacha, 7 upṡa aibhle do ðenam dó ap mac  
Enpí cona muintip an la cedna.

Morpſuaḡeað la mall ua neill Rí cenél neoḡain ḡo maṡið in cuiccið  
ime do pſoiḡið ḡall tpaḡa baile aḡup duim deaḡain, nſſſt do cſup oppa dó don  
bul rin, 7 Seppín paofc do cſuicim laip iar tṡabairt taṡair doib du poile.

in the year 1185.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year  
1340, p. 566, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the  
year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the  
pedigree of this tribe, given by Duald Mac  
Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's  
copy), p. 205, they were descended from Cruitine,  
son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach  
Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth cen-  
tury; but no account is preserved of how or  
when they settled in Lecale. The descent of  
Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus  
given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta,  
son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in  
Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of  
Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine,  
son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same  
work, that there was a more ancient line of  
chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended  
from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of  
Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha,  
son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia,  
who was slain in the battle of Ardcoran, in Dal-  
Riada, in the year 627.

<sup>n</sup> *Lecale*, leṡ caṡail, i. e. Cathal's half, now  
the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county  
of Down.

<sup>o</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following  
entry in H. 2. 11:

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti  
magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiachæ obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein<sup>m</sup> and Lecale<sup>n</sup>, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English<sup>o</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.*

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh<sup>p</sup>, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhioná O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry<sup>q</sup>.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile<sup>r</sup> and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl."*

<sup>p</sup> *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigialla<sup>c</sup> Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

<sup>q</sup> *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

<sup>r</sup> *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son



Sloicéad mór do bhríe dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maíte connact ina páiríad) go huið maine. An tír do lorpcað 7 do lomarpccain doib. O concobair ruad dia lñmain. Catat mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dñr-foh plóig uí cconcobair duinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaide da muinir do marbadh.

Conobair dñrmuñan ingñ iarla upmuñan, bñ dñrlaicteað dñgheimigh vécc iar mbuaidh naítrighe.

Toirdealbac mac briain ó ccuanach Ruaidrí mac donnchað uí cñribail tánairi Eile, 7 Fionnghuala ingñ Mañnupa mic catat uí Concobair vécc.

Diarmait mac Eochagair taoiread cenei piachach do ecc.

Sloicéad mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ceneél cconuill por ua ndomnaill, toirpdealbac. Sloighead ele la Domnall mac muiréscraig cona braitribh por ua ndomnaill bñr. Creaða an tpe do tñchead po diarmuib, 7 po dñuibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona rochpaitte do bñe por cúl a muinir. Ní po hanad lar an pluag cconnaectað go pangatar go cñn mañar. Po gabaitt édaia an dú rin. Ticc ua domnaill cona rocpaitt ina lñmain go raímead porra go po marbaitt rocaide doib im mac donnchað még cába. Dála í nñll 7 cloinne Henrí cona ploğ po harpcead leoride cñoc uí doarpcoig eitir cill 7 tuait, 7 ní po hanad leoride go pangatar go pearpaitt moir i nairear cata dUa domnaill. Bat-tar athaio aghaio i naghaid amlaio rin. Cona ead do ponrat ríð do denam po dñioð.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *Spáobaile*, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

<sup>s</sup> *Were slain*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royreck, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muintir Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>t</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Dermot Mageoghegan*.—His death is noticed



dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Connor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Connor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Connor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Connor Roe, and many of his people were slain<sup>s</sup>.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>t</sup> ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried<sup>v</sup> into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people<sup>w</sup>. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair<sup>x</sup> ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor<sup>y</sup>, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

" A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

<sup>v</sup> Were carried, *eo éficheadó*, literally, "the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

<sup>w</sup> To protect his people, *for cúl a mhuintir*, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

<sup>x</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann maigir*, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

<sup>y</sup> *Fearsat-Mor*, now *Farsetmore*, a well-known

Cpscha la hua ndomnaill ar cloinn tScaín uí domnaill, uair báttar iadribe baí ag tarrainn cloinne muirchreataigh, 7 deolur rímpa ar an pluaisead rímpaite.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1393.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, trí céd, nochad, atrií.

Seaan mac Seappraíó uí Raigillig erpucc na bheirne decc.

Matha ua heogain caibellán innri caín décc.

An Sacart ó cléirig do écc.

Aoð mac concobair (.i. mic tomaltaig) meic diarmada tigherna moige luirg décc iar mbuad nínig 7 naitiricche, 7 Catal a mac do bathad iarain.

Maolruanaíó mac fíghail meic diarmada do gabail tighernair moige luircc tre nít 7 tre cuiriuccad tomaltaig meic donnchad.

Ionnraigíó do éabairt do cloinn Aoða meic diarmada go cluain ó ccoin-dén (i ccalad locha techet) ar mac ndiarmatta. Iombualad do éabairt doib dia poile. Buiréad for cloinn Aoða. Concobair 7 Ruairíó dá mac Aoða meic diarmada do gabail. Fíghal mac donnchad riabairg do gabail imaille riú, 7 a éluó ar a haithle. Domnaill dub mac diarmada 7 rocaide oile do marbad don toircc rin ina taimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>z</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muircheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puad, occisis

Donnchad Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchad Caprac filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fírb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*"

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreæ magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Laginæ intulit.—*Ibid.*"

"Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*"

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clann-maolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Seфриdi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"



O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough<sup>a</sup> into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-three.*

John, son of Geoffrey O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned<sup>c</sup> [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden<sup>d</sup> (at the callow<sup>e</sup> of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>c</sup> *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i.e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>e</sup> *Callow*, *calaō*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. "A callow meadow" is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

<sup>f</sup> *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-



Ḃrian mac maoleachlainn uí éallaiḡ tanaipi ua maine, Ffíḡal maḡ raínpaḡḡan taoípeaḡ teallaiḡ eachḡaḡ, fíḡ ḡo núipe nḡmíḡ ḡo cliaipabh, ḡ Maḡnur ó heaḡra tanaipi luirḡne ḡécc.

Síḡ ḡo ḡénaíḡ ḡuaipíbh moíḡe luirḡce pe poile ím poínn a nḡmḡnara, ḡ ím cḡmpuaíruccaḡ a nḡíall a ḡnḡíbh.

Raḡnaíḡte ínḡean Aḡḡa mic Ffíḡlímíḡ uí cḡncḡḡaíḡ bhí ḡnḡḡealḡḡa ḡaon-naḡḡaḡ, Muíḡḡ cam mac Ruaiḡḡí mḡḡ eochaḡaḡ, ḡ Ḃrian mac uílliam ḡícc mécc eochaḡcáin ḡeḡ.

Eḡaoin ínḡíḡ Caḡaíl óícc uí Cḡncḡḡaíḡ bhí ḡḡrian mic Maḡíḡclainn uí éallaiḡ, ḡḡínnall ḡ Eḡann ḡa ímac Maḡíḡeachlainn uí éallaiḡ, ḡ ḡíapmaíḡ ua flannaccain aḡḡaíḡ taoíḡíḡ ḡuaíḡe paḡa ḡo écc.

Maimíḡḡḡḡ chille haḡaíḡ í neíḡpuccóíḡeḡḡ cille ḡara ḡo ḡenom ḡo ḡraḡḡ-íḡ S. Ffíanḡeíḡ la hua cḡncḡḡaíḡ ffaíḡe.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1394.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, ḡrí éḡḡ, nochatt, a cḡḡaíḡ.

Ríḡḡarḡ Rí Saḡan ḡo ḡeḡḡ í neíḡínn po fíḡl Míḡíḡ, ḡ a ḡeḡḡ í ḡḡíḡ hí poíḡḡaíḡḡe ḡ a ḡol aḡíḡe ḡo haḡ cliaḡ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-noise :

"A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

"Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O'Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calaḡ loca ḡeḡeḡ*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnogh Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides."

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King's County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archiepiscopus O'Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh<sup>g</sup>, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly<sup>h</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.*

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterford<sup>i</sup>, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.--*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Dubhacra o Maile oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conrâbla O'ngiall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolaiḡe cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

<sup>i</sup> *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Siolla domnaig ua hÍogáin oifpícel loca hegne, peapfún 7 aipchinnech inri easóin, Matha mac siollacoircle biocairpe clainniri, 7 Lucár mág Sco-loisce biocairpe acharó upchari do écc.

lapla o mairr do éect i neirinn.

Tadh mac siollaiora uí flannaccáin taoíreac tuaithe Rača do marbaó la cloinn Dauéd uí flannaccain, 7 la cloinn Muircéirtaig uí flannaccáin.

Aod ó díomurais do marbaó la gallaib i lurg creice.

Tomár ua díomurais aobair tighfina cloinne Maoilígra do marbaó la Saxánaib.

Mac Siurptain Sfan mac Maoilir tighfina baile ača lftain do marbaó da bpaíribh i ppeil .i. clann tSfan degetra.

Sluaiccead la hArt mac Muirchađa la Ríğ laigen do íaigib gall go po-loircc Rof mic triúin cona tighib 7 cona éaplenaib, 7 do pad ór 7 aipfct 7 bpaigde lairp.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124–140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

<sup>k</sup> *Clain-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Scoiloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

<sup>m</sup> *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written ácá lupcápe, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>n</sup> *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome.”

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

“Ce Ríğ Saxon.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Firb*.”

<sup>o</sup> *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 : “that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons.”

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliriy and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnabinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a



Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoín-inis<sup>k</sup>; and Lucas Mac Scoiloige<sup>l</sup>, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Earl of March came to Ireland<sup>n</sup>.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra<sup>p</sup>, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler<sup>q</sup>), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuín<sup>r</sup>, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalier's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalier lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*carplean leige*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (*Φραός Μόρ*).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clanmalier, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF

“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT

“CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE

“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

<sup>q</sup> *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

<sup>r</sup> *Ros-mic-Triuín*, sometimes written *Rop mic Τρεοιν*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic τριούν*, or *Rop mic cpiούν*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuin* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Einhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

laḡla upmuman do tional ḡo laḡnib dā milleaḡ ḡup loipecc, ḡ ḡup mīll ḡaḡline [ḡ] epioḡ uí ḡeallaiḡ maḡe opúctain i laoiḡip, ḡ róaḡ do dia eiḡh iaḡomh.

Ruaioḡi mac Ruaioḡi uí Neill do maḡbaḡ la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Mupchaḡa .i. Aḡe mac Aḡe do ḡenaḡ coccaḡ pe Riḡ Saḡan cona muḡtip ḡo po maḡbaḡ poḡaḡe laiḡ, ḡ a ḡoḡt po ḡsóḡ do eiḡ an Riḡ la haḡlaḡ ḡall ḡ ḡaoiḡeal laiḡh, ḡ po ḡabaḡ eiḡiḡe epia ionḡlaḡ an luptip .i. laḡla upmuman. Ro lŷicceaḡ iaḡam, ḡ po congbaḡ ó bḡain, ó móḡḡa, ḡ Sŷan ó nualláin illáin dia éip.

Mac uilliam buḡc .i. Toḡár, do ḡul co tŷch an Riḡ, ḡ onóip móip opáḡ-báil dó, ḡ eiḡeapḡup ḡ cŷḡup ap ḡallaib connaḡt.

Toipḡḡealḡaḡ mac Mupchaḡ na paieḡḡe uí bḡain do cloinn bḡain puaiḡ do ḡenaḡ coccaḡ ap muḡtip an Riḡ i muḡain ḡ illaiḡnib ḡ conḡae luḡḡiḡ do loḡccaḡh ḡ do apccaḡn dó.

Camcluana ó dubaccaḡn do maḡbaḡ la muḡtip Riḡ Saḡan i náḡ chiaḡ.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr. Lanigan has committed a most egregious error about the names of these places in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monastereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery, but that it may mean *monastery near the river* (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the place called Ros glas. This assertion is erroneous in every point of view. First, the town of Monastereven is called Μαινιτιπ Εινίν, i. e. the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where they speak Irish; and it appears from various authorities that Evin was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was founded, and that his bell was preserved, and held in great veneration, in their territory. 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is described in the Life of St. Abban as washed by the tide, is still the local Irish name of New Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan, in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross is not washed by the tide, and never was a town, nor had any ruins of any description, except of one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems to have thought that Old Ross was the name of the walled town described by Colgan; but this only shews that he was totally unacquainted with these localities. This mistake has arisen from the supposition that Old Ross was the name of the town erected by Strongbow's daughter, and that New Ross is a town of comparatively modern erection; but it is well known that the town now, by some strange anomaly, called *New Ross* stands within the old walls of the town erected here shortly after the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine<sup>s</sup>, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain<sup>t</sup>, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint<sup>u</sup> of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan<sup>w</sup>, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

<sup>s</sup> *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Ereck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

<sup>t</sup> *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agur* before *cpioć uī céallaiğ*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

<sup>u</sup> *Complaint*, *ionnlać*.—This word is explained *coraoio no ġeappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

<sup>w</sup> *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of



Ḑrian mac Maolruánaíḁ mic fearḡail meic diarmada adbar tigearna maḡi luirc do marbaḁ la Maelreclann clépeḁ mac diarmada .i. dearbraitir a aḁar.

Taḁḡ ua heachaidéin raolí fírdána do marbaḁ la cloinn Conḁonnaḁt uí dálaḡ im ollannaḁt uí néill.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1395.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, tḡi ced, nochat, acúicc.

An tḁppcop ócc ó moḁáin décc ar rligiḁ na Rómá.

An biocáire ó planḡaile, .i. biocáire Scríne Adamnain do écc.

An toipficel ó tuatail, ḡ ro ba biocáire in iomḁaíḁ feicín, fíri tige naíóḁḁh oirḁeirc do écc.

O Neill buíḁe do écc, ḡ aḁnacal in Aḡḁ maḁa.

Pílip mac aḁḁa méḡ uíḁir tigearna fíri manac, fíri caithme ḡ ḁoranta a ḁriche, fíri ḁar lán épe dá clú, ḡ ḁa oirḁearcuḡ do écc iar mbuaíḁ naíḁ-ḡḡhe. Tomáḡ máḡ uíḁir .i. an ḡiolla ḁub mac Pílip do ḡabail tigeḡnaḡ fíri manach.

Domnall .i. ua maíleḁúin luirc do ḡabail la cloinn Aḡḁ méḡ uíḁir i

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

\* *His paternal uncle*, dearbraitir a aḁar, literally, "the brother of his father."

<sup>s</sup> *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

<sup>a</sup> *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Reymundus an fíraḡ filius Wilielmi filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

[Rèymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

<sup>b</sup> *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note <sup>p</sup> and <sup>q</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scrín Adamnain, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle<sup>x</sup>.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen<sup>y</sup>, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cucon-naught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship<sup>z</sup> of O'Neill<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.*

The young Bishop O'Mochain<sup>b</sup> died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan<sup>c</sup>, died.

The official O'Tuathail<sup>d</sup>, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy<sup>e</sup> died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender<sup>f</sup> of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland<sup>g</sup> was full, died, after the victory of Penance<sup>h</sup>. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubh<sup>i</sup>, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

<sup>f</sup> *Spender and defender*, *peap caíre 7 corunza*, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Caíre* is the genitive singular of *caíream*, spending, from the verb *caírim*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

<sup>g</sup> *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

<sup>h</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *pa buaio ongea 7 aiprigi*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

<sup>i</sup> *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

<sup>k</sup> *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell i ttrmonn dábeócc, 7 a chur i mbraighdshur go hua noomnaill, 7 a écc da éir i ngníol.

Concobair mac afa puat méz uíoir do gabail leir an ngiolla noub .i. Tomár, 7 le na deapbraatair Aod mág uíoir 7 a éluó iaram .i. a bríe lair dia mac pín.

Orfm do múintir Rígh Saxan do dul ar críoch i nuib fáilge, 7 ua conco-bair dia lñmain go tócar cruacáin, 7 dpong mor díob do marbað, 7 tri píte each do bñn díobh. Orfm ele do múintir Rígh Saxan im lapla Marur-cal do dul ar críoch in éilbh, 7 ó círbail cona múintir do bríe forra, 7 rocaide do gallaib do marbað ló, 7 eic iomda do bñn díob.

Níall ócc mac neill mic afa í neill, 7 O brian, .i. brian mac Maé-gaína do dol i tñch Rígh Saxan.

Coblaigh mór ingñ Chaatail mic doimnaill uí concobair ingñ Rígh Connaet, bñn tóicteac tptomconach go ppeabur nñmígh do écc iap mbuaib naicpíge, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

<sup>n</sup> *The Earl Maruscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

<sup>o</sup> *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, of O'Brien, "et honorifice receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who



sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg<sup>1</sup>, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire ; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain<sup>m</sup>, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscal<sup>a</sup>, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house<sup>c</sup>.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

“Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages.”—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

“But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and mareshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes . . . . . For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse.”

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡδὸνακαλ ἰ μαρινετιν na buille. Αρ διριδε do γαιρηί Πορτ na τερί namat, uair ar í ba bñ dUa domnaill .i. niall tigfina tpe conuill, dAod ua puairc tigearna bpeirne, γ do Chatal mac Aodā bpeirniγ uí concobair ptoγdamna connacht.

Una ingean Ταδγ mic Μαγνυρα uí concobair bñ Μέγ uδip do écc.

Sfan mac Aipte μέγ uδip do γαδail lé Μάγ uδip, γ α ειοδνακαλ ουιβ maoileδuin luipcc, γ α μαρδαδ dδib ar pionntpaet opoma baiip amail po euill uata poime rin.

Rí Saxon do paccbail epeann im beltaine iar nδol opuinge moipe do γal-lail γ do γαιοδεalaib epenn ina tēch, γ an Moipetimépac do paccbail don Ríγ ina ionaδ ἰ nñpinn, γ γε do euaiδ Mac Mupchaδa ἰ tig in Ríγ nī po épnδ dδ iarptain.

Απορπατα γ clocap mac ndaimin do lopccaδ cona nuilib iolmāoimibh.

Ruadpí ó ceallaig adbar tigearna ua maine do écc.

Mac Siúrptain dextep do γadail la cloinn meic Siúrptain, γ α εadaipt

<sup>p</sup> *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Royrek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

<sup>a</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

<sup>r</sup> *Una*, daughter of *Teige*, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “do bpeē lmoib [in child birth].—O’Mulconry.”

<sup>s</sup> *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, ουιβ maoileδuin luipγ. Ουιβ here is for do uib, dat. pl. of ua. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “ουιβ maoileδuin luipγ .i. do henpi.” See the sixth entry under this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Drum-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarra, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

<sup>u</sup> *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester:

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His



was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat<sup>p</sup>; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydánna<sup>q</sup> of Connaught.

Una<sup>r</sup>, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg<sup>s</sup>, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr<sup>t</sup>, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house<sup>u</sup>; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough<sup>w</sup> had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him<sup>x</sup>.

Ardstraw<sup>y</sup> and Clogher Mac Daimhin<sup>z</sup>, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

<sup>x</sup> *Did not keep faith with him*, ní<sup>r</sup> é<sup>r</sup>í<sup>r</sup>í<sup>d</sup> í<sup>d</sup> í<sup>d</sup>, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

<sup>y</sup> *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1179, p. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the *Feilire Aenguis*, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his *Edition of Ware's Bishops* (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce jugling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."



illam meic uilliam bupc. Sloicceas la Domnall mac Muircetraig 7 la gaoidealaib iocetair connacht 1 cepic meic uilliam po dāig gabála meic Siurptáin, 7 Mac Siurptáin do lúgh, 7 rí do rnaðmað eitteir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib an éiccið don chur rin.

Sluaicceas la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbað, 1 ttip nEógain ap cloinn Enrí uí néill, 7 cpíca 7 oipcne aibhle do denam leó ip in cpích. Clann Enrí cona pocraitte do éoct ina lñmain. Do pala iomairlec eitteir na plógaib csetarða go po rpaimeas po deoid por éenél neoðain sup po láð a nári. Ro gabas dāna, brian mac Enrí í néill, 7 tpi bpaighde décc do maicib a plóig amaille ppi.

Sloicceas naile la hUa nDomnaill cceona co páimcc co Slisceach tpiá éairppe dromā cliað sup po hindpað an tpi ina nuipimcell leo sup po millrfe gac ní sup a pangatpar, 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 édaia iomða leo dia ttip, acé namá po gonaite uate do dñpñh an tplóigh.

Ionopoið do denam la domnall mac Enrí uí neill ap brian mac uí neill, 7 a gabál, 7 cpícha aibhle do denam ap. Ionpaið oile do denam la Domnall mac Enrí go baile uí néill, 7 bñ uí neill do bñit laip, 7 bpaighde oile immaile ppi, 7 a mbñit laip 1 nuct gall.

Ro tpiallpat goill laiðh peall do denam ap mac Murchaða, ap Aip, 7 a gabail. Acé éña ní bó topða doib ap do éoiðpim uaiðib dia namñóin a lop a lám 7 a gairceið cona po cumaingrfe ní dó.

Domnall mac Muircetraig uí Concobair tighina Cairppe 7 Sliccigh 7 bñp tighina ó Shliabh pñp uile do écc 1 ccaiplén Shliccigh peactmain pia noblaicc.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 édaia iomða leo o'á ttip gan doáar o'paxbáil acé námá go po gonaite uatad do deipeas an tplóig.

<sup>c</sup> *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led<sup>b</sup> by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards<sup>d</sup>, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before<sup>e</sup> Christmas.

gree is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

<sup>a</sup> *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh ríor. In this part of Ireland ríor means to the north, or northwards, and ruar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirpírlaib na Seaúra, or the Curlieu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition poim, before.

Αοδ mac Cαταιλ δίεε uí concobair mac mǵine Τοιρρδéalbaig uí concobair,  
 γ Μuiρiρ mac Ρóil ulltaig ollamh lǵiρ cénél cconuill do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρί céδ, nochatt, αδέ.

Αν τερρcor ó hǵiρa do écc.

Ματα ua lumín aρchinneac na hΑρδα, ρβρ ιλcρδach, ι Seanchur, ι ndán,  
 ι ρínm, γ ι lǵiοnm do écc.

Ο concobair ciarρaiǵe do mārbaδ ι ρρiul dia ρíne ρíu.

Ο Cínnειττιǵ ticcíρna upmūan do écc.

Ιρiαl ua lochlann τιǵeapna cορcmορuaδ do mārbaδ do mac ǵiρρ an  
 αδapταιρ δά οiρcετ ρíu, ι nóioǵail α δρiρcοmαlτα, ι. Μαοiλcλann ua loch-  
 lann ρο mārβρm ροime ρm.

Concobar mac Eοǵan uí maille do δol ap iοnηρaiǵiδ ι mapear Connacé

<sup>f</sup> *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, MacDonlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

<sup>8</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branán Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (i. e. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnus O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcoba filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbríæ magnam victoriam de viris Régis Angliæ, et Angli Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."



Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach<sup>f</sup>, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.*

Bishop O'Hara<sup>h</sup> died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>i</sup>, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [général] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronic. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Maḡ cettne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldō a costodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Firb.*"

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puerū a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interceptus.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Dubcbla filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

filiū Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigia Dominus cæsus ab . . . . . [sic].—*Ibid.*"

<sup>h</sup> *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

<sup>i</sup> *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt luinge. An long do líonað do máoimib 7 dédálaið na heac̃tra rin, 7 a mbaēað uile, aēt mað aon duine eit̃tir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Maðm na c̃r̃seca le hUa cconcobair puat̃ cona b̃raētib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aoð ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac b̃ranáin, 7 for Aoð ua náinl̃gi taoíreac̃ c̃eneoil doð̃ta; úu map map̃bað Conn mac b̃ranáin taoíreac̃ Chopaclann, S̃f̃an ó taib̃g, mac S̃f̃ain uí áinl̃gi, 7 rocaide ammaile piú.

O Dom̃naill do t̃eēt pl̃óg i ccairppe, 7 ðroñg don t̃rl̃óg do b̃r̃it̃ ap cloinn Maol̃schlann c̃aiõc mic Muirceartaig baí acc foraire, 7 acc for̃c̃oim̃ēt̃ do c̃onnaētaib̃ go nd̃irim móir map̃cluaig amaille piú. Ro r̃raoim̃eāð for̃pa la hUa ndom̃naill go ró p̃accaib̃riot up̃m̃ór a ñsch, 7 po goað apaill doð̃, 7 t̃érnaif̃t apoile allopp̃ eir̃p̃umail. Ro c̃reachað iapañ Cair̃ppe lár an pl̃óg, 7 róao for̃ oc̃ulaib̃ cona c̃c̃r̃sch̃aib̃.

Maol̃schlann caõc mac Muir̃c̃f̃itaig mic Dom̃naill uí concobair do écc.

Maðm la hua t̃tuat̃ail ap g̃allaib̃ laigen 7 ap Shaxanchaib̃, airm i t̃tucað ár aðbal ap g̃allaib̃, 7 do p̃aəað re p̃ic̃it̃ c̃f̃ñ i t̃taip̃elbað go hua t̃tuat̃ail la taoð iliomait̃ do b̃raig̃uib̃, 7 dođálaið airm, 7 each, 7 éit̃tig.

Cúlað mág ãñg̃ura aðbar t̃ig̃f̃ina ua neach̃oað do map̃bað la g̃allaib̃.

O hannluain t̃ig̃earna oir̃ēir̃ do map̃bað i p̃p̃riul la ðr̃im̃ dia p̃ine p̃f̃in.

Maire ing̃f̃ñ uí c̃at̃áin b̃f̃ñ uí dõc̃artaig̃ do écc.

<sup>k</sup> *Between Ireland and Aran, eit̃tir Eirinn 7 Árainn.*—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following:

"Maol̃ecl̃uin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboid na c̃eēerne do cloinn piocair̃p̃ do ðol go Coñriac̃ne map̃a for̃peann loinge, 7 mac mic caēail buide ui p̃laēbeartaig̃ do map̃bað, 7 a mbaēað uile 33. aig̃ Árainn.—*Mac F̃ir̃b̃.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

<sup>l</sup> *The victory of Creag.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran<sup>k</sup>.

The victory of Creag<sup>l</sup> was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech<sup>m</sup> Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valour<sup>n</sup>. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane<sup>o</sup>, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaken with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

<sup>m</sup> *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

<sup>n</sup> *By their valour*, allos eipiumal.—The eipiumal, or, as it is sometimes written, eipiomal, is explained "gairgead," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Verum prædæ quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatae sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

<sup>o</sup> *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "do bpeit linnib, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fieb.*"



ḃrian mac Ennī uí neill do fpuarplaccaḃ la hUa neill ó Ua ndóinnall, 7 do paḃ eic, eitteada, 7 ionnmur iorlaḃḃa ar, 7 do paḃ Ua néill eipide do mac eile Ennī, .i. do Dóinnall a fpuarplaccaḃ a míc fín, .i. ḃrian mac neill maille comḃaib oile.

Sluaiccead la hUa ndóinnall Toirprealbac mac neill gaḃḃ, 7 la Taḃḃ mac caḃail uí concobaḃ 7o pangattuḃ 7o Sliscec 7o po loḃccreat an baile uile eitteḃ cloic 7 cḃann, 7 po maḃḃad mac Concoḃaḃ maonmaige 7o ḃoc-aḃḃ eile leḃ don chur ḃin. ḃa ḃoibḃ an baile ḃḃin do loḃccad, ar ba oḃḃḃḃaige a cḃmḃaige eitteḃ cloic 7 cḃunn.

<sup>P</sup> *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

<sup>q</sup> In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

“*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbriis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigiae dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 2. 11 :

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ uirone ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor . . . . [sic] ballaig O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Campanile .i. cloicésc ópoma cliaḃ fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullic Burk devastat Maḃaḃe na mban [*recte Maḃaḃe na Muman*], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Maḃm na cḃḃca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .i. oḃlaic filia Odonis O'Maelbreann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott ḃall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renuntiaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Donnachadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*”

“Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormonia dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*”

*Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :*

“Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell.”

“Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitem Desmonia, et Dominum Mac Carthy.”

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor<sup>p</sup>, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid<sup>q</sup>.

"Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit."

"Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. stirpe Andreæ O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus."

"Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Muicde per Mac William Burk."

"Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter exceperit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui."

"Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor Donn dominum O'Conor puad deprædatus Condom Mac Branán, &c., ut supra, amisit."

"O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit)."

"Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leanbán captivam fecit, villā penitus incensā."

"Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliaverunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roik filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fír.*"

"Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puad in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.*

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition<sup>s</sup>.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>t</sup>; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha<sup>u</sup>.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra ducentæ causâ."

<sup>s</sup> *Without opposition*, ḡan naé fferioṛḡam, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, fferiṛ, or fferioṛ, denotes *against*, as fferioṛbualao, *repercussion*, fferiṛ-beapṛ, *opposition*.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>t</sup> *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnaill, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

A Shúile do rāgbáil doiridí do Aod mac Maígamhna tria trioccad do denaí in do onóir na croíce naoim Rátha both, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha trium.

Níall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí cenél eoḡain, 7 iomcornaíais Eirenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oirscáir an flaitéinnair, cuir iomfúlaisg gac anfforlainn, doirgaoileig gall, tátaigéíoir gaoideal, mórad eccailí 7 ealaḡan na heirenn do écc iar mbuaiḡ nongta 7 naitéige, 7 Níall óg a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac donnchaid tpe hoilella do dul go Macáire Chonnaét (go lion a éionóil, a máoine, 7 a innile) do congnaí dUa concobair donn, gur gabrat forlongspor aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eitig eitir daoimḡ 7 aihnir mar a mbai ó concobair. Iar na clor rin dUa concobair ruad cruinnigir da gac taoib go hén ionad Mac uiliam bupe Tómar mac Sír Emainn albanais, Clann cátail óicc uí concobair, Clann Aoda meic diarmata, Maimig, 7 clann mac Fídhlimid fírin go líon roḡraite gac aóin doib, 7 go ccoimtionol gallócclac ina ffarraḡ. Triallait iaríin do íaigí an máaire, Acht cḡa n raibe Ua concobair donn 1 ffarraḡ méic Donnchaid anníin 7 noḡar airígh Mac donnchaid an rluag no go tḡáinicc ua concobair ruad fornn móir maríluais ina éimcel. Fírtar iomairpecc ítorra go díóḡra duḡraḡtaḡ cḡtar da líona iaríin gur maiḡsḡ for Mac donnchaid cona muiníir. Uḡaid na bíḡre ler bḡraḡ oḡra iad gur cuiríot a nár, Marbḡtar Mac donnchaid anníin, 7 Aod caoḡ mac aoda mic toirḡdeallḡais uí concobair, Mac Suibne arḡconrapal connaét o rluab ríor cona diaḡ dḡrḡraḡtar Donnchaid 7 Donnplebe, Cúaire mac Conaire uí Concobair, 7 Diarmait mac Donnchaid tanaíir

<sup>w</sup> *The image*.—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows :

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

<sup>x</sup> *Níall More*.—This notice of the death of Níall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows :

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."



Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image<sup>w</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender<sup>y</sup> [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh<sup>z</sup>, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them<sup>a</sup>. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

<sup>w</sup> To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Firbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provecam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

<sup>y</sup> *Contender*, *iomcõpnamaiḡ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is *imcõpnamác*, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*cõpnam móp*."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

<sup>a</sup> *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [*beirpe*] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."



ua noilealla ammaile le hiomatt duairlib ḡ dárdomaib a mbraitepeac ḡ a muintipe. Ba dírín do airnib a ffrít dédalaib ḡ maoinib la hua cconcobair ruac don turur rin gan airn ar eachaib ar arm, na ar édeað. Oidce éio péile muire fogmair tuccad an maíom rin éinn Eitigh. Iar ecloir na rccel rin dUa concobair donn (an trís lá iar ttabairt an máoma) tainice fo bótaib uí concobair ruac, ḡ cloinne ríólmio, ḡ a mbuailte ar na ruídiuccad i taimceall Liatpoma go tucc maíom imirgib orra da ngoiréi an gcalmaíom go rucc cpeacá, ḡ édala aibíle uata don dul rin.

Ríólmio mac Catáil óicc ḡ Dubgall mac Domnaill gallócclac do dul i cclm í domnaill diarraí a cōnganta i naghaid a nřccaratt. Ua Domnaill go maib éipe Conuill do éoit go Cairppe don cup rin do éuidiuccad le cloinn Chatáil óicc. Cairprie ḡ oileallaiḡ do éichead fo daingib, ḡ fo droidelaib an duitce roime. O domnaill do roctain go haonac éipe hoilealla, tige iomda ḡ arbhanna do lorccad da muintip, ḡ cřcha do denam doib ar mac Corbmaic mic Ruaidri. Maolpnanaið mac Donnchaid tigeapna tpe hoilealla, Ua dubda, ḡ ua hřira do ttabairt cor, ḡ siuirib dUa Domnaill ḡ do cloinn Chatáil óicc iarpin le gan cup na naghaid go hrath. Síe do éngal stoppa dua domnaill ar an ccoingcail rin, ḡ é rín diompúð go tpe conaill fo édoi. Clann Catáil óicc, muintip diuirin, ḡ Mac Domnaill gallócclac cona cloinn do tēacé i ccairppe anpin. Suide doib illioir an Doill, ḡ a mbíe ag roinn na cřice stoppa an oidce rin, ḡ roptar imrřnaiḡ impe. Ua Domnaill do éoit uathað maprluaḡ ina ccomdál arabhárpach do ríódiuccad stoppa.

Muircřitac bacac mac Domnaill mic Muircřitaiḡ uí concobar, ḡ clann

<sup>b</sup> *Nobles*, árdomaib, literally, arch-chieftains.

<sup>c</sup> *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Connor Don attacked the caepaídect, or creaghs, of O'Connor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

<sup>d</sup> *An gheal-mhaidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

<sup>e</sup> *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72–74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

<sup>f</sup> *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilioll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

<sup>g</sup> *To parcel out the territory*, ag roinn na cřice stoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuaifne O'Connor ; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill ; together with other chieftains and nobles<sup>b</sup> of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls<sup>c</sup> of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm<sup>d</sup>," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge<sup>e</sup>, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella<sup>f</sup> ; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory<sup>g</sup> between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

<sup>h</sup> *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke ; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

τSυbhhne do bhíe hī pparra cōilleaō an tan rin. Ua hēgira iarēapach, 7 phioēt plaitēbhrataig uí puairc do bhíe imaille riú. Ionōpraigio do ēabairc doib a mucha na maithne ar cloinn cātairl óicc 7 ar Ua ndōmnaill go bun brénóicce ar belairb lēra an doill, Siortae marcpluairg cōinne Cātairl óicc do dōl ēappa go Slisceach. Dun brénóige do bhíe do ēaōb díobhrom 7 an fāirpige do líonaō don taōb arail doib go rona roōánach doibriuā conār fēdaō a ttaamang na a ttimceallaō ramlaō. Do bhíuēt taōar tinnhnaō dia poile ar a haitle. Maithēir for Ua ndōmnaill, 7 for cloinn Chātairl óicc, 7 Marbēar Marcup mac domnaill 7 dubgall a mac, Éóm mac Síziē 7 roāide mōr oile da ngall-ócclachairb. Crlēa 7 aircne do denam ar cōinn Chātairl iarām, 7 a ndioēur tarī Eirne anonn doirōiri go duba, 7 doimēhman im fēil Muire mōr do pōnhraōh.

subdue his rivals, even though they were supported by their kinsman, O'Donnell.

<sup>i</sup> *Bun-Brenoige*, i. e. the mouth of the Brenog, or stinking inlet, or stream. This is still the name of a part of Lissadill townland, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, where there was formerly a chapel, close to the mouth of Lissadill strand. The site of this chapel is now occupied by Sir Robert Gore Booth's stables.

<sup>k</sup> *Advanced towards them*, do dōl tappa go Sligeac.—The original text is here made obscure and imperfect by the Four Masters. The meaning is, that when the sons of Cathal Oge perceived the party of Murtough Bacagh encamped at Bun-Brenoige, they sent out squadrons of horse in the direction of Sligo to surround them; but when these squadrons had approached them, they found that their camp occupied an almost inaccessible position, being defended on one side by Bun-Brenoige, and on the other by the tide, which was then full in.

<sup>l</sup> *The great Festival*.—The account of the dissensions between the O'Conors in this year is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise somewhat differently, as follows, and there is a somewhat similar account of them translated by O'Flaherty from

Mac Firbis, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

"A. D. 1397. O'Connor Roe, with all the forces of his kinsmen, the sons" [? race] "of Ffelim O'Connor, Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermotta, the inhabitants of the territory of Imainy, with their Gallowglasses, marched with all the said forces, to O'Connor Donn's mansion house of Carragh Kynnetty, upon the plaine of Moy-Nie; O'Connor Donn himself was not then at home, but was then in Clannmack-neoïne" [Clanmacnawn]. "The said forces being come to the said towne as aforesaid, made towards the companie, and did let flye sharpe-pointed arrows, or darts, that they made them stick fast in the bodyes of their enemies, and at last O'Connor Roe, and the sonnes of Ffelym O'Connor, overthrew their adversaries in that presence, killed Mac Donnogh, one of great note and respect in Connaught, and also killed Hugh Keigh O'Connor, Tanist of the province, with these ensueing persons, viz. Dermott Mac Donnogh, Tanist of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, Dermott mac Donnogh mac Gillechrist, the two sonnes of Rorie mac Molronie Mac Donogh Fyn Mac Donnogh, Art mac Cahall Cleareagh,



O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige<sup>1</sup>, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them\* [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival<sup>1</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

"Cowaifne mac Cowaifne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyney, head of the Gallowglasses of Igher Connaght, his two brothers, Donnsleive and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydeings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an géal-maíom ann ro). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donnell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (aonach tìpe allealla), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledgès of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρμαιοι μας ιομαιρ υι βήρην δο βήτεη ι πριαδραρ, γ α βρήε ι ccoite for loch ona éigh fñn διοηρηαιγιό τιγε Μhupchaid mic Τομάιρ, γ lñm do βρήε δό γαν φιορ δο éách amach ar an ccoite ιρην loch γο πο βαϊόσh a ccedóir.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, α hocht.

Τομάρ mac Μυιργήρα μεic donnchað eppcop achaid conaire do éγ.

Coγað mop do fñrge fñtur ua néll, Niall óγ, γ ó Domnnaill Τοιρρðealbác, γ α éαιοργ γ α οipeét do épegeað uí domnnaill γο mbui ι ccuim̃ga moir occ cloinn Enrí uí neill αγ cloinn τδεααιν υι Odomnnaill, αγ ua noðaptauγ, γ αγ cloinn τSuibne. Do coíd mac uí Domnnaill niall γarb, γ clann Domnnaill mic néll uí domnnaill for moipoiγið ι panait γup po γaðað leó éoin mac Maoil-muire meic Suibne, γ co noepnrat opγain. Γoill γ γaoiðil coigeð ulað do òul ι teach uí Neill, γ βραιγðe, γ umla do éabairt do cénmoṫá ó Domnnaill α aenar.

Sloicceað mop la Niall ócc ó neill Rí éenel foγain, γ la cloinn Enrí ι neill do fñiγið uí Domnnaill γο painicc fñr puaid γup aipecpioct an mainr̃tur po na huile ionm̃apaid, γ tíρ aoða γο huilid. Oρñn do muir̃tur uí Odomnnaill do éabairt taéair doib. Aoð mac fñr̃gaíl uí puairc do γaðáil don turpur rin. Ua neill diompúð γο tíρ Eoγain doipidire.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrck : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll; Clancahall sent their squadrons of horse" [r̃ioṫæ mapc̃luaiγ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Ernye, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them: these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne<sup>m</sup>, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drowned<sup>n</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.*

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill<sup>o</sup>, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he lept out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

<sup>n</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-



Sleigheadh la Tomás a búrc tigearna gall connaict, la hua cconcobair puadh, la cloinn Chatail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go rangatar tír oilealla gur lín aircceiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aoda meic diarmata, 7 a bhráire do tilleadh ón ploḡ iarrin do cuartuḡadh moigí luircc. Físgal mac diarmata tigearna moigí luircc do dól in oíche rin go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bfuair do biaid, 7 do corður innte do cúp ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lorcc na fídhna do éscemair do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lín-mainn dóib. O Ró raḡaigíot rom an toraigheict forra, gluairict tré ran tír go rangatar Eachdruim mic naoda i tír baúin na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccadh tñpail eachdruoma oppa. Concobair mac Diarmada, .i. mac Físgail do mairbh doib, 7 rocaide da muinntir maille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do ḡabail, Eadail do denam da neachaid, da nairn, 7 da nísíoh.

Muirthead bán mac Seadán mic Donnaiil uí físgail dḡadobar tigearna na hanḡaile pécce enigh, 7 oirdearcair, ḡaile, 7 ḡairccid plecta físgura dḡior a aoir, do écc iar mbuaid naítrige mí nua noclaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatḡata i tḡomba a atar, 7 a fínaḡor.

Muirir mac Diarair dalatún do mairbh la Muirceptad ócc maḡ eoḡaḡáin, 7 la brian mac uí cconcobair failḡe.

Ḣleann da locha do lorccadh do ḡallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

<sup>p</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victualls he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan; they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

<sup>q</sup> *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led<sup>p</sup> by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Connor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock<sup>a</sup>. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha<sup>r</sup>, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty<sup>s</sup>.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus<sup>r</sup> for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>u</sup>, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Connor Faly.

Gleann da loch<sup>w</sup> was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

<sup>r</sup> *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

<sup>s</sup> *As booty*, éocail do bennam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

<sup>u</sup> *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

<sup>w</sup> *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρεστρετachs ua concobair do ðul i ττίρ Αοða, α ιονητιð ðο ηήρ ρυαìð ðαν μοράν éδαλα ðραγαìλ ðον ευαιρτ ριν. Αοð ua ðυιρνήν ðο ηρήε ορρα ανηριν. Ιομρυσαααð ðο ταβαρτ ðοìð ρα ðελ ατα ρήναιð, Εαχ Αοða ðο lot, Ερñν ðο leaccað, γ α μαρβαð ιαραñ.

Ðεαροιττ ιαρλα ðήρμυñαν, ρήρ ρυαιρτ ροìðεραð, ðο ðεαρρεαναιð ðο ðαλλαìð Ερεανñ, γ ðο μοράν ðα ðαιοðεαλαìð i ναίτνε, γ i neolur ðαιοðεlcce, i ðóán, γ i Sñcùρ amaille ρε ðach ροðλαìμ ele ðα ραìβε αιcce, γ α écc ιαρ mbuaìð ναίερìðe.

Ιαρλα èìlle ðαρα ðο ðαβαìλ ðον èαλβαð ua concobair, γ ðο μαρερλυαιð ðυιτεèe ó βαρìλγε, γ α èυρ αρ λαìμ μυρעהαιð υí Concobair.

Ðìρ Ðeon ιαρλα ðεαρμυñαν ðο βάταð ιρ ιñ Ðιυιρ ðαρ ðέcc ιαρ ηðabhail na ηιαρλαèτα ðó. (*Vide* 1399).

Caè ðο ταβαρτ ρορ ðαλλαìð ðυα ðραìν, γ ðυα τυαταìλ. Ιαρλα óμαρρ ðο μαρβαð ιρ ιñ ccaè ριν, γ άρ ðαλλ ιμαìlle ριρ.

Ðìονηðuala ηηðñ ualðαιρcc móìρ υí ρυαιρτ ðññ τðεαáìν ñóìρ υí εαðρα ðέð.

Ðαυιτ ua ðυìðìονηñαν ollam cloinne μαοìλρυαναιð i Sñcùρ, ðιαταð coiτ-èññ compoðñach, γ ραοí ðυìνε εαλαðνα ðο écc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, *gleann* means *valley*, ðá, *two*, and *loc*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

\* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor; with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Bel-atheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite.”

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

“The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,



Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tirhugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed\*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond<sup>v</sup>, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir<sup>z</sup>, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered<sup>a</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan<sup>b</sup>, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

<sup>z</sup> *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"*Ἰρὶν ποῖμαρ*.—MS. L. dum agros Ormoniae comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel αἰα an οἰοῖτο πορ Suir.—*Mac Fieb.*"

<sup>a</sup> *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyne and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

<sup>b</sup> *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ua' concobair puad̃ 7 Mac Diarmata do òul pluag̃ lánmór ar cloinn nDonnchaib̃ tìpe hoilealla go pangattar maḡ tuiread̃. Creac̃a móra do denam̃ doib̃. Clann nDonnchaib̃ do breac̃ oppá, 7 Muirch̃rtaic̃ mac Domnaill uí concobair cona leirteionol. Iomaircecc̃ do cùr ittoppa. Maib̃m fop̃ ua cconcobair 7 Somairle buide mac domnaill cona muintir do marbaib̃ ann.

Tomar mac c̃at̃ail mic murchaib̃ uí f̃r̃gail t̃igearna na hañgaile eal-cuing̃ em̃g̃ 7 oir̃d̃rcoir cloinne Rora do marbaib̃ ina baile f̃siñ ip̃in ccoillín ccrúbach la gallaib̃ na miðe 7 la barún delbna, iar na t̃ogha 7 t̃t̃ig̃f̃ñur poim̃er̃in ar bélaib̃ a ĩñh̃r̃ior b̃rãtar, .i. Seaan ó f̃r̃gail, 7 Seaan do oir̃d̃neac̃ iar̃p̃in 7 t̃t̃ig̃earñur na hañgaile.

Maib̃m mór̃ aib̃bal la Máḡ car̃taic̃ ccair̃p̃reac̃ fop̃ ua Suilleabain, 7 da mac uí Shuilleabain, Eogan 7 Concobair do marbaib̃ ip̃ in ccait̃g̃haib̃ p̃in, 7 rõc̃aib̃e im̃alle p̃iú.

O ðriam̃ maol do écc̃ don t̃f̃id̃m ip̃ in ngallbach̃t̃.

Mac Muir̃p̃r buide uí mór̃da t̃ig̃f̃ña p̃lebe mair̃g̃i, f̃r̃i c̃ot̃aig̃h̃t̃he d̃ám, 7 deoraib̃h̃ Eireann do écc̃.

Mac uilliam b̃ur̃c̃ do loḡcc̃aib̃ Slieciḡ.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronicler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olillæ in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (t̃ip̃ tuat̃ail) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,



O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh<sup>c</sup>, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor<sup>d</sup>, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Conor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros<sup>e</sup>, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach<sup>f</sup>, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat<sup>g</sup> was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy<sup>h</sup>, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligo<sup>i</sup>.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Conor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

<sup>e</sup> *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

<sup>f</sup> *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthise gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sullevars, killed O'Sullevan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sullevan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sullevan Bearrie, with many others."

<sup>h</sup> *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

<sup>i</sup> *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the



Caéal mac Ruaidrí meḡ uíðir do marbað la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip méḡ uíðir do marbað la teallac eacðach.

Clann Enrí uí neill, ⁊ clann tSeacáin uí Domnáill, ⁊ fír manach do tioneol ptoigh ino aighio uí domnáill. Ua Domnáill do cruinnuccaò a íochraíte ina naghaid don lúe eile, ⁊ a mbíe i nób íorlonporcraib íor aghaid a éle ḡo ío íccarpat ío dfoio ḡan nach nḡmóm noírdíre.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρίς céo, nócat, αναοί.

Sluaḡeac la hua neill (máll oḡ) íor ḡallab ḡo ío creacóirḡo, ⁊ ḡo ío hionnarbað lair a nḡmór.

Concobair maḡ carmarc eppucc Raéta boe dúib domnáill corca baírcíno do écc.

Cuulaò (.i. cuulaò ruac) mac neill móir mic Aoða uí neill décc don tḡíom.

briain ua briain (.i. mac matḡanna) tḡḡína tuaðmumán do écc.

Toírrðealbac mac mupchaò (.i. Mupchaò na paíetnḡe) uí briain do écc.

Fíðlímí mac cataoír uí concobair tanaíri ua ípailḡe decc (.i. don tḡíom) i tḡíḡ uí Raighillḡ.

Clann enrí í neill do dol ar ionnraíḡío íor ḡallab tpaḡabaile. Ro tioneolríot ḡoill ina naghaid ḡo ío paírríot íorra, ⁊ ḡo ío ḡabac domnáill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

\* *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>1</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

<sup>m</sup> *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill. Art Cuile<sup>k</sup>, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.*

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>m</sup>, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaile<sup>a</sup>. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

“*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tunonia, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus posterí ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii.”

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

<sup>a</sup> *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

mac enri, 7 dhíong mór dia muinntir do marbadh. Domnall do éor go Scharb  
ir in mbliadain ar cinn iar pfeimóid a ruaplaité.

Seaan ua Ferǵail tighna na hangaile, fíh earznaid, inntleactac, fírach  
poglamta go noirdenur neimig 7 nínghama do écc.

Aod ua Donnchaða tigharna Eoganacta loca lín, O dhoin, (.i.) gpalc  
mac Taiðg, 7 Toirpdealbac mac maolmuire meic Suibne pánact, 7 Amloib  
mac Pílip mic amloib mic duinn éarraig méz uioir, toirech muinntire peo-  
dachain do écc.

Aod maz Maegamna do écc iar nvol a púl uada.

Domnall mac Giollaíora ruaid úfraigillig do écc.

Maz aongura muircfictac ócc mac muircfictaig moir, tigharna ua neóda  
do marbadh dia fine buódein.

An étramað Henri do ríogadh or Scharb, 29. September.

baotgalac mac aóagain raii cóitciónn 1 pfineacur 7 1 rínm, 7 fear  
tíge naidead nairdeiric, 7 Giollananaom mac concobair meic aóagain apd  
ollam 1 pfineachur do écc.

Iarla dearmuán Sian mac Gearóict do báda 1 náe Arda rionain for  
Siuir. (*Vide* 1398).

## AOIS CRIOST, 1400.

Aoir Crioit, mile, ceire céo.

Aod ua maolmuaid ticcína bfi ccell, Laigneac mac ferǵail ruaid mic  
donnchaíð méz eóagain Donnchað Sionnach tighna muinntire tadgair, 7

<sup>o</sup> *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

<sup>p</sup> *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

<sup>q</sup> *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

<sup>r</sup> *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the Rolls of Parliament, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-



Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom<sup>o</sup> had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane<sup>p</sup>; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Máguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.<sup>a</sup> was made King of England on the 29th of September<sup>r</sup>.

Boethius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir<sup>s</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.*

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

<sup>s</sup> See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weakened and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

ταοιρεαὶ εἴτεβα, Διαρματ 7 ὀριαν δά mac Caéapnais mic an trionnaig do écc.

Caipléen Dúin iomdoin do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 hoibéir do mac Emainn mic hoibéir a buir do marbáid inn, 7 Mac mic Emainn uí ceallais do bí illiamh ann do leccen amach.

Ḫrigoir mac tanaide uí maolconaire, rasoi foirbete ina ealaðain duétoir, deaghadbari ollamh ríl muirfohaiḡ eirde do marbáid go eḡmairead dason buille ga do lám uilliam garb for tochari dúin iomdoin 1 naímpioct. Sé ba 7 pé fichiut do thabairt ina eirais iarrin.

Ruaðori mac Airt méḡ aongura tiḡearna ua neachdác ulað do marbáid lá cloinn conulað uí néill, 7 la cathbarr mág aongura a deapbrathair pen.

Sluaḡ mór la Niall óḡ ua Néill hi tír conaill gur mill moran do ḡortaid 7 darpannaib inni. Tangatar cenél cconail ina aḡaid gur po piccead iomairicc etorra go po meabaid for chenél Eoḡain, 7 go po marbáid rochaidé díob, 7 go po beanad ech iomda díob don chup rin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49–58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134–140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

\* *Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chan. 42:

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcoursey, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Kilcoursey, called Mounterhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the



gain<sup>t</sup>, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon<sup>u</sup> was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Connor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry<sup>w</sup>, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

<sup>u</sup> *Dunamon*.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbot O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

<sup>w</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."



Mac maighara méig uídhir, .i. Giollaparraice da ngoiréi an giolla buíde décc ina thig ésin fo biéin cuirínnne do legead dó.

Seaan mac Pilib mic Giollaíora ruaid uí Raigillig tigeapna breipne, aon do bpeapn enec, 7 uairli da chinead dég do bióds ina iomdaió i tculaiḡ mōngáin.

Mac ríḡ Saxon do theacht i nepinn.

Maighur mac cononnaét uí Raigillig adbar tigeapna Mhuinripe Maoil-moróda [do ecc].

Concobar mac Domnall mic néill ḡairb, mic aóda, mic domnall óicc uí domnall do dol ar cpeic tap rliab roir i ttipr cōnall, 7 épsin, 7 eoccan ruad mac ruibne do comtuicim pé apoile.

Clann Flaitébsritaiḡ uí Ruairc do ionnarbad ar an mbpíspne, 7 a ndol ḡo ttipr conuill, 7 apail do cénél cconall do bpsit leo ipin mbpíspne co ndepnrat cpeaca mora for ua ruairc 7 do padpatt leo i ttipr conuill iaidpíde.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1401.

Áóir Crioḡt, míle, ceithpe chéd, a haon.

Maoileachlann ua ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine, ppari dñg einḡ daon-nachtaé, 7 Tomár mac Sipi émainn (.i. emann albanac) a bupe mic uilliam tigeapna gall connacht do écc iar mbuaió naithpíge. Da mac uilliam do dñom tap éir Tomair a búpe, .i. mac uilliam do denam dUilleacc mac Riocaird óicc, 7 Mac uilliam oile do Uater mac Tomair a bupe, 7 umla uaid do mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird ar rinnpípeacht.

Domnall ua maille tigeapna umail décc iar pporbad a aoiri.

Cathal ruad maḡ Ragnall taoipeac muinripe heolair do marbad i noḡuim chubpa la Seapraio mac Maoileaclóinn méḡ Ragnall.

<sup>x</sup> *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

<sup>z</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapattrick, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe<sup>x</sup>, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulách Mongain<sup>y</sup>.

The son of the King of England<sup>z</sup> came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain<sup>a</sup> eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.*

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra<sup>b</sup>, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> Over the mountain, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

<sup>b</sup> *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Tachómaire, or Kil-

Maolruanaid mac Cathail ruaid meḡ pagnaill do marbaid la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cŕetna a ttorraigeēt a cceiche.

Concobair anabaid ua ceallaiḡ do ḡabail tigeḡnair uib mane dēir a athar.

Carriac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn pŕḡail meic Diarmata. Daoine iomda do marbaid, ḡ do bathad na timcheal, ḡ lucht a comēda da tabairt uatha dar cŕnn comad.

Feolimid mac cathail óig uí concobair do ḡabail la mac uí concobair duinn.

Comne do dŕnar eidiḡ ó néill, .i. mall óḡ ḡ ó domnaill Toirpdealbac ag caol uirge ḡ síc do denom doib pe ariole don chur rin.

Coccaid dŕirge eittir ua ndomnaill iapom ḡ brian mac enŕí uí néill, uair tug brian plóg lair ḡo tír conaill, ḡur po ionnroig longporc uí domnaill, ḡ po marbaid Mac néill óig mic neill ḡairb mic aŕoha mic domnaill óig, ḡ maoileacloinn mac plaiēbŕitaiḡ uí Ruairc ḡ rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó domnaill co na cloinn, ḡ muintir duirnin ir in ló cŕona illeanmain brian ḡo puccraŕ fair, ḡ cpeac uí ḡairmleaidaiḡ (.i. enŕí) poime iap marbaid enŕí lair. Ro rigead iomairfḡ amnup eidiḡ ua ndomnaill ḡ brian ua néill, ḡ po marbaid brian lair, ḡ po ppaimead for a muintir iap bráḡbail cpeach cenél Moain. Ro marbaid beor rocharde oile imaili ppi brian ap an lachar rin. Soair ua domnaill plán cona muintir co nedalaib aibhliḡ iap mbuid ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac brianain taoŕreē corco aēland do marbaid la a bŕaiērib i pell, .i. Concobair Mac Seain meic brianain, ḡc.

Domnaill mac Enŕí í néill dpuarccaid ó ḡallaibh.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1402.

Aoir Cŕiorc, mile, ceithre ched, adó.

Coccaid mor eittir ua néill, ḡ clann enŕí í néill, ḡ an tír do millead ap ḡac taeb ſtoppa.

Muircŕitach ua plannagain aipchideochain oile pinn décc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>c</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born



Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh<sup>c</sup> O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branan, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.*

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842.

Coccað eidiu iapla urmuman ⁊ iapla dearmuman, ⁊ an da mac uilliam do ðul do congnam la hiapla urmuman.

Carrnac lócha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc afa ar cloinn fshgail meic diarmata.

Fshgal ua Ruairc aobair tigeapna bpeirne, fsh bructmor beoda dealbda deigeinið, do mapda ina tigh fén la cloinn cába ⁊ (a) aðnacul i mainirtir Sliðig.

Niall óg mac Néill moir mic afa uí néill (Ri cenel neogain) décc iap mbuað eimð ⁊ oirpðficair ongetha ⁊ aithrige. ðrian mac Néill óig décc iarttain (.i. don galan bñc).

Muirchshat mac Donncharð uí ðubda raoi coitcinn i nuairle, ⁊ i neineac décc, ⁊ a aðnacul i nArð na riagh.

Maða o Scingín do écc don fiolún.

Pilib mac briain móir með matgaimna tighna oirgiall décc, ⁊ Arðgal mac briain do gabail tighfnair na déoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raigillig tanairi bpeirne do écc. Una ingh coirpðealbair uí concobair a mathair riðe.

ðrian mac Domnaill uí flaitðshatigh aobair tigeapna cairn geccairg décc.

Fedlimið mac cathail óig do legeað ar a bpaighdenur.

Mainirtir chuinnche i ttuadhmunain i neapuccoideact cille da lua do tocobail do bpaithribh .S. Pponfer la Sioba ccam mac conmapa tighna cloinne cuilein po ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh aohnaicthe dó fein, ⁊ dia cenel.

Aoð fshanchaith ó domnaill Saor fshchaða do écc.

Coccað móir eitir ua ndomnaill (Toirpðealbac mac neill) ⁊ ua catain (.i. Magnar) go po hinpæað, ⁊ go po cpeaðoirgð oirpæact uí catain la hua ndomnaill, ⁊ gur po lñpmilleað an tír uile lair.

<sup>d</sup> *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Caves, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

<sup>e</sup> *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

<sup>h</sup> *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught



A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba<sup>d</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún<sup>f</sup>.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach<sup>g</sup>, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge<sup>h</sup>, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuinche<sup>i</sup>, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory<sup>j</sup> totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.*

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech<sup>k</sup>, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb<sup>l</sup> of Donnell, son of Cathal<sup>m</sup>, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist<sup>n</sup> in Tir-Many<sup>o</sup>.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha<sup>p</sup>. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick<sup>q</sup>, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both<sup>r</sup>.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."



Μυρψήστὰς βασιὰς μὰς Δομνὰλλ μὲς Μυρψεαρταιῶς τὶς γάρνα ἰοχ-  
ταιρ κολληχτὸς δὸ ἐκκ (ἵρ ἢν πρὸς μαρ) ἰ κοπλὲν Σλὲκτῶς.

Κοκκαὸς δὲ σὶρῆς εἰδὶρ βρεῖρνεαχαιὸς ἡ κλάνν νδοννχαιὸς δαρ μαρβαὸς  
τομαλταχ ὅςς μὰς τομαλταῶς ἡμέγ δορψχαιὸς δεοῶπλαῖτς cheneóil duachann  
don aicme rin, ἡ Μυρψήστὰς ὅς ὁ ἡέλις γρυγχαὸς cedach conáich, ἡ.

Μαολμορδα μὰς concondachτ μὲς γιollaíora ruaid uí Raigillῶς δὸ γαβαῖλ  
τὶς γήναιρ μὴντιρε Raigillῶς.

Μαῖγνυρ μὰς Conmaῖς uí catáin τὶς γάρνα ciannaéta δὸ ἐκκ.

Felim μὰς δομνὰλλ μὲς Μυρψεαρταιῶς uí concobair δὸ ἐκκ.

Κύυλαὸς μὰς γιollaπατραιcc μεῖς catmaoil δὸ μαρβαὸς (ἰ. ἡ πρὶυλλ) ἡα  
οιρεῖτυρ δά ὁ αὐσῖνδς πῖν.

Corbmac μὰς Donnchaid meḡ captaiḡ δὸ ἐκκ.

O ceinneitciḡ Donn δὸ μαρβαὸς la cloinn Philip uí ceinneitciḡ,

### ΑἸΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1404.

Αἰοῖρ Κριόστ, míle, cethpe chev, a cṡthair.

Τομάρ βαῖρεδς eppcop oile πῖνδς ραοί ερεανν ἡ νεaccna ἡ ἡαῖρδς eolur  
διαῖδα, δὸ ἐκκ, ἡ ἡ αῖνacal ἡν Αἰριḡ locha con.

Concobair ὅςς μὰς αῖσḡa μεῖς Διαρμαδα τὶς γάρνα μὴνῆς λυῖρḡς, βῖσῖρ ar  
beoḡaét δὸ ἐκκ (ἰ. ἵρ ἢν πρὸς μαρ), ἡ Ταῖσḡ μὰς αῖσḡa μεῖς διαρμαδα δὸ  
γαβαῖλ τὶς γάρναιρ.

<sup>s</sup> *Died*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *The last chief*, δεοῶπλαῖτς.—The particle deoḡ when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sardanapalus deoḡplaῖτς Αῖραῖδα, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>u</sup> *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbises of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *Thomas Barrett*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bishop of



Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died<sup>s</sup> in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach<sup>a</sup>, &c., were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Coeey O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapattrick Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Thomas Barrett<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con<sup>x</sup>.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour<sup>y</sup>, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Lough Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

<sup>x</sup> *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

*infra*.

<sup>y</sup> *A bear in vigour*.—The word be<sup>u</sup>ip is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called τρε πεδυικ Στειβε Cuillinn, τρι βειρεαα beo<sup>o</sup>a, and τρι leomun leapa Connpa<sup>e</sup>, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar pluigeadh i cloinn Riocaird in iomruacbad lá marcpluag cloinne Riocaird agus tuadhmuimán.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilgíg bhí giollapatreice uí mórda do écc.

Maidm aetha duib la giollapatreice ua mórdá tigeairna laoiḡiri for gallaib, i ttorcraatar daoine iomda. Eadail each, arm, 7 édeadh do dñomh oppa.

Iapla upmumán ceann cpoḡachta gall epeann do écc.

Donnchadh bán ua maolconaire allamh ríl Muireadhais 7 Sínchar do écc.

Giollaouibin mac cruicín ollamh tuadhmuimán le ríncar, 7 le Seinn d'éc.

Cearball ó dálaig ollamh corcomodruadh, Domnall mac Donnchadh uí Othalaig da ngoiréi bolg an dāna, Flann mac Seainn uí domnallain ollamh ríl muireadhais 7 ndán, Uilliam ua deoradháin ollamh laigín i mbreicínar, Nualaḡ inḡín Domnall mic Muircéirais uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic corbmaic meic Donnchadh, 7 Donnchadhais mac Muireadhais még rínlaoich brugaḡo céadac conáig do corco aclaínn, 7 laimfeap ḡraḡa do Ruadhóir ó concobair do mīg connaéct déḡ.

Eogan mac Murchada mic caḡaoir uí concobair do marbhad la hiaḡla cille dapa.

Antriu bapoid do marbhad la huiḡ murchada.

Cogaḡ deirḡe eioir maḡ cártais 7 ua Suilleabain buide. Toirpḡealbac meit mac mathḡaimna do beit ina loingreoir aḡ maḡ carḡais an tan rin. ḡreit d'ar ua Súilleabain ar fairḡe, 7 ar cloinn diarmada még carḡais baḡar aḡ cuioiḡaḡo ler i naḡaḡo még cártais. Ua Suilleabáin do baḡaḡ don dul rin d'ó, 7 domnall mac diarmada még carḡaigh do ḡabail.

Maḡḡaimain mac conmara do écc for Sliḡiḡ na Rōma.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaemas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

<sup>z</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

<sup>a</sup> *Head of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:



Cormac Mac Dermot<sup>a</sup> was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapattrick O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapattrick O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess<sup>a</sup> of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana<sup>b</sup>; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature<sup>c</sup>; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust<sup>d</sup> to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott<sup>e</sup> was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

<sup>a</sup> "A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

<sup>b</sup> *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

<sup>c</sup> *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

<sup>d</sup> *Ζώντρεαυ γράδοα*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

<sup>e</sup> *Barrott*.—The name βαρόιο is to be distin-

guished from βαπέο. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note <sup>1</sup>. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.





Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.  
 Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.  
 Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>2</sup>, died.  
 Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.  
 Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; and Teige, the son of Boethius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.*

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station<sup>b</sup>. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labain<sup>1</sup>, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army<sup>k</sup> opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe<sup>1</sup>.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

<sup>k</sup> *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arce plorg ceth-

arce, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "In margine Sinanti fluvii sub patrocínio

Ríordán buiteir da ngóiret cor cruaid do mairb do la mac pachta uí móir da.

Coga do mac murchada re gallaib, go ttaimic deiríe an contae riabac do creacloirga do lair im cñithioplac, 7 im díreart diarmada.

Ríoret maḡ Raḡnaill adbar taoirig na neolara do écc tre ainmḡair óil.

Ua concobair ciarraige Diarmait mac donnchada do mairb do la Mac Muirir ciarraige.

Inḡn Domnaill uí ḡriain, bñ Pilib mic mathḡamna duinn uí chinneidig do écc.

ḡiollananaom mac Ruaidrí uí cianáin ollam Seanchair fear manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, and Clooncraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

<sup>m</sup> *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

<sup>n</sup> *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

<sup>o</sup> *Conte Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and warrs between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,



Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the son of Faghtna<sup>n</sup> O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh<sup>o</sup>, together with Carlow<sup>p</sup> and Disert-Diarmada<sup>q</sup>, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit<sup>r</sup> in drinking.

O'Conor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his History of Ireland, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ gallba, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loca Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

<sup>p</sup> Carlow, cŕiŕhioplac, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cŕiŕhioplac, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

<sup>q</sup> Disert-Diarmada, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> Surfeit, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Cŕe ammeapapōacŕ oil uirge beacŕa."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of uirge beacŕa, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebagh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

écc go hobban 1 ττιζ mic neide uí maolconaire, 1 ccairppe gabra, 7 a aðnacal imaimpiti lēpaeta.

Peapgal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaib aóbar taoiriζ ua nailealla do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cíthpe céo, a sé.

Comarba canoigh do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Toirpdealbach óg mac aóha mic toirpdealbair, etceetera, tuir coetaigete 7 coranta eniz 7 oirpdearpcair connacht do marbaó la catál dub mac uí éconcobair ruaid, 7 la Seaan mac Hoibep mic emainn mic hoibep mic Siu dauid a buic (dar mathair beanmumhan ingean mic feólmuid) 1 ττιζ Riocaird mic Seaan buide mic emainn mic hoibepd ip in cpeaccan la taoó púioi 1 cloinn connmaigh, 7 Sían mac hobfep do éuitim lá hua cconcobair ap an laetai pin.

Maolruanaid mac taoíz meic Donnchaib tizfina tpe hoilealla do écc ina éiz fin, iar mbuaó naépiúze, 7 a aðnacal 1 maimpiti na búille.

Maidm ófmaip la mupchaó ua cconcobair tigeapna ua bpaile (cona mac an calbac imaille pui, 7 go cclonn uí éconcobair ruaid, .i. cathal dub, 7 taoíz go mbuidm mapcpluaiz immapaon piú iar ndol ap cuairt dóib co huib

<sup>s</sup> *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

<sup>t</sup> *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Cainnech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note c, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>u</sup> *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballinroe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynnt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of



died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbré-Gabhra<sup>s</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.*

The Coarb of St. Canice<sup>t</sup> died.

O'Conor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beanmumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan<sup>u</sup>, beside Fidhici<sup>w</sup> in Clann-Conway<sup>x</sup>; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Conor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance<sup>y</sup>, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit<sup>z</sup>), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoining to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third King of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballinacorney, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note<sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

<sup>z</sup> *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for





and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois<sup>a</sup>, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight<sup>b</sup>. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krih-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyinn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Saturday the tenth day of Julye this year."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainer, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duall Mac Firbis and others: Murrough, son of Murtough of the Rock, who was the son of Murtough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.



Marbtar mac an abbaí uí concóbaire for an mónaigh alla éuaíð don baile annsin, 7 nochar lúga ina trí céd 1 nearbadaha' eirir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, óthá rin go cluain Aíne 1 ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirce rin do benaí airmionn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraic do bioí 1 noile rin do gallaib.

Taòg mac donnchaí uí binn taoirceach tpe briuin na rionna décc.

Niall o gairmleathaiğ aóbar taoirig cenél Moein do écc.

Mairgreğ ingín Toirpdelbaig mic eoğain meic ruibne bñ tšfain mic domnaill mic neill uí domnaill do écc.

Alaò mac donnchaí mic Muirchšraig uí concóbaire do marbaí la a bpaírib fñn lá Mağnar mac donnchaí, 7 la hAlaò mbuidé mac donnchaí.

Mac Conmara taoirceac éloinne cuilém do écc.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1407.

Alaí Críost, míle, ceithre céd, ašeachtt.

Muirchšraig (.i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaig Airdeppcop connacht, paí 1 neccna, 1 nšineaí, 7 1 crabaí déğ.

Seaan mac taíð uí Ruairc aóbar tigeapna breipne değ 1 muig luirğ, 7 a aónacal 1 noipum leathain.

Mac Taíð mic mathgamna duinn uí éinnebiğ tigeapna upmuman uachtaraiğe do marbaí la hua ccearbaill.

Maíom la gallaib for gaoidealaib na muman dú inar marbaí taíð ua cšrbaill tigeapna éle, fñíceaí coitcšnn do cliaíab epenn eiríðe.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioich na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

<sup>e</sup> *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun



pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine<sup>c</sup> in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig<sup>d</sup>, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinná, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.*

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English<sup>e</sup> over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati<sup>f</sup> of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

<sup>f</sup> *Of the literati*, oo cliaipad. The word cliaipa does not, as might be supposed, signify the elergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of great accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Maíom éille hacharó la hua cconcobair puad la cloinn Maoileaclainn uí éellaiḡ 7 la Mac diarmata for mac uilliam cloinne Riocairó, 7 for cathal mac Ruaidrí uí Choncobair (dia ro goirpead ainm riḡ connac̃t deir uí Choncobair duinn do marbad) gur bñipead forra diblinib gur gabad Catal ó concobair, 7 uilliam a búrc, 7 Remann mac hoibfíro, 7 ó hñíoin iar marbad moráin da muinir lẽt for lẽt. Ro marbad ann Raḡnall mac domnaill óicc mec domnaill, 7 Seaan ballac̃ mac mec Henrí. Ro faccaibñiot eich 7 éit-tead íomda ír in maíom rín.

Ḑrian mac Domnaill mic Muirceartaḡ uí Concobair, 7 clann ndonncharó ro goirp̃t an ḡairm riḡ rí do chathal mac Ruaidrí for capn p̃raoic̃ dia t̃t̃udcaib̃r̃f̃t co machaire connacht gur ro bñirp̃t caplen tobair tuillp̃e.

Eoḡan mac cathail mic aeḏa br̃éirniḡ mic cathail puad uí concobair do écc, 7 a adnacal imainirir na búille.

Conmac Ua r̃f̃ghail do écc.

Catal mac uí concobair r̃ailḡiḡ do marbad la cloinn p̃eopair.

Aod maḡ aḡḡura t̃ḡearna ua nechḏac̃ do marbad da bñair̃ib̃ r̃f̃in, 7 dá airp̃e.

Sluaḡead la hua ndomnaill Toirp̃dealbac̃ mac neill i ccairp̃re ḡo ro c̃peachad̃ c̃rioc̃ cairp̃re lair.

Aod Mág uḏir do gabail la Niall ua ndomnaill, 7 la Catal ua puairc, 7 Maḡnur soḡanac̃ mág uḏir, 7 a mb̃reir̃ dionnraighiḏ uí domnaill, 7 O domnaill do léḡad̃ Aod̃a ar plánaibh Eoḡain uí neill 7 Meḡ uḏir.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale."

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

"In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O'Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O'Connor, Wilielmus Burk, aḏap mic Uilliam Cloinne Ricairó, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O'Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>b</sup> *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

<sup>i</sup> *Coats of mail*, éit-tead.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by "shirts of mail."

<sup>k</sup> *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed ; for the breaking down of the castle of Tulske, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1407. The overthrowe of Killeachye was given this year by O'Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O'Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermot, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-



The battle of Cill achaidh<sup>2</sup> was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh<sup>h</sup>, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated<sup>k</sup> this Cathal King on Carn fraoich<sup>l</sup> [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce<sup>m</sup> [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feorais<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

William Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slain and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familye of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnfreoighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

<sup>l</sup> *Carn fraoich*.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1225.

<sup>m</sup> *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of





Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>o</sup> on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.*

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England<sup>p</sup>.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss<sup>q</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy<sup>r</sup>.

Myles Dalton<sup>s</sup> was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duald MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library



Concobar mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbhad la corcaib aélann 7 la cenél doðtha buðóin for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach ndub (7 ba cruaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí ainlige, 7 do chaatal dub ua concobair), 7 a adnagal i Ror commán.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, 7 clano duinn még Sampadán do dul i tiri conaill do cogað for bréirneachanb.

Mac briain ó ccuanac do marbhad i meabail la gallaib, 7 lair an mbreic-leigech.

Taðg ua gráda taoirac cenél dúnganle do écc.

Stan cam ó Sschnarraig do marbhad la Mac uí loclainn ar rugrad ar paréce cluana rampotta.

O hscheidein do marbhad do uib dalair i macaire Maonmaigi.

Mac giollamuir do marbhad i meabail i ccarraic fírgura la cloinn mec a trabaóirig.

Coccað ag Mac Murchada pe gallaib, 7 aré Mac Murchada ba corcpach.

Coccað mor acc ua cconcobair parige pe gallaib go po aircc, 7 go po mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an baird cúile an uprain ollam ua Maine do écc.

Carlen baile an dúin do denamh la Concobar mac taðg mec donncharð.

Carlen cuile maóile do denam la Murchad mac corbmaic mec donncharð.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note <sup>7</sup>, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

<sup>7</sup> *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Core-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

<sup>v</sup> *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

<sup>w</sup> *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

<sup>x</sup> *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves<sup>v</sup>, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach<sup>u</sup>, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh<sup>v</sup> (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach<sup>w</sup>.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda<sup>x</sup>.

O'h-Echeidhein<sup>y</sup> was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>z</sup> was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain<sup>a</sup>, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhagh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloor-tan, or Cooloor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note <sup>d</sup>, p. 72.



## AOIS CRIOST, 1409.

Áoir Crioist, míle, cethre céo, anaí.

Órian mac Slain uí Ghrá eppcop achaid conaípe do ecc iar mbuaidh onga 7 aitéirge.

Mac níg Saxon do págbail epeann, 7 lapla cille dapa do leigean dó ríana imteét.

Áethaíreac do dénom do Maoileaclainn mor mag eochagain, 7 feargal ruad mac feargail ruaid mic donnchaid do óirneadh ina ionad.

Cof Ríuideo a búpc do bhríeac la coin baí ina ríot do buain dó, 7 a écc treimíoríde.

Cpreach beoil lece la Tigearnan ua Ruairc ar ua domnaill, 7 for cathal ua Ruairc, 7 for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua domnaill 7 cenel conaill do beith i forlongport alla tall don earr, Catal, 7 eogan don taob abur don earr csetna go tucceom an cpreach uata diblimb.

Forlongport do denam dua cconcobair ruad 7 dua cceallaig i timcell Rorra comain dia ro millíot arbanna an baile 7 na mainirtípe, 7 ro cuirpeat na braitípe ar in mainirtípe dsecla pcel do roctain anonn don cairlén.

Sluaí mor la Órian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig uí Concobair, 7 la Mac donnchaid éipe hoilealla, 7 la cloinn tígernáin uí Ruairc gur ro chuiprfe coptur 7 lón i ccairlen Rora comain daíndeoín fíri cconnaét ó phab ruar, 7 iate in aoin tiónól ara ccionn do coir 7 beach. Agus tangadap tar a nair an oíde rín i rín Aírm, 7 arnamarac dia tígíob.

Muintípe chuiprín do denam marbta pop aroile, .i. Seaan 7 Connla do marbad la Diarmait mac Muircheartaig uí chuiprín i tíg uí Duibhionnam baile coillte rogar. Diarmait do dul iarrín go teac Choncobair éruimm

<sup>b</sup> *On one side.*—Literally: "O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract." It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.*

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side<sup>b</sup> of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards<sup>c</sup>, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm<sup>d</sup>, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair<sup>e</sup>; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

<sup>c</sup> *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curlieu mountains.

<sup>d</sup> *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according



mic taidg uí Ruairc a éigfina 7 a cómalta buddéin. Concóbari dá gabáil po éistóir i ccionnaid a míghníoma, 7 a éiribeir uaidh do muintir Ruairc 7 do muintir chuipinnín, 7 a beir i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cinn coiscéidoiri 7 mac Seáin uí chuipinnín dá marbáid iaram.

Muircheartach mac asbhagáin ollamh breitheamhan fear tteatba raofí foireccá spíona ina ealaðain peirín do écc.

Maelpeclainn mac Maelpuanaid meic donnchaid, 7 Sfan buide a bratair do ionnraighid Thaidg mic Maoilpuanaid mic gillcúirt meic donnchaid i maig luirg, 7 Taidg do gabáil doib. Tionól an tíre do bhré forpa, 7 deabaid do cor stoppa, 7 raigst do chur i Maoileclainn mac meic donnchaid, 7 a écc ar a lor.

Coccad mor eitir ua mbriain cona cloinn 7 clann briain uí briain. Do pala stoppa gur po rraoisídh for ua mbriain, 7 po gabad mac Iarla cille dapa do pala ina farpa 7 Diarmait, 7 po hiondarpad ó briain arin mumain móir amach la cloinn uí briain.

Mag cáptais cluapach, .i. Domnall mac fíngin mic donnchaid mic diarmata rímhair do écc.

Fíngin mac mecon mic Fíngin uí eideppceoil do ecc.

O hídippceóil ócc do écc.

Muircheartach mac giollaulltain raofí rímhada do ecc.

Eicneac ó duinnín asbar ollamh dírman do écc don plaig.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1410.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceithre chéid, a dech.

Domnall ua néill tigearna tíre heoghain fear go ngairin rí 7 a cénóil do gabáil la briain mag matgáimna mar nap cúbad, 7 a tabairt ar cóimtaib deogan ó néill, 7 eogan dia cor dia ioncóimett go Mag uídh.

Raghnall mag Raghaill tairpeac muintire heolair do ecc iar nongad 7

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

<sup>f</sup> *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin<sup>f</sup>, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin<sup>h</sup>, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten. •*

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

<sup>h</sup> *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.



ιαρ ναίτηριγε, ἡ Cúimreac mág Raḡnail do éur ἰ τταοιριγεετ ina deoið, ἡ α écc riðe hi éciomn coicetiḡiri iar rin.

Feðlimið cleirpac mac Aíðha mic feðlimið uí concobair do écc.

Ταðς capriac mac τοιρρðealbaiḡ ðuinn uí concobair do écc.

Maoileachlainn mac eoḡain uí Ruairc do mārðað la conallcharib.

Carlén ðuin ccepmettannain do bloðað ðpfruib caprpe ἡ do bpeirne-  
ácharib.

Tomár mac Maoilnuirpe meccparit ollam tuadmunman le dán do écc.

Saðb ingñ Concobair uí briain bñ uateri a búrc do écc.

Copbmac óḡ mág cártchariḡ óḡ ἰ ngeimeal mḡḡ cártaiḡ móir ag á bpaḡair.

Ταðς mac Maoileaclainn mic uilliam mic Donncharið muimniḡ uí éallaiḡ  
tiḡearna ó maine, plaitḡeari ðeapcach ðaonnachtað do écc iar mbuaið naít-  
piḡe.

Ταðς mac uilliam mic concobair mec branáin ταιοipeac copco aclann do  
écc lá Samna ina tiḡ péin ἰ ccoillið móir cluana rñcha iar nongað ἡ iar  
naítpiḡhe ndionḡmala, ἡ α aðnacal ἰ mainirpir na mbpaḡair ἰ Ropp commain  
ἰ nomðaið α achar ἡ α rñnathar.

Donncharð mac Maoileaclainn uí éallaiḡ do ḡabail tiḡearnair pop uib  
maine ἰ ndeoið Ταðς.

Cuiḡ céð bó do bpeit do cloinn uí concobair ðuinn o muirpir uí concobair  
puaið (ἰ τtimcheal na Samna) o Ráit brenainn.

Τοιρρðealbac ἡ Ταðς ða mac uí maoilnuaið, ἡ Domnall mac mic hoib-  
cín uí maoilnuaið do mārðað la cloinn Mhaoiluḡra.

Maoileaclainn móir mac rñḡail mic rñḡail mic Muiréfrtaiḡ móir  
mḡḡ eochagain tiḡearna cenél riachach do écc iar mbuaið nongḡa ἡ naít-  
piḡe.

Domnall mac copbmaic ui eaḡra aðbar tiḡearna luiḡne décc.

O briain do tēct ἰ τtuadmunman iar ndenam riðða rria α bpaítuib, .i. le  
cloinn briain ui briain.

Carlen maiḡe ðpícpaiḡe do ḡabail la ḡallaið miðe ἡ lap in lurtír ap  
ua pñḡail.

<sup>i</sup> *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore,  
near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish  
of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's  
Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him ; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha<sup>1</sup>, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Connor Don, from the people of O'Connor Roe at Rath Brenainn<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe<sup>1</sup> was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.



Domnall mac aóda uí plaitébhíraig tigearna iartair connacht do marbað la cloinn bhriain uí plaitébhíraig ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeaó la hua ndomnall Toirpdealbá : mbreipne uí ruairc go no cpeaclorccead an tair lair. Ruccrat fir breipne i ttoraiagead fair. Ro rigbh epgal ttorra go no rraóinead for an tóir dú in no marbað sian mac Eogan uí ruairc go rocaidib ele imaille fir, 7 ruccrat cenél cconall an cpeich.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1411.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceite céo, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raáa both do tairpín pola tar a cpecháib galra. 7 teđmanna iomda do fóiridín lair an bhuil hírin.

Domnall mac concobair uí bhriain tanairi tuadmúan do marbað láir an mbarrac móir.

Eogan mac murcáda uí maadaán tigearna íl nanmáda décc.

Maolmóirda mac conconnacht mic giollaíora ruaid uí Rađallai tigearna breipne do écc.

Cobtach ua maadaán aóbar tigearna epide ar a óutaid fín décc.

Muircísitach mac conulaó uí néill piođamna cenel eogan décc.

O Suilleabán mor do gabail 7 do dállaó, 7 a mac do marbað la domnall (.i. domnall duib) ua Suillebán i pell.

Tomár mac sian iarla dfrimúan dindarbaó a heirio lá Semur mac geario.

Maolreacáinn mac bhriain međ tigeirnáin tanairi teallai dúncaóa décc.

<sup>m</sup> *Breifny O'Rourke*.—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

<sup>n</sup> *The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1411. Cpoch naomh pacha both ofstethain pola dá cpecháib an bliadain ri, 7 teđmanna 7 eplainti iomda dfoiridín di."

"A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it."

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.*

The Holy Crucifix<sup>n</sup> of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>p</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett<sup>a</sup>.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under that year.

<sup>o</sup> *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: *asbap eprcoip cluana reapta*."

<sup>p</sup> *Roydamna, piogdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, that



Concobar ua catarais aircindeac fearainn muinntire catarais i ndaim-  
mír, 7 Iohaner mac rghoige aircindeac a fearainn fín i ror airtir décc.

Muirceartac mīdeac mac brian uí feargail tigherna an éalaó ip an  
anǵaile fear nac ar himdeargad riam décc.

Concobar mac giolla mochuda uí fuillebain do marbad da braitrib fín  
i ppiull.

Maimirtir eanaigh dúin do lorcagó.

Domnall doidiola o bfcain rasoí rfnchaða do ecc.

Diarmait mac giollaiora meg crat ollam tuadmuman le dán do écc.

Domnall mac catail ui puairc do ecc.

Taicleac buide ó hfgra do ecc.

Sirriam na mīde do gabail la hua cconcobair pfailge, 7 puarlaccaó mór  
do bfn ar.

Mág cártaiǵ mór do iondarpad la huib Suilleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do gabail la hua ndomnall tre ionnlaó 7 coar-  
coaraoitc apoile dia muinntir.

Ταυγ (.i. Caoó na moiceirge) mac diarmata meg cartais adbar tig-  
earna dfrumman do marbad i ppiull la peiolimio mac diarmata meg cártaiǵ.

Mac maghara tpe tuatail 7 a mac do marbad la cloinn Ruaidhri mec  
maghara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and  
the paternal uncle of Thomas.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Sgoloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This  
surname is now very common in Fermanagh,  
but anglicised Farmer.

<sup>s</sup> *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath,  
of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-  
Ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of  
Longford. For a list of the townlands in this  
territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisi-  
tion taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the  
tenth year of the reign of James I. The name  
of this territory is still well known and its  
limits pointed out by the natives of the barony  
of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony  
of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree,  
seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

<sup>t</sup> *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This  
Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gil-  
licuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of  
the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a  
branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedi-  
gree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s  
History of Ireland, in the possession of the Edi-  
tor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son  
of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was  
son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of  
the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the  
son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy,  
the common ancestor of the families of O’Sulli-  
van More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy,  
Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence.  
The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige<sup>r</sup>, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly<sup>s</sup>, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda<sup>r</sup> O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke<sup>u</sup>, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe<sup>v</sup>), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus<sup>w</sup> of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

<sup>u</sup> *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

<sup>v</sup> *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnupa tpe tuathail .i. fírlgal, 7 a mac .i. aó do mapbaó la clomn Ruaidrí Mic Maḡnupa .i. Eogan cam [co na deap-bratírib], 7 Mac Maḡnupa do ḡairm don eogan cébna.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers]; and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cετρε cεδ, α δεc, α δό.

Dealb Muiré aca truíum do denam míorbál níomda.

Domnall mac néill uí domnall décc.

Αοδ mac enrí uí neill do élud α hat eliaé iar mbíte do dec mbliadna illam γ tucc fór móran do bpaígoib oile lair ap an elúd rin pa mac Még uíoir, γ pa mac uí néill .i. mac α deipbraéar pín, γ ba ap pon í neill do coídrum í mbpaígoínar, γ iar nélud dó po meapccbuaidreac an coiccead uile aγ tobac í néill ap eoγan ua neill, γ ap ua ndomnall, γ ap Maγ uíoir, γ ap oirgíallab.

Τιγεapnan ócc mac τιγεapnain móir aóbar τιγεapna bpeipne decc iar pan peipead bliadain epioac α aoiri α mí apnil do íonpaó.

Cúconpac mac τιγεapnán taoipeac tealaiγ dúnchaóa do mapbaó la ppaib manac ina eiγ pín hi ceipuaáin mec τιγεapnán ap γpír oíóce, γ tuca-  
car ár pín, ban, γ línam, γ po loipcepíe an baile uile, γ ciaγaitt iaram car  
α naip.

Donnchaó mac domnall mec gille pínóein décc.

Riocapó baipéd do teaé ar cpeé go cúil éspnaóa, γ daoíne uaipe an típe do bpeíe fair, γ α chup γup an muaid, γ α bathaó fuippe go pocharóib oia muintir immaille ppiyr do bátaó γ do γabáil.

Eoa léir γ mac iapla cille dapa do coméuim pé apoile í ccill moceallóg.

\* *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1412. Dealb Muiré aca truíum do denam míorbáile mór pa bliadain rí."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

<sup>†</sup> *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

<sup>‡</sup> *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

<sup>§</sup> *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note <sup>p</sup>,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.*

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary\* of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years ; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill' from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain<sup>2</sup>. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney<sup>a</sup> ; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis<sup>b</sup> and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog<sup>c</sup>.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>b</sup> *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of



Coccað eirip ua ndómnaill 7 ua ccaátain 7 clann tpeaain uí dómnaill, Tánicc epá ua catháin 7 clann tpeaain cona roópaide hi típí cónaill, 7 po marbað ceépi pír dэг do muintip uí dómnaill leó im mac peðlimið uí dómnaill 7 im caatal mac pağnaill uí buigill.

Mór pluağ lá brian mac dómnaill mic muirceaptauğ uí cóncoðair im luğnapað i ngailengaib aptúr. Arpíde i cloinn cuain, hi cspa hi conmaicne cúile tólað, 7 puc leip clann Muipir na mbpíg cona ccaopaiğeaçt ip in epic pin. Ro éionóipst clann uilliam búpc, uí plaitbeptauğ, muintip máille, baipeðauğ, gailenga, 7 goipdealbauğ ara cmo, agup ní éuccpac pin uile tpoio ná taçap óó, 7 do loipcc brian a cepioça da naiméóin, Cia do mill a nguipc, 7 cia do loipc a longpopta, .i. caipén an barrpauğ, leç mpi, baile loça mspcca, 7 págbaip clano muipir cona ccaopaiğeaçt ina típí pín, 7 puair pít o na gallaib 7 ó na gaoibelaib pin don çup pin, 7 tainic féin plán dia éiğ iarpin.

Sluaigeað oile lá heoğan mac dómnaill mic muirceaptauğ uí cóncoðair co macaipe connaçt po toğairin cloinne toiprpealbauğ uí cóncoðair çup millpst cuio cloinne mic peðlimið don macaipe 7 puccpac bú, 7 bpaigde leó iap pin.

Saðb ingñ tigeapnám uí Ruairc bñ emainn mic tomáip mic caatal uí pepğail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note<sup>m</sup>, p. 45.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

<sup>e</sup> *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell; and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh<sup>d</sup> and their creaghts<sup>e</sup>. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields<sup>f</sup>, and burned their fortressés, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh<sup>g</sup> of Leth-inis<sup>h</sup>, and Baile-Loch-Measca<sup>i</sup>. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell<sup>k</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Con-naught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

<sup>f</sup> *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “oo geapp a nguipre uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note v.

<sup>h</sup> *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

<sup>i</sup> *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.



Ruaidrí mac caitil uí ríghail do marbhad i macairí cuircne durbur  
roighe.

An cuiccead henní do rioḡad or Saḡaib .20. marpa.

Sluaigead la ḡrian ua cconcobair i tḡr naḡa, ḡo po loircc ḡo murbaḡ, ḡ  
ḡo po marb coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha ríghaigh.

Más bradaigh taircaḡ cúile ḡriḡdín, Maḡnur más paḡnaill, Mac Loḡ-  
lainn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuabha más ḡormáin do écc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceḡpe céo, a dech, atri.

Henrí baired do ḡabáil la Mac baiteín (.i. Roibepo) hi tteampall airiḡ  
loḡa con, ḡ a bpeit ar eccin iar rárpuccaḡ an baile. ní paibe mac baiteín én  
oibḡe naḡ tteiccead naom an baile (tiḡearna airiḡ) i naiplinge cúicce aḡ  
iarpaid na braḡad ḡo bfuair a haireacc po ḡéoiḡ, ḡ tuc mac baiteín ceḡ-  
raime pearaínn do tiḡearnaí airiḡ ḡo brat i néraic a rárpaigḡe.

Concobar ua doḡarraig taircaḡ arda mioḡair, ḡ tiḡearna inri heoḡain  
rír lán oḡéle ḡ deinead coitcín rri tpuagab ḡ boḡtaib do écc.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Henry V.*—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

<sup>p</sup> *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maoilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirne<sup>1</sup>.

Henry V.<sup>m</sup> was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tírugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvagh<sup>n</sup>, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>o</sup>, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman<sup>p</sup>, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.*

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con<sup>a</sup> by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin<sup>r</sup> passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him<sup>s</sup>.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

<sup>a</sup> *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 12, 239.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

<sup>s</sup> *As an eric for having violated him*, ἡ ἐρίαις αἰτίας ἁγίου, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note <sup>3</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the



Tuatal ó máille do ùl ar congáil hi ccúiceas ùlaò, 7 a bñt bliadain innce 7 aḡ roasò dia eìḡ luēt peēt long im pél colaim cille, Ro éirìḡ anpaò na mara iar òóib, 7 po fuasaiḡeasò ias lam òsar pé halbain gur po báideasò pé longa cona ppoiruib òsbriòe im' óá mac tuatal uí máille, im ònnchaò mac eoḡain connaétauḡ mec Suibne, im òmnall ballac mac mec ruibne gurr, 7 óá píct ar óá céò immaille ppiú, 7 tuatal péin do teēt i ctip ar eigin i nalbain.

Catal mac eoḡain uí masadáin tìḡearna ril nanmchaòa déḡ.

Tomár óḡ ua Raḡallaiḡ 7 clann cába do òol ar ionnroigib irin miòe, 7 loirḡtì 7 airḡne do denam òóib innce. Ḥoill do bñt orpa. Maḡamain mac cába, loclainn mac cába, 7 vponḡ mór dia muinrip do marbaò. Ḥa do bñn hi ccoir tomáir óicc, 7 a bñt bacac ó rin amac.

Corbmac mac Taiòḡ mic Ruaiòri uí concobair décc an .ui. Al. man.

Toirpdealbac mac uí concobair failḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

Debino ingñ Ruaiòri, mic tomaltaiḡ, mec donnchaò bean eoḡain, mic òmnall uí concobair décc.

Luinneac uile eirip cloic 7 crann do loḡcasò lá haon mnaoí.

Maiòin la Mac Murchaòa (.i. Arp mac Arp caomanaìḡ) tìḡearna Laiḡñ ar ḡallaiò na contaē riabca, 7 rocaòe mór do marbaò, 7 do ḡabail òioò.

Maiòin mop la hua mbpain ar ḡallaiò aḡa cliaḡ map an ccéòna eirrip marbaò 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taiòḡ uí ceallaiḡ aòbar tìḡearna ua maine, Maoileaclainn mac Maḡnara mec òmnall O meacair taoipeac ó ccairín, 7 Mac aòaḡain upmuian raoí i pfeinshur, iatpíòe uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac ril maolepuain do marbaò la mac Muirpsrtaìḡ ui ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh; also note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cìò dia rum rípaíòir, a' Aeò?"

<sup>c</sup> *Military service*, ar congáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ar buannaét," i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

<sup>u</sup> *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See <sup>o</sup> note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service', to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh<sup>w</sup>; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin<sup>w</sup>; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus<sup>x</sup>, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

<sup>w</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

<sup>x</sup> *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίλ, cειρτí céo, a vech, a cftaίρ.

Domnall ua heóðain deðanach loca hepne deð an .3. non. october.

Mαινιρτιρ Sluccíð do lopccað lé coindill i neapnac na bliaðna po.

Clann enpí uí néill do ionnpoiðíð eoðain mic neill óig uí néill, 7 eoðan do ðabáil dóib hι ngeall pír ua néill do baóí illaím an tan pín að eoðan, 7 a léiðean amac díblímib i naðaið apóile, 7 a tíðeanpup pín do ðabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Μαιóm móρ lá mupchað ua cconcoðair tíðeanpa ua ppaίλðe 7 lá ppaίgal puað mίað eoðagan tíðeanpa cenél píachað mic nell póp ðallaíb mίoðe hι ccίll écáim in po mapbað barún na pcpíne 7 dponð móρ do íaopclandab 7 vaopclannab immaίlle pπír, 7 in po ðabað mac barún Sláine ap a bπρίc cftίpe céo décc mapð, in po ðabað vona vaρoίppec ðanobίðe 7 an líon oίle ap a pπρίc dá céo décc mapcc cén mo tá luað líppa 7 imπíoðe.

Αοð mac caτaίl uí concoðair décc.

Máð cáρthaíð caίpbeac .i. domnall mac domnaίll do écc.

Iapla deapmuman do cteaçt i nepinn, 7 paðanaíð ionoða do cabaίp lαιρ do milleað muman.

Iapla upmuman do toçt i nEpinn o Ríð Saðan.

<sup>r</sup> *Dean*, deðanaç. — This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it deáðanaç, and explains it "deacon."

<sup>a</sup> *A great defeat*. — Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Echain*. — This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Fírb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

<sup>b</sup> *Dardis the Lawless*. — This might also be read ðepobίðe, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription :

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlins-town, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.*

Donnell O'Howen, Dean<sup>y</sup> of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat<sup>z</sup> was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain<sup>a</sup>, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless<sup>b</sup> was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe<sup>c</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>e</sup> came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

<sup>c</sup> *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

<sup>e</sup> *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,



John Zanolae .i. fíí ionaid níg raxan do teaót i neirinn fear na tucc caður nó tñrmann do tuait, ná deacclair, ná dealaðain an méo gur a páinnic aót a ccup fíí fuaót, faigðe, 7 ġorta. A ré po airġ mall mac aóða uí uigino i nuirneach míoðe, 7 po hairġeao Semur díúit 7 muintir an níg la hanpí balatún, 7 tucc bó ra mboin dona hoirġnib rin do muintir uiginn, 7 po ioðlaic i cconnaótairb iad iarrin. Ro aorpat iaram muintir uiginn im mall lohn Zanolae, 7 ní paibe beó iari ran aóir rin aót cúicc peaótmaine namá an tan fuaip bár do ním na naor, 7 aré rin an dapa riorp filib do ponao for mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conomaig do lethaó aóðe cpeice néill hí cladaio, 7 lohn Zanolae do écc.

Concoðar mac Seppraio uí flannagáin aóðar taoirġ cloinne catail décc an peipeao lá pia ramain.

Eochao máġ maġamna tanairi oirġiall do ġabail lá brian maġ maġamna 7 la ġallaibh.

Muphaó na haongura tiġearna cloinne colġan décc.

Apt Caománac aóðar nioġ laiġín do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

<sup>f</sup> *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

<sup>g</sup> *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

<sup>h</sup> *Out of the preys*, do ná hoirġnib rin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuíte and the King's party.

<sup>i</sup> *Do leaóao*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oít móp daoine do tabairt ar fearaib breifne eioip leaóao 7 marbaó; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An aóip is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley<sup>f</sup>, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach<sup>g</sup>, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys<sup>h</sup> [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfiture<sup>i</sup> of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann<sup>k</sup>; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

<sup>k</sup> *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of *Ui Failghe*:

“*Taoi piuch oile ar aienib dam  
O'haengura ar elan Colgan,*



Μαολpuanaib mac pfr̃gail mec diaipmata tigeapna maiḡe luipce do ecc.  
 O h̃ñoirpceoil m̃or̃ do map̃baib la lũet luinge c̃ñobaiḡe i p̃p̃uill.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cρiορτ, m̃ile, ceṡpe c̃eḡ, a dech a c̃uice.

Emann maḡ p̃ñobaiip̃ p̃p̃iōip̃ ip̃ri m̃oir̃pe loc̃a ḡam̃na do ḡg an 27. Appil.  
 Lop̃o P̃up̃numail do t̃eṡt ina lup̃tiip̃ i nep̃inn. Laiḡiip̃ uī m̃op̃ḡa do  
 m̃illeaḡ laip̃, ḡ caip̃l̃en m̃ic paṡt̃na uī m̃op̃ḡa do ḡabail laip̃ beop̃. Aip̃gne  
 m̃op̃ra do buaib̃ deaṡaib̃ ḡ oinñil̃ib̃ do b̃p̃it̃e ḡo a haip̃ḡiallaib̃, ḡ meic na  
 mb̃p̃it̃enaṡ do m̃illeaḡ ḡ do op̃ḡain, ḡ ḡeap̃oio mac tom̃aip̃ ṡaōiṡ don p̃uill  
 ḡeap̃al̃taic̃ do c̃p̃ochaḡ laip̃. Ro aip̃ḡ beōr̃ op̃iong̃ m̃op̃r̃ oap̃r̃ õana ep̃eann, .i.  
 ua õalaiḡ m̃iḡe (diaip̃maic̃), aḡ ḡḡ maḡ c̃p̃aṡt̃, duḡṡaṡ mac Eochaḡa eolaiḡ,  
 ḡ muip̃ḡeap̃ ua õalaiḡ. Ip̃ an paṡp̃aḡ ap̃ c̃c̃inḡ õna po aip̃ce ua õalaiḡ

ḡlan a duṡaib̃ tap̃ p̃eiñ F̃ail  
 Do ḡl̃uṡaḡ le c̃eib̃ C̃p̃uaṡaīn.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,  
 O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgan,  
 Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,  
 Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the tuat̃ muḡe of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clanmaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the tuath, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duald Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy,
4. Donnell,
5. Teige,
6. Uallachan,
7. Teige,
8. Uallachan,
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.
3. Fogartach,
4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Mac-Tire,
6. Conor,
7. Cuilen,
8. MacTireO’Huallahan.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.*

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>m</sup>, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival<sup>a</sup> came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach<sup>o</sup>, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

<sup>a</sup> *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

"On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin" [Richard Talbot], "carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all."—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

<sup>o</sup> *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.



éopcamodpuað .i. fířǵal mac taidǵ mic aonǵura puaid. Ro aipecc bpuicéean dá coccá immaíaire éuiríene, ní hśó amáin aét ní éucc tśimann do naoín iná do neiméað in fao do baóí in érin.

Cneac mór do óenam̃ oua máille .i. aed for diarmaid ua máille, 7 diarmaid do ǵabáil oilén uí máille, 7 aod do dul i diarmópaét diarmada, fśitap iomairíř ıtorpa, 7 po marbað aod ua máille tıǵearna umáill annrın lá diarmaid 7 a mac concobair, 7 mac tomáir uí máille. Ro marbað ann ona doimnall mac diarmada uí máille. Ro pcar oipeacápp umáill pé rlıoét aodá ó rin amac, 7 ǵabaíð diarmaid tıǵearnar.

Tomaltac puad mac concobair mic muirǵśra décc.

An clapaé ua cobéaiǵ paóí pé dán, 7 pe daonnaét décc.

Diarmaid mac diarmada mic concobair mic tomaltaiǵ mec diarmada do marbað la cloind uí concobair duinn, 7 a aónacal i mainpıııp aéta da laapǵ.

Caéaoır mac donnchaða uí fearǵail do écc.

Aed mac donnchaða uí éeallaıǵ décc.

Tomaltach mac taidǵ uí bııı do marbað i nǵrıııı oıðce la fearǵal mac diarmada mécc Raǵnaıll hı cluan rıte i mbaile ellı hı tıǵ mec an donnánaıǵ, 7 nǵśn loclainn uí ánlıǵı do lorccað ann beór an .ıı. ııur ıanuarı.

Concobair mac bııııı mic uıllıam mész eoacǵáın do marbað i ccıll éuairııııǵe.

<sup>p</sup>*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish Órpuí-gean mór, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brinemore. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called Cuireneach by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuireneach from the period of the English Invasion till Cromwell's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which is placed midway between Athlone and Ballymore Lough Sewdy. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac Fırbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Toǵail Órpuıǵne* da coga.

The territory anciently called Cuirene, or Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuireneach, comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga<sup>p</sup> in Machaire Chuirène. And not only this<sup>a</sup>, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island<sup>r</sup>, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from<sup>s</sup> the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe<sup>t</sup>, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe<sup>u</sup>.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forgney lying on the south side, of the River Eithne, or Inny.

<sup>a</sup> *And not only this*, ní heaó amáin.—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word*, or *in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Cliara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

<sup>s</sup> *Was wrested from*, literally, “the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh.”

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncraff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncraff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.



Coccað eittir lúigneacharb fíin, ⁊ toðar doib fíi apoile, ⁊ bñpeað for an lúct poir ⁊ daoine do mārbað doibh, ⁊ Art mac í fígra do gabáil go po cpochað leó hé aga ttið.

Clann diaimata duib uí flaitébfirtaig do mārbað ⁊ do gabáil da mbraitérib fíin, ⁊ lar in ngíolla nouð ua flaitébfirtaigh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceitpe céo, aoeé, apé.

Adam lexið eppcop apðachaið, bpaðair galloa epide do lorccað i páit eppuicc, ⁊ conðobar mac feargaíl mic Conðonnaét uí fírfgaíl do toða lá copaið apðachaið ina ionað.

Deaccanac Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainmce) do écc.

Muirgífr ua coineóil comarba droma cliað do lorccað na tigi fén lá foglaðarb.

Tomár mac inð óclaié aircínðeac cille hoirið, ⁊ apð maigírtir conðaét i ndlizið do écc iar mbuaið naiétiðe.

Lucár ua tpeaðair aircínðeac cille fearcca décc iar ndliziðsthaið.

Maimírtir rliccið do cumðac (iar na lorccað peaét miam) lá brian bpaðair mac diaimata mec donnchaið.

Thomlað ingín néill móir uí néill bñ Seain uí ðoinnaill do éð.

Apðgal mac brian móir með maðgamna tigeapna airgíall do écc.

Art caománac (Ri laiðen) mac art caománaið mic muirceapraið caománaið mic muirir caománaið, ṽcā., aon Roða gaoiðeal epeann inð eneac ⁊ in fhgnom do écc iar mbuaið naiétiðe ina longpoet buðóem.

\* *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Minimè hospitalis, do lorccað i páit eppuicc initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.* Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg.* apud *Camd. Brit.*"

x *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοð glar earpog Raða na n-earpog a n-iarpiúe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Rað na nearbog, and sometimes Rað earburg, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny ; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed ; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.*

Adam Lexid<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig<sup>x</sup>; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh<sup>y</sup>, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga<sup>z</sup>, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian<sup>a</sup>, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh<sup>b</sup> (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>a</sup> *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

<sup>b</sup> *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829 ; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note <sup>1</sup>.



Cúmeaða mac Sfain mec conmapa aóðar taoiriḡ cloinne cuilén do écc.

Ionnroigið lá mac Siúrtaín Dextera cona bhaiérib for cloinn Seasain uí fḡra, ua hḡra fḡin, ḡ toirpḡealḡac cappaḡ mac doḡnnaill mic muirḡearp-taiḡ uí concóḡar, ḡ mapḡluaḡ cairpḡe do tḡaccmáil pé toirpḡeac na fḡona rin mec Siurptáin, ḡ ua hḡra do mārḡaḡ, ḡ maḡnar mac donnchaíḡ mic muirḡearp-taiḡ uí concóḡar, ḡ mac aóḡa mec donnchaíḡ, ḡ toirpḡelḡac cappaḡ mac doḡnnaill do lot. Mac Siurptáin do ḡenaḡ cḡeac na cḡice iarpḡin, ḡ an tír uile do tḡionól, ḡ do ḡul na tḡoiaḡeacḡ. Spaoiḡtear leo for mac Siurptáin, ḡ po mārḡaḡ é, ḡ aéḡ ua Ruadáin, ḡ ua Ruadáin fḡeirin, ḡa mac tḡoiaḡ mec maóilḡ, ḡ mac ḡuapḡain (.i. tḡḡearḡa cḡla nḡiriḡ) do mārḡaḡ ann ḡeóḡ co roḡaíḡib oile cḡn mo tḡáḡ.

Coccaḡ eirḡir fḡearaib manac ḡ fḡir bḡeipḡe fá cḡor caḡail mic aóḡa uí Ruairḡ, ḡ caḡail allḡit manacḡ an tan rin. Tuccaḡ ḡḡaoineac for muin-tir aóḡa mḡḡ uíḡir ḡ caḡail uí Ruairḡ lá Taḡḡ ḡ lá doḡnnaill ua Ruairḡ in ró mārḡaḡ taḡḡ mac fḡearḡail uí Ruairḡ ḡ naonḡar imaille fḡir, ḡ po bḡnaḡ aóin eac décc ḡioḡ don cḡir rin.

Ionnroigið oile do tḡaḡairḡ lá haḡḡ mbuiḡe ḡ lá taḡḡ ua Ruairḡ ḡ la mḡḡ caba for muin-tir ḡeḡaḡáin, ḡ fḡir manach o loḡ eḡne fḡiar do bḡeith ḡorḡa. Rucc oḡḡa ḡin caḡail ua Ruairḡ ḡ eoḡan ua Ruairḡ, ḡ po fḡuḡḡḡḡor clann uí Ruairḡ an tanḡḡoplann rin nó ḡo ḡanḡaḡḡar a cceann a ḡgalloccḡac po fḡaḡaibḡit a cceilḡ ina ḡḡeoḡair. Ro iḡmpaíḡḡit ḡíḡlímib iapḡm fḡir an tḡoiaḡ, ḡ po mārḡaḡ leó Donnchaḡ ḡ Sfain ua Ruairḡ, ḡ ḡá mac maóileac-loinn mic flaitḡearp-taiḡ uí Ruairḡ, ḡ po mārḡaḡ oḡḡar ḡ ḡa fḡicḡ imaille fḡir do fḡearaib manach.

Doḡnnaill mac tḡḡearḡain mḡḡir uí Ruairḡ do ecc do ḡalaḡ bḡeac, ḡ ba hḡḡaíḡ mḡḡ do ḡairḡḡḡian connaḡt oíḡeac an fḡir hḡirḡ.

ḡḡainne mḡḡḡ flaitḡḡḡḡaiḡ uí Ruairḡ décc.

<sup>c</sup> *Concerning the rent*, fá cḡor.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá cḡir, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

<sup>d</sup> *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

<sup>e</sup> *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanḡḡoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcan, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent<sup>c</sup> of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne<sup>d</sup>, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers<sup>e</sup> that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of galar breac<sup>f</sup>. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbthrian Connacht<sup>g</sup>.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cabes, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

<sup>g</sup> *Gairbthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.



Ταὸς ὅςς mac ταὸς ρυαὸ mec διαρμὰδα γὰλλ τῖγεαρνα αἰρτιῖς δο ἐγ ἰ  
νοιαὸ pele michil ἰ ττιῖς na mbrat̃ar ἰ πορ ὀομάν, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ἰρ in mainip̃tir.

Τῖmpall iñri μοῖρ loc̃ gile do loṛccað, ἡ p̃c̃p̃c̃p̃c̃ra uí cuirñin imon leaðar  
ngearr muiñtir̃e cuirñín go p̃eðoaið iom̃ða oile ap̃ éana.

Semur mac Rir̃ofir̃o mec p̃eop̃air do ecc.

S̃lan mac goṛdelb do ðol ap̃ c̃reic̃h p̃op̃ émann an m̃ac̃air̃e, c̃reac̃ m̃op̃  
uo, ἡ ep̃fin do map̃bað ðaſh up̃c̃op̃ p̃aiḡoe iap̃ ccup na c̃reice p̃op̃ ðainḡſh.

S̃lan ó c̃h̃oũbaiñ p̃eap̃r̃ín T̃ipe p̃iach̃rað muaiðe do ecc.

P̃eiõlimið mac aoda uí concobair do m̃ap̃bað la cloinn uí concobair  
ðuinn.

C̃reac̃a m̃opa do ðenam̃ la h̃emann α ðupc ap̃ Mac p̃eó̃air̃, ἡ Mac  
p̃eop̃air̃ do ḡabáil la hemann, ἡ α c̃up go baile locha m̃ſ̃cca.

S̃ic̃h do ð̃enam̃ ðua ðoiñnaill ἡ do ḡrian ó c̃concobair p̃p̃i apoile.

M̃aiðm m̃op̃ do é̃abair̃c la hua c̃concobair p̃p̃ailḡe p̃op̃ ḡallaib̃ na m̃iðe,  
ἡ é̃oala m̃opa do ḡſin ðioð do ḡp̃aiḡuib̃, ðeac̃aib̃, ἡ ḡſiðſoh.

S̃ax̃ain iom̃ða, do t̃ec̃t ἰ ñẼr̃iño.

M̃aiðm do é̃abair̃c do M̃hac m̃up̃chaða ap̃ ḡhallaib̃ na coñdae p̃iaðca,  
ἡ p̃ec̃t p̃ĩc̃it̃ ð̃ecc do m̃ap̃bað ἡ do ḡabail ðioð, ἡ p̃ĩc̃ do ð̃enam̃ p̃p̃ĩr̃ ap̃aba-  
p̃ac̃, ἡ ḡp̃aiḡoe do tabair̃c ðó.

<sup>b</sup> *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>j</sup> *Screaptra uí Chuirnin*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders t̃eac̃ p̃c̃eap̃c̃p̃c̃ra by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word p̃c̃eap̃c̃p̃c̃ra would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of p̃c̃eap̃c̃p̃c̃ra Uí Cuirñín, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cuirñ cum-  
oaiḡ t̃iompan ἡ cl̃air̃p̃eac̃), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge<sup>b</sup>, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Mor<sup>1</sup>, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin<sup>1</sup>, and the Leabhar Gearr<sup>k</sup> of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James<sup>1</sup>, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask<sup>m</sup> [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peace<sup>n</sup> with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty<sup>o</sup> ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>1</sup> *James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath “peste in Midia obiit,” and quotes “*Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>m</sup> *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note <sup>c</sup>, p. 202.

<sup>n</sup> *Made peace*, literally, “a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other.”

<sup>o</sup> *Three hundred and forty.*—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained “*innuera spolia*” on this occasion.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṭpe céu, aḃec, a Seaṭ.

Αιρτ mac αιρτ mic muirceaptauḡ mic muirir τiḡearna laiḡen, pḡr do cōrain a cúicceadḡ daimḡsōm gall ḡ ḡaoḡdeall ó aoír a pé mbliadān décc ḡo cḡnn a ḡrḡ pḡcḡt bliadān. Pḡr lán ḡsineac, deolar, ḡ deangnam. Pḡr lán do paṭ, ḡ do rioḡachṭ, pḡr médaḡṭe ceall ḡ maimḡrṭeac la a almpḡanaibh, ḡ ḡḡbarṭaib do écc (iar na bḡṭe da bliadān cḡpaṭat i τiḡearnpur Laiḡen) pḡcṭmain iar noṭṭelacc atbath. Aṭḡḡṭar apale ḡur bo do τiḡ nime tucc bḡn hi Rorr mic bḡiuin ḡórain ḡ ḡua ḡsḡrān bḡḡṭḡn laiḡen dia po eccṭar ina nḡrḡ. Donnchaḡ a mac do ḡabail a ionaḡḡh dia éir.

Μαιḡḡḡṭir Seon Pḡrḡrḡn daimḡirḡ décc.

Διαρḡmaḡ laimḡdearḡ mac αιρτ cāomanaḡḡ, mac Riḡ laiḡen, décc.

Ruaḡḡrḡ (i. ó ḡuḡḡa) mac ḡomḡnaill mic bḡian mic τaichliḡ uí ḡuḡḡa ṭobar ponupa ḡ paḡḡbḡora ua pḡiaṭpaṭ ḡéḡ ina baile pḡn iar pḡél bḡiḡḡe i cḡnḡ mḡora ḡḡrpaṭ, ḡ τaḡḡ paḡḡac a deapḡḡṭaṭar do ḡabail a ionaḡḡ.

Ruaḡḡrḡ mac mupchaḡa uí pḡaṭḡḡṭarḡ, Ruaḡḡrḡ mac διαρḡmaḡa ḡuḡḡ

<sup>p</sup> *Lord of Leinster.*—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

“Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, cūlumen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16<sup>o</sup> ad 60<sup>m</sup>, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42<sup>o</sup> regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ iudici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417.” He then remarks: “Unde in Januario 1417 eum dececisse colligo.”

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n'Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

<sup>q</sup> *Ros-mic-Briuin.*—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

<sup>r</sup> *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.*

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster<sup>p</sup>, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin<sup>q</sup>, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg<sup>r</sup>, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town<sup>s</sup>, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place<sup>t</sup>.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Slíocht Diarmada Láimhdeirg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

<sup>s</sup> *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duaid Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>t</sup> *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an tairbhg rin do ríobad leabap oirp leacan.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriae et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriae defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria aedificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus; 37 annos, &c. ut supra—Mac Firb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”



uí flaitébertaig, 7 ré fir óécc óib flaitébertaig imaille friú do bátao for cuan umáill.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraige do marbað lá Sémur mac iarla dearmuman.

Máta mac cononnaet uí fírgail tigeapna maige tpeaga do écc.

Cormac ballac mac fírgail mic cononnaet uí Fhírgail do marbað lá gallaib.

Coccað mór eitir ua neill 7 cenel cconall, 7 inoioigib do thaðairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongport ir in oioche i carn glar eitir Ráth both 7 domnach mór 7 breit forra ma cooblað, 7 da ficht each do bñin díob, 7 euala móra déiofoh darrm, 7 dedach dpaighbáil díob, Einfrí óécc eitir marbað 7 gabail do buain díob, 7 Neachtain buðdein do tépnuð do éopað a calmaatay a fhgnamha 7 a eipiomail.

Una mghn domnaill uí néill bean Néill óig uí néill do écc.

Coccað mór i laigmb eitir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cetpe céo, adech, a hochtt.

Αn τεppcob ua hñioirpceóil, 7 Maccon ua heioirpceoil (a deapbpaatay) tigeapna corca laighe, 7 diarmaid mac mész cáptay cluarray tanayr ua cairpui décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umáill, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>w</sup> *Carn-glas, between Raphoe and Donaghmore.*—This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

<sup>x</sup> *Corca-Laighe.*—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cairbre.*—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia<sup>u</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas<sup>v</sup>, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.*

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe<sup>x</sup>, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre<sup>y</sup>, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A.D. 1201. Slua geas mopa bul la hulliam  
7 la gallaib aipchena gu rruigraib muman uli  
.i. im Mupceptaic ua brian 7 im conchobur  
ruas im donnchao carbreac cum alur mulzir  
i noerumain, gur cupit a rriprthi fae mup-  
ghaig miztairi, go deapnrae aipgni mopa ann,  
7 appain doib go ceann eich gor pabadar  
peactmain ann 7 go noearnrae chpeacha mopa  
7 pa lufcat arbeanna imda gahc inas imma  
riactatar 7 ono po mapbas amlaib ua don-  
nubam ri ua cairbri leo 7 do po mapbae



Creaca móra 7 aighe do óenám lá miall ua ndomnaill ar ua néill, 7 a díocur tar banna rair hi cclinn mec uídhlin.

Aighe móra do óenám lá Lorp fupnumail por aed mac airt még aongura tigeapna ua neacóac ulað. Mað aongura .i. að, 7 mac uí nell buide do ðol i ttopaigeac gall 7 a cepeac, Ro rpaóinpeac porpa iar bpágbáil na cepeac. Ro marbað 7 po gabað líon dírim ðona gallaib ðon éur rin lá mað aongura.

Þrian ballac mac aoda mic peðlimið uí cóncoðair fñ ná po ép neac riam im nac ní nó biað ina cúmanð décc, 7 a aðnacal i Rop commáin.

Eógan mac tigeapnáin móir uí ruairc tanairi breipne do batad iar notlaicc acc teaet a himiri na ttopc por loc pionnmaig, 7 é ag ðol por cuairt do com a atar baói i ngalar a écca an tan rin.

Tigeapnán mór mac ualgaing uí Ruairc tigeapna bréipne fear ip cpoða 7 ar calma tainicc do cat ua mbriúin, fear po bñ a dútað ar éccin dá fpecaipðib epia nñt a laime décc iar ccian aoir im féil briðve, 7 a aðnacal hi mainprip rliðig. Aod buide ua Ruairc do gabail ionaio a atar.

Taðg .i. mað plannchaða, mac caatil mic taioð taoípeac ðaptpaige décc iar ndul ip na manchaib ðó coíctiðir riapan tan rin, 7 a mac cathal do gabail a ionaio.

Ripðñð mac tomair uí Raðallaið tigeapna na bñipne epair do batad por Loc Sílen, 7 Eógan ua Raðallaið a mac, pilib mac giollaioia mec gap-

paiceann ðibpum im mac oipðelb 7 cum alup multip.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ayscaugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E. :

"A. D. 1201. William" [de Burgo], "with the rest of the English, made a great army" [i. e. hosting] "against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O'Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put" [sent] "their forelorne hopes" [ripñt] "throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O'Donnubhain King of O'Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum aliis multis*."

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and O'Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 45 ; note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1200, p. 126 ; and note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1254, p. 352.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory called "the Route," in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin<sup>2</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>a</sup> set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh<sup>b</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc<sup>c</sup>, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More<sup>d</sup>, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dартry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean<sup>e</sup>; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

<sup>d</sup> *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Ri bpeirne bapp or cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Firb*."

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large



παῖδ δεccανὰς ὄρωμα λῆται ἡ βιοcάριε εἰσαιῖς ῥαίρῃς, ἡ ποcάιδε οἰλε δὸ ὀς-  
δαοιρῖδ δὸ βᾶτὰδ ἰμμαίλλε πριῦ. Τεαρνα τρά πιονῖγuala ἰνῖεαν ἰνῖεαν ἰνῖεαν ἰνῖεαν  
naill bñ uí Raigillig ón mbaðað pín δὸ cōpað α pnaíα.

Αἰ cαίρῃν becc δὸ ὀenām la huilliam ua cceallaiῖς πρι πέ cόις lá nḃéḡ  
hí porp commáin ap aḡaḡ an cαίρῃn ἰnóiri δαἰmḃeóin ḡall ἡ ḡaioḃeal con-  
naét (ḃoneoḡ bᾶταp ἰna aḡhaḡ aḡ congnaí le cloinn cōirpḃealbaiῖς uí con-  
cḡbaiῖ) ἡ paípað na bliaðna po.

Μοpῖlucaiḡeαð la cloinn ḃoínnail mic muipceaptauῖς uí concḡbaiῖ, ἡ lá  
cloinn nḃonnḡaḡ δὸ cōḡail an cαίρῃn bicc, ἡ ní po aipῖeαḃap ḡup po  
ḡaḃpaḡ longpoḡ ἰna cimceall dá ḡaḡ líḡ ḡḃeαð nḡ bḡ tapḃa ḃóib ἰtip uaiῖ  
po cōpað an cαίρῃn cō pēapḃa πριῦ, ἡ o náῖ pḡḃpaḡ ní ḃḡ, Ro cuipῖe  
lón ἡ ἡ cαίρῃn ἰnóiri, ἡ po loipῖe ceall cūile pílunne ḃon cup pín.

Λαpαιῖpḡona ἰνῖεαν caḡail mic aḡaḡ bḡeipḡiḡ bean maioleacḡlann mic  
pḡaḡḃḡḡaiῖς uí puaiῖe δὸ écc.

Σίḡ δὸ ὀenām la cloinn ḃonnchaḡḡ πρι apḡile an ccḡin nó maipḡeαð Mac  
ḃonnchaḡḡ, concḡbaiῖ, ἰna cḡḡḡḡna aca.

ḃoínnail mac Maioleacḡlann mic Muipḡiupa mec ḃonnchaḡḡ δὸ écc ἰna  
cḡiḡ pḡin.

Coccað moῖ eḡip ἰnac uí neill buḡḡ ἡ albanaiῖ ἡ ḡoill ulað ἡ an Rúta.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1419.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceḡpe céḃ, α deḡ, α naóí.

Coín mac capmaic eḡcop Rathα boḡh δὸ écc.

Αοḡ ua flannagáin pḡioiri líḡpa ḡaḃail decc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

<sup>f</sup> *Eanach Garbh.*—This is the parish of An-nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

<sup>g</sup> *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows:

“A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-leann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap cōpað α pnaíα].”

<sup>h</sup> *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Carlen na mallacḡ, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh<sup>f</sup>, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming<sup>g</sup>.

The Small Castle<sup>a</sup> was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough<sup>i</sup>, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.*

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

<sup>i</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

"Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po loirgea-

oap Maḡ luipḡ; Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell, son of Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*"



Coccað mór do shíge eirir ua neill, domnall mac enrí airmíð, ⁊ eoḡan mac néill óicc ríogðamha cénél eoḡan. Tainicc eoḡan i mbáid uí domnall, coirpðealbais, ⁊ do róine a cāpaðpað durnaidm fñir. Tionoilic pluas lánmór do ùil i eirir eoḡan. Tainicc ir in roðraide rin, bñian maḡ mað-ḡamha eigharna oirḡiall, ⁊ comár máḡuibhir eigharna fear manac, ⁊ iar ná eorpaḡtain ḡo haon maighin co coirpðealbac do deacatar uile i eirir eoḡan, ⁊ ro hoirḡeas an eirir co léir leo, ⁊ ro ionnarbrat ó néill ro ðimias a eirir eoḡan uile ḡur roḡ cuirpfe i mñḡ ḡall ear banna anonn, ⁊ mac i neill buide do ðenaim eirich fair ir na ḡlinuibh.

Mórrpluacceas lá bñian ua concobair ⁊ lá hioctar connact uile co ngallais iomðais leó eirir forcongna ⁊ eoḡairm uí neill ḡor ro mñllec eirir aoda uile ota at na ngall co hac reanais eirir fñir, arbar, ⁊ foirccnñm, ⁊ ro loirccerfe mupbac longrore uí domnall an ccéin baof ó domnall cona rloghaais i eirir eoḡan. Soair bñian mac domnall mic muirceartaigh ḡona roðraide dia eirigh iartain.

Aod buide ua ruairc eigharna bñeirne fñir ré bliadna co leir do écc, ⁊ eadḡ ua Ruairc do eoḡa ina ionas lá muirir Ruairc ó rliab an iairn riar ⁊ ar mac eadḡ mic ualḡairḡ do eoḡa ina aḡaid o rliab an iairn fair la muirir Raḡallais, ⁊ lá eallac ndunchada, ⁊ la rlioc maoleaclainn mēḡ Raḡnaill ḡur ro buaidreas ḡairbteirar conact uile eorpa.

Catal mac aoda mēḡ uibhir dḡaḡbar eigharna dñraib manac, fear a aoiri ro ba mó ainm ⁊ oirbear ead raiḡe ina eirir ina airmir decc.

<sup>1</sup> *And drove him*, ḡur roḡ cuirpfe, i. e. ḡur cuirpbar é, so that they drove him.

<sup>m</sup> *Committed depredations upon him*, do ðenaim eirich fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynn, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

<sup>n</sup> *Glynn*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (Óún na ngall, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him<sup>1</sup> over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him<sup>m</sup> in the Glynns<sup>a</sup>.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall<sup>o</sup> to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell<sup>p</sup> was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha<sup>q</sup>, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht<sup>r</sup> was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwelling; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

<sup>q</sup> *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>r</sup> *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.



Cucoicéipice mac néill uí maoilmuaid do écc.

Peirceipitne mac uiginn mic gíollananaom uí uigind ceann pine pleacta gíollananaem uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaidé uí maoilconaire do écc do plaid ina éig fín i ccoill moir na mbriēnāc iar nairēige 7 iar nongad, 7 a adnacal i mainiptir eoin bairte i mbaile aēa tpuim. Mac ollaman pīl muirēadāig an dauid hīrin.

Diarmuid puad mac toirpdealbāig óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac briain uí flaitēbearcāig tigearna iartair connacht dég.

O Neill do dól do éigh Eoghain uí neill, 7 pīt ēartēnāc cairdōmāil do denam doib pe poile 7 a tēgīnar fein do ēabairt dua neill.

Tadg mac domnaill uí ceallāig tēgīna cloinne mic nlozain do écc.

O hītoirpceoil mōr, 7 An Ríoirpe pīonn cona mac do écc.

An calbāc o concobair failge do gabāil i pīuill la mac Sīr libīner Ppene, 7 a pīc pe Lōrd purnauāil pe pīr ionaid nūg Saxan i nērin, 7 an oīdē iar na gabāil an pīr do baī ina cōmglar do elūd līr dia éig fín.

Mac Murchadā tēgīna laiēn, .i. donnchad mac Airt ēaōmānāig do gabāil le Lōrd Purnauāil 7 pá lén mor do gaoīdelaibh eirīde.

Tomar bacac mac iarla upmūmān do dól do congnam la Rīg Saxan hī ccoccad na pīaincī, 7 a écc ēoir i pīarīad Rīg Saxan, 7 upmōr a ndēachāid lair a hērin do écc irin pīpīangc 7 hī Saxoib on muō ccēdōnā.

Pīradac mac taidg mic domnaill uí ēeallāig do mārbaō la mac mic uilliam óicc uí ceallāig.

Donnchad mac Muirpīrtāig uí concobair do écc do eapccar i ndorur ēairlēm plīgīg.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tēgīna ua pīailge, Catāil mac aōda mēg

<sup>s</sup> *Kennfinē*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmacnowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè<sup>s</sup> of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach<sup>t</sup>, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain<sup>u</sup> died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene<sup>w</sup>, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh<sup>y</sup>, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradhach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway<sup>z</sup> of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4<sup>o</sup> Maii captus."

<sup>y</sup> *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lamè.

<sup>z</sup> *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies a *door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.



υιὸν, Διαρματ ρυσὸ mac uí concobair ðuinn, ⁊ Mac Muirir na mbríḡ raóí  
i neaccna ⁊ i neolar do écc:

O ðuibóiorma ⁊ Muircéirac mac catan mic aóða bpeirniḡ do écc.

Ḣiollananaom o mitchiéin comarba an bealaḡ do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ plannchaíð do écc.

An barrnach mor ⁊ O Suillebain do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1420.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, ceḡri céd, píce.

Maineρτιρ .S. ppanreir i nḡr ḡephḡtine ipin mumain ar brú na Sionna  
i neppcopóirteaḡ luimniḡ do denam do bpaichrið .S. Ppanreir la hiarla  
dearmuman, ⁊ do chuimḡaiḡ tumba óð pein, ⁊ dia riol ina deaðhaíð innte.

Maḡa ua brianán, maiḡirτιρ, pḡirún, ⁊ aircinḡeac ðoipe maoláin décc  
an. ui. iour Sept.

Carlén bona ðroḡaoiri do éionnḡḡnað lá brian mac ðomnaill mic muir-  
cearḡaiḡ uí concobair. Cenel conaill do teaḡ do toirniḡḡ na hoibpe cona  
poḡraide imaille ppiú. Ḣrian do cpiunnuccað plóicé oile ina naḡaið, .i. a  
bpaḡri buḡéin, ua Ruairc, .i. taðḡ, ⁊ mac ðonnchaíð cona poḡraíðib conár  
lamḡat cenél cconaill ðul tar an upḡcáḡa ppar ðon cúρ rin. Ḣator conal-  
laiḡ i poρlongpoρt pá éuan earpa Ruaið. Tangatḡar clann uí ðomnaill,  
Niall ḡarḡ, ðomnaill, ⁊ neaḡtain óiorma marḡeḡuaḡ ar an maḡ. Tangat-

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Duvidirna*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>c</sup> *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

<sup>f</sup> *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh<sup>a</sup>, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvidirma<sup>b</sup>, and Murtough, son of Cathal<sup>c</sup>, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach<sup>d</sup>, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.*

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine<sup>e</sup>, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain<sup>f</sup>, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi<sup>g</sup> was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha<sup>h</sup> on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moy<sup>i</sup>; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>g</sup> *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

<sup>h</sup> *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

pluaig Ullteach dul cap an uprgađa riap cucu don dul rīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

—Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “cap an uprgađa riap.”

<sup>i</sup> *The Moy*, an mağ, i. e. the plain, now always



cap clann brian uí concobair marcrluaġ ele do dol d'pégain aġa rſnaiġ conur capla d'óib aġaib i naġaib amlaib rin. Tuccrat conallaiġ ruaiġ do cairbneachaiġ dia po marbað Seaan mac brian uí concobair aob buide mac donncharið, catál mac diaimada mic corbmaic mic Ruaiðri, ġ eoġan ó dubda, ðrian ua concobair iarom (iar cclairteaġt na noioiðrġél rin do) do toġt cona roġraide for maiġ eni, eoġan ua concobair ġ toirpðealbāc caprac clann domnaill mic muirceapraiġ do dol hi cceann cóicc noioġe iar rin ġo marprluaġ móri cap rſr ruaið anonn ap ionnroiġið oioġe, ġ clann uí domnaill do bſiġ buidean marcrluaġ aġ porit na long don taob éall don ear iar nól rſona, ġ iar braġail a rſara rin deoġan-po ionnroiġ iate, ġ po marbað domnaill mac toirpðealbaiġ uí domnaill aobap tiġeapna tſipe conaill don ġur rin leó ġ daoime ele náġ aipemter. Do cóio din niall ua domnaill ġur an ccuan, ġ do ðeachaib for rnañ i luing dona longaiġ cſnðaiġ baó i r in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiġ iarpan ccorġar rin.

Eoġan mac ruaiðri uí concobair ðecc an tpeap calainn do marpa, ġ a aónacal i cluain mic noir.

Taob mac fearġail uí ſġra tanairi luinge ðecc.

Catál mac taiðġ mġġ planchaða taoipeaġ ðartrapaiġe do marbað lá a braiðrið ina tiġ rſin im rſél briġe, ġ aeb buide mac planchaða do marbað imaille rſur. Aġiate na braiðre Taob, Muir, ġ énrſ.

Iapla upmumān lurtir na héipenn do beirh i ccogað rſu hultaiġ aġ ġabáil neirte dua néill ġur chuip Mág aſnġura po umla ðó, ġ co tcapo a braiġhoe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlainn mic uilliam uí cheallaiġ aobap tiġſna ó Maine rſr lán do Rath ġ ðſnġnam do écc iar mbuaið onġcha ġ aithriġhe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Conor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot<sup>k</sup>, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Conor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Conor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long<sup>l</sup>, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels<sup>m</sup> lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Conor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Conor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There*

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

<sup>m</sup> *Merchant vessels.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”



O neill do indarbáð a coigeaò ulaò la heóghan ua néill ⁊ la Mac uí neill buide ⁊ la Níall ngarb ua ndomnaill go maithib an chuibh ar cña ⁊ tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircéirteag tigeapna iochtair connacht.

Cogaò i bfeibh Manac eitir Aodh mág uibir ⁊ Mag uibir féin, ⁊ Mac aóha, .i. domnaill do mabbaò ar an ccogaò rin.

An bappach mor, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollamain, .i. a fí buide do ég.

Giolla na naoim ó huibhir raí ríachaò, ⁊ Ruaidrí mac dauid uí duibgen-  
nain raí ríachaò oile, ⁊ Físgal ó dálaig ollam corcomobruaò i ndán do écc.

Eppcopoitte Rácha boð do gñougaò do chum uí gallcobaip.

Eachmarcaò Ruad mac connide raí pír dána do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1421.

Aoir Crioit, míle, ceitne céo, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bhabaò eppcop na bpeirne raí i neccna ⁊ a ccrábaò i nóige ⁊ i mionacair décc.

Tomar óg ó Raðallaið aóbar tigeapna ba pír oineaò ⁊ lñgham taimcc do cat aóda pinn ina aimpir do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidrí mac aóda mec diarmada tigeapna maige luirg, pécín coitcñn gan diúltaò pia nòreic duine do écc ip in ccapraic an .xj. callainn Man, ⁊

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

<sup>o</sup> *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cúcoigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin<sup>o</sup>, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher<sup>p</sup>.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Nicholas Mac Brady<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn<sup>r</sup>, was the most distinguished for hospitality<sup>s</sup> and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

<sup>r</sup> *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

<sup>s</sup> *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."



α αὐνακαλ ἡ μαμριτιρ να buille, ἡ τομαλταῖ ὅς mac concobair do gabáil a ionaid.

Murthað ua concobair tigearna ua pparlge fear no bhir iolceta for gallaib ἡ gaoibelaib nó bíoð ina aḡaib iar mbreic buada ó domhan ἡ o ðíman do écc ina dúnarur féin, ἡ α αὐνακαλ ἡ μαμριτιρ cille hachaidh.

Coccað do eirge eidiur muinτιρ Ruairc ἡ clann ndonnchaib. Ua Ruairc do éfclamað ἡ do éionól plóig móir go haoímonað, ἡ ua domnaill (toirpdealbac) cona rocraide do toideact dia furtaact ἡ neartað, ἡ Aoð mág uidiur cona éionól, ἡ ua Ruairc fírin cona muinτιρ ἡ iatpíde uile do ðol ἡ τιρ noilealla, ἡ an tír do lorccað leo, ἡ catał mac mec donnchaib do marbað don cup rin, ἡ rocaide ele ðeor.

Niall ua domnaill ἡ α pluag, ἡ ua Ruairc cona áarraigect lair do éoct go cuan frra Ruaid. Clann ndonnchaib ἡ catał mac Ruaidpí uí concobair do ðol co longporc uí Ruairc tap a néir, ἡ an baile do lorccað ἡ an cairlén do legað ἡ do bripað leó, ἡ cñntur na típe do milleað uile. An pluag conallaç do bñt ἡ forlongporc ἡ nArd fñna, ἡ cairpuiḡ do bñt pó cairlén bona upobaoíri, ἡ basíne iomða ἡ ech do bñt occa marbað ἡ oḡá lot ftoppa ḡac laoi. Muirceartaç buide mac an éopnamaiḡ uí ðubda, ua mionaig, ἡ mac donnchaib áomanaig do marbað lá cenel conaill don cup rin, Aoð mac muirpdaig ruaid mec loclainn do bathað for aç rñnaiḡ. Sic do ðenaiñ ðoib iarpin.

Ionnroigib oide do éabairt lá catał ua Ruairc ἡ lá α éloinn for mág plannchaib co hinir caoin for loch melge, ἡ luçt comeda an loca, .i. meḡ

<sup>t</sup> *A man who had gained many victories*; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish." The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a *defeat*, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of bripað na ðóinne, bripað Éacópoma, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Killeigh*, Cill acaid, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherds and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

<sup>x</sup> *Ardfearna*, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Maonaigh*.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh<sup>u</sup>.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts<sup>w</sup>, went to the harbour of Assaroe ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna<sup>x</sup> ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Donough Caemhanach<sup>z</sup>, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin<sup>a</sup>, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

*Fiachrach*, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

<sup>z</sup> *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.



Ḑollaiḡ do ṡabairt ṡar an loḡa do ḡatál cona cloinn, ḡ maḡ flannchaid ḡḡ do ḡabail doib, ḡ loḡ melḡe cona cailén. Cóccear do macaib méḡ flannchaid, ḡ ḡronḡ mór ḡfeairib ḡarṡraiḡe do mairḡaḡ doib, ḡ clann méḡ flannchaid do ḡul hī ccairṡrī iarrīn.

Mór inḡn bṡain uí bṡain bean aatēr a búrc, ḡ búrc, ḡ do baóí ma mnaóí aḡ naḡḡ ua ḡearḡaill én bñ do bṡairī aīṡne ḡ oīneac, ciall ḡ cṡaḡaḡ do baóí in aon aīṡrīr rīa illeḡ moḡa décc. Mór muīan na muīmneac atṡerṡí rīa.

Cormac na coille mac méḡ carṡaiḡ (cairṡbriḡ) mac ṡiḡḡna rō ba rṡrīr do muīmneachaid ina rē do mairḡaḡ lá cloinn eoḡain méḡ cáṡṡaiḡ.

An Ḑiolla rīaḡac ua cleṡiḡ rāoī rēanchaḡa décc iarrī nḡeḡḡeḡaḡ.

Eoḡan ua néill do eṡḡabail lá mac uí nell buīḡe aḡ dol ī coīnḡe an iarrīa co dún dealgan.

Mac ḡiollarṡṡaiṡc ḡ mac libnéḡ a rṡpene do ḡallaid do ṡocht maille rē ḡa rīchit décc do aīṡraib leó ar cṡeich illaoiḡrī, ḡ ní rō aīṡraṡ ḡo rānḡataṡ ḡo mairṡṡrīr laóíḡhīr. ṡarṡa ua conḡḡḡair railḡe ar a ccoīnḡ īr in ṡīr ḡ rō inḡraiḡ mac ḡiollarṡṡaiṡc ḡ na ḡaill ḡur rō rṡaoīneac lair rōrṡa, ḡ ḡur rō chuīr a náir, ḡ rṡairṡṡe a muīṡrīr eḡála móra deīḡḡ, ḡarṡm, ḡ ḡraiḡḡ na ḡgall. O conḡḡḡair (.i. mupḡaḡh) do ṡeḡṡ ḡia ṡiḡ iarrīn, ḡ ḡalar anḡail ḡia ḡabail, ḡ a ḡul īr na bṡáṡrīb ī ccoīll Aḡaiḡ, ḡ aīḡṡṡ bṡaṡar do ḡabail ḡó uīmme, ḡ a bṡaḡair rēin do rḡḡḡail iōna iōnaḡ rīa mbár .i. ḡairṡmaīṡṡ ḡ conḡḡḡair, ḡ ua conḡḡḡair do beīṡ mī īr na bṡaiṡrīb rīa na écc, ḡ atṡaṡ rō deóíḡ iarrī nḡeḡḡeḡaḡ.

O Ruairc do ḡenaīn do Aṡṡ mac ṡaiḡḡ uí Ruairc ī naḡaiḡ ṡaiḡḡ mīc ṡiḡearṡnaīn.

<sup>c</sup> *Mag-Gollaiḡhs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim; and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

<sup>f</sup> *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

<sup>g</sup> *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Leix*, mairṡṡrīr laoiḡrē, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs<sup>c</sup>, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle<sup>d</sup>. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Cóille<sup>e</sup> Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I'Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillapatrik and the son of Libned a Frene<sup>g</sup>, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix<sup>h</sup>; but O'Connor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillapatrik and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Connor (Murrough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Connor, in his place. O'Connor was [only] a month among the friars, when he died<sup>i</sup>, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan<sup>l</sup>.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

<sup>1</sup> *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Connor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *fo deoió*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

<sup>k</sup> *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

<sup>l</sup> Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James



## AÓIS CRIOST, 1422.

Aóir Crioſt, míle, ceſſí céo, ſiche, aóó.

Toirrðealbac mac neill ġairb uí doimnaill tiġearna éiré conaill do dól  
i naibétt inanaig i mainirtir earra ruaid iar mbrié báire an bſta ppeac-  
naire, ġ a mac ſín, mall ġairb do oirðneao ina ionadh.

Ruðraide ua Concobair (.i. mac concobair) tiġearna corcamoðruao do  
marbað la a bſaéirib ſín la cloinn ſeðlimið uí concobair ina baile ſín hi  
ccairlén na dumiá.

Eoġan ua néill do ſuarlaccao lá a innaoi ġ lá a cloinn ſín ó mac uí neill  
buiðe.

Diarmaid mac taidġ mec diarmada do marbað.

Doimnaill ſíno ua ſlaéðeartaiġ do marbað la cloinn doimnaill uí ſlaé-  
ðſartaiġ.

Slóigſó lá hua ndoimnaill .i. mall, ġ la hua nell, la heoġan ua néill, ġ la  
mac uí néill buiðe ġo maiéib an cóigib ar éſna, Ro loirccſſe ġ po airccſſe  
carrppe uile co Slisceac, Tionoilið eoġan ua concobair, ġ toirrðealbac  
carrpac, ġ ua Ruairc a roðraide ar a ccíno i Slisceac, ġ tugſat deaðaio  
don trluaiġ anair, ġ po marbað móirſeirear óib lá connactaib. Do éotar-  
airrðe hi dſíri noilealla, ġ po millſſe an tſíri co léir.

An Corſnaiaig óġ mac aeðagáin ollaiñ éenel ſiachaé, ġ uí concobair

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three houres till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

<sup>m</sup> *Present world*, an bſta ppeacnaire. The word ppeacnaire is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.*

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world<sup>m</sup>; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Conor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhcha<sup>n</sup>, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Conor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>o</sup> by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Conor, Turlough Carragh<sup>p</sup>, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated<sup>q</sup> the entire territory.

Cosnamhach<sup>r</sup> Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Conor

*"presens tempus, .i. in aimpler ppeacnaipc."*  
*L. Ballymote, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacnaipc, in his presence."*—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. *Ro battar hi ppeacnaipc, they were present, aderant."*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>n</sup> *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Caisleán na Dúimche*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

<sup>p</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coipbelbac cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Conor.

<sup>q</sup> *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

<sup>r</sup> *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla rua*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *dubál-taí*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.



ῥαίλγι lé βρετίνναρ do μάρβαδ lá cloinn uí maóíleaáclainn δασον υπέαρ do ῥοίγιτ ι ναίμηριοέτ.

Νιάλλ γαῖβ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ mic neill γαῖβ uí δομναιλλ do δολ ι ῥεαρ-οιῖ manac ι νήτ do γαβáiλ δό ῥορ μάγ uιδῖρ, ι ῥορ Μαγ ματγαμνα, ι ῥορ Μαγ αήγυρα, ι α mbpeit lair ι cceann uí cátain γυρ bo μιαρác δό, ι α ndol ar rin ι cceand mec í neill buide, ι clann cátain leó, ι na glinne, ι Mac Eóin bipétt do argain go lom, ι an tír do lorccaó, ι α ndol ι ccloinn Aóda buide, ι ι maig line, ι α ccreaca do bpeit doib go carraicc ῥήγυρα ι α tteaétt iapettain dia ttiγibh.

Εογαν ó neill do ῥuarlaccad dá mnaoi ι va cloinn ó ua neill mbuide deallac, do eaacib, ι do comtaib ele.

Αν Σερεαδ Ηενρι do ριογad óρ Saχαib, 31. August.

Sluaigead la Niall ua ndomnaill, ι la hua neill, ι le maibib an cuicció uile ι cceand ι neill buide. Α δaingnscha ι α cóillte do imteétt doib go ῥo γaβpacc nήτ ῥair, ι go ttaῖtt α bpaigde dua neill, ι ῥo bñacó de an uile comá ῥo bñpóm α heogan ua neill maille pe comtoib oile.

Αν niall cettna do tiompachaó maite an cuicció in én ionacó, .i. Ο néill, ι clann Enrí í nell, ι Εογαν o neill cona cloinn, ι cona bpaibib, ι clann Chonulaó puaió ui neill, ῥῖρ manac ι oirγiall ῥa Μαγ ματγαμνα ι ῥa μάγ uιδῖρ, Μαγ αήγυρα, ó hannluain, ι Mac ui neill buide cona ttiονol, Clann cátain, ι conallaiγ buδófin cona ngallocclacacib, ι co ngallaib an cuicció do tteaétt ar ῥluaigead ι cconnacacib. Clann corbmaic mec donnchaió ι clann Maolpuanaio mec donnchaió do bñé aza ttaῖppaiing ar an ῥluaigead rin iap na ccup ar α nduthaig lá Mac donnchaió lá deapbpaῖtaῖr α naῖtaῖr, .i. la concobar mac donnchaió ι la α cloinn, ι la Tomaltac occ mac donnchaió,

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

<sup>t</sup> *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

<sup>w</sup> *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

<sup>x</sup> *Which he had obtained for,* ῥo bñpóm, &c., literally, “which he had wrested for Owen O’Neill,” i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>s</sup>, and burned the country<sup>r</sup>; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed<sup>u</sup> by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August<sup>w</sup>.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalents which he had obtained for<sup>x</sup> [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition<sup>y</sup> into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

<sup>y</sup> *Expedition*, *pluaigeaó*.—The Irish *pluaigeaó* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.



οἱ τοῦ ρόνου αἰρλεν λα Μάκ δοννέαιδ<sup>1</sup> ἰ πρῆσανν cloinne Μαολρυαναῖδ μετ δοννχαιδ, .i. ἰ ccaireal loća dñccáin, α mбайр 7 α nɣuɪɾ do milleaδ ɣo lom, 7 α monnarbaδ iarɛtain ἰ nuēt Mheic uilliam buɾc, 7 α mbñt aɣ tap-raing an tɾloig ρin do milleaδ ioētair connac̃t.

Αν ρluaɣ móρ ρin do t̃eaac̃t ἰ ccoirppe, 7 uaoíne do lot 7 do marbaδ doib aɣ aɪrleɪn bona dɾobaɪɾi, Αn t̃ip do loɾccaδ 7 do milleaδ doib, 7 α t̃teaac̃t ɣo Sliccaac̃. Eoɣan mac domnaill 7 toirp̃dealbac̃ capraac̃ do bñt ɾopra, 7 ρuaicc do t̃abaɪɾt doib do dñreac̃ an t̃ɾluaig ρin, 7 moirp̃ñreap do marbaδ doib, eic̃, 7 uaoine do lot. Αn ρluaɣ do bñt ἰ ccuɪl iprae an oioce ρin, 7 α ndol araɓaraac̃ ɣo t̃ip ρiaçpach do milleaδ an t̃ipe. O dub̃da do t̃eaac̃t ina cceann, 7 ρit̃ do denaíñ dó pe Niall, 7 bɾaig̃de do t̃abaɪɾt tap cñn α t̃ipe do miall, 7 α ndol ap ρin ἰ t̃t̃ip oilealla 7 ip in Copann, 7 an t̃ip do loɾccaδ, 7 do milleaδ doib. Clann coɾbmaic 7 clann Μαολρυαναῖδ do bñt aɣ loɾccaδ uaētair an t̃ipe. Tomaltaac̃ ócc 7 clann m̃ec donnchaid do bɾeɪt op̃pa laim le cluan ɣaδ, 7 bñs̃ipm do t̃abaɪɾt doib da céle. Muir-ɣñr mac coɾbmaic, diaɾmaic mac maolρυαναῖδ μετ donnchaid, 7 Mac domnaill mic Aoda na ɣaδb̃ca do marbaδ ann. Αn Sluaɣ ulltaac̃ do bñt an oioce ρin ἰ ccaipiol loća deapɣáin ap milleaδ an t̃ipe, 7 α ndol ap ρin ἰ ccenn uí ρuaic 7 o Ruairc do ɣabáil leó, 7 α ndol ap̃de tap Eirne tap α naip.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ; 1423.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, m̃ile, cñt̃pe céδ, ρice, aɾp̃i.

Concobap o comeoil ep̃cop do écc.

O beolláin comap̃a op̃oma cliaδ do écc.

<sup>2</sup> *Lock-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain<sup>z</sup>, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, came up with them, and routed the rere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra<sup>b</sup> for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad<sup>c</sup>, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha<sup>d</sup>, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain<sup>e</sup> ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.*

Conor O'Coineoil<sup>f</sup>, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-



Muirir mac maíta mec orđair mész uíđir airéideócin cloáir, 7 peapfún acharó uréair, tigeapna claoín inri 7 Rorpa airéir deđ an. 6. Callainn man.

Toirrdealbác mac nell ġairb uí domnall tigeapna tpe conall cenél moáin 7 inri heođan, fear ríotéanta roconaiđ, poineamail décc 1 naibit manaiđ 1 mainirir Earra ruaió iar mbuaidh onđta 7 aithriđe.

Sloisfo lá hua nell .i. domnall, 7 la hua ndomnall, .i. miall, 7 lá heođan mac néill co nđaoidealaib ulaó aréina do ríoiđo ġall. Aread lotar cetur co tpaig baile co macaire oirđiall go luđmađ, 7 arriđe ġur an miđe. Tucpat deaðaíó ořior ionait ríđ řaxan, 7 no marbaó (.i. la Maolmuire Mac Suibne connachtach conřapal uí domnall 7 ar laiřide no bñiread řor ġallaió) an řiđire ba tuairġnió caíta do ġallaió co ndruing moir (cen ba read lion torcair) imaille řriř dia muintir, 7 řuairřt édaia aióble don turpur řin. Do ġniaó iarañ řit ře ġallaió, 7 řađbaíó tpaig baile 7 a mbaói ma ccomřoćraib do ġallaió řó éřor doib ar a haile.

Cairlén aía řeanaig do óenan lá miall mac toirrdealbaiđ uí domnall.

O ceinnéitřit řinó tigeapna upmumian do ecc.

Paolán mac an řobann řaói řřnchaóa do ecc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

<sup>s</sup> *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

<sup>h</sup> *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>i</sup> *Under tribute*, řo éřor, literally, “under rent.” This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Sic do buain da naimdeóin do ġallaió epeann dóib 7 éřora buan tpe biće řopra maille le comitaió mopa, 7 le bpaigoió a nđioll an éřora řin.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [tpe biće], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May<sup>s</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England<sup>h</sup>, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute<sup>i</sup>.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh<sup>k</sup> was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan<sup>l</sup>, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann troyda] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.*

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach<sup>m</sup>, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelin<sup>n</sup>, while interposing to pacify<sup>o</sup> his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys<sup>p</sup>, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe<sup>q</sup>, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable<sup>r</sup> of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons<sup>s</sup>, and the Galls of Meath<sup>t</sup> in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty.<sup>u</sup>

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

<sup>r</sup> *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

<sup>s</sup> *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

<sup>t</sup> *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating



ραιγιὸ ele do denam leó ap Mág aňgura. Cairlén loća bpiapenn, Cairlén mész aňgura do bpipeaó ler an iapla, 7 lap na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach mész aňgura do mapbaó leó, 7 lucht iomcóimeda an chairlém uile dupmór. Cozaó 7 combuaioipeaó mór do beir i ccoizeaó ulaó ó gal-laib don chup rin. Maíthe an coigió im ua néill, 7 im ua ndomnaill Niall, 7 im Eogan ua néill eirir tigeapna 7 uppió 7 taoipeaó do éionól pe haǵaib gall. Soćaíde do maítib an coicció do óol i celéit gall ap an ccoccaó rin, .i. Mac í neill buíde, ó hannluain, 7 Maǵnur mág maťgamna. Maǵ aňgura do indapbaó ap a éir la mac í neill buíde 7 la gallaib, 7 a éeać i celno ǵaioídel an coicció.

Maǵ aňgura .i. Aoó do ecc don tñdm, 7 a mac Ruaiópi doirpneaó ina ionaó.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb, uillsec a búpc, do écc ina tiz pñn iap mbuaó o óñman 7 doman.

O ceallaiz tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaó muimnió do mapbaó la cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiz le cloinn a óñbpaćar pñn aǵ tabaó a tigeapnaip poppa.

Maolmuirpe mac Suibne Conpapał tipe Conaill, pinn coranta 7 calmaćta an coicció do écc.

Giollaiopa mac bpiain mec tigeapnain taoipeaó éeallaiz dunchaóa do écc.

Iapla of mapr .i. pñi ionaio an Riǵ do éeać ind epinn fo péil Michil, 7 ǵoill epeann aǵ pñćpa dó.

Ruaiópi mac ruibne mac meic ruibne Connaćtaizh do mapbaó le Caćal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

<sup>u</sup> *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

<sup>v</sup> *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loć muc-

ñnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Mældoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note v.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha<sup>u</sup>, and Machaire Mucnamha<sup>w</sup>. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Brierenn<sup>x</sup>; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglass, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>y</sup>, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to<sup>z</sup> the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship<sup>a</sup>.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons<sup>b</sup>.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Brieranus."

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>z</sup> *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

<sup>a</sup> *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Rose up at his summons*, *Goill Eireann ag ppeaccpad dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.



noub ó cconcobair 7 Gallocclaiḡ eile genmoṭárom. Concobair mac muir-  
ceartaiḡ mic cátail mic aodha breipmḡ í concobair do marbaḡ don chur  
rín.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1425.

Aoir Crioṣt, míle, céite céo, píce, a cúicc.

An teppcop toimíneach, .i. Tomar mac uilliam duib mic maigfog do écc  
reáctmain ría ppeil bṛighoe pṣi lan dṣcna 7 deolar 7 daithne iridhe.

Iarla of mairr, pṣi ionaidh Rígh Saxan i neṛinn do écc don plaiḡ im ppeil  
bṛighoe.

O Neill 7 Eoghan o neill, Neáctain o domnaill, 7 mac í neill buide, Mac  
uiblin, Mac domnaill gallocclaiḡ, 7 o Meallán maor cluicc an uḡácta  
pátraicc do pala i ttiḡ an iarla do gabail la Uorḡ Purnauai .i. iarla  
Saxanaḡ iar necc iarla of mairr, 7 na maite rín do bṛiṡ lair illain ḡo  
haḡ chath.

O maólmuaidh .i. mall mac Ruaidṛi, tiḡearna pṣi cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirṡdaḡ Suiuarḡ, 7 a mac .i. Ualtar Suiuarḡ, 7 Muirmóir

<sup>c</sup> *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Firbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

<sup>e</sup> *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchclair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

<sup>f</sup> *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called “the English Achilles,” from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>g</sup> *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup>, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.*

Bishop Tomin<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will<sup>e</sup>, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival<sup>f</sup> (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March<sup>g</sup>; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs:

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

<sup>h</sup> *The King of Scotland*, Ri Alban.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain: "[ní fuil



línna do mārbað le Ríð Alban .i. mac an Ríð bacaið, 7 mac ele an Ríð .i. Sémur Stiuarð 7 clann Murmoir línna da ionnarbaðrom ino Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do ruarlaccadh o gallaib.

ðrian ballaé mac uí nell buíðe, aemféar po ba fearr eimeac 7 tiððla-  
cað, aítne 7 eolur i nealaðnaib examlaib dá paibe a ccomaimpír ppír do  
mārbað la baclaácaib na cairpce, 7 Seaan mac Enrí uí nell do mārbað  
imaille ppír.

ðormlað inghí domnaill uí concobair bñ tiðgearnáin uí Ruairc dég iar  
naitérige.

Taðg ua fallamain taoíreac cloinne huadaé do mārbað i fell ina cair-  
lén pñin dia bpaitérib.

Ruaidrí ruad ua huiginn paói ppír ðana epíðe décc.

Mag cpaith, .i. mac ploinn með cpaith ollam tuadmumán le ðan paói  
jona paíðbir do écc.

Mac a ðobann na pccél ollam uí lochlann ðopcumpuað le peanchur, .i.  
tomar mac giolla na naom mic a ðobann do écc.

ðrian ðarb 7 Maghnar da mac mec ðonnchaíð típe hoilella .i. Maol-  
puanaíð mac taíðcc mec ðonnchaíð do mārbað la cloinn caatíl mec ðonn-  
chaíð .i. clann ðfribpachar a nathar.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceithpe céð, píce, a Sé.

Neactain o domnaill bai illáin ag gallaib ðruarlaccadh ðua domnaill  
dia ðeapðpaítaip .i. mall. Níp bó hupupa a pñom no a áipñin a tuccað  
ðionnmur ar la taob bpaðat ele do paðbaíl dia éip.

po poilléip].” The fact is, that it has been incor-  
rectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in  
the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“ A. D. 1425. Muirpeac ðoibapo .i. ppinnpa  
na halban do mílleað, 7 a mac .i. Ualtar, 7  
a mac eile, 7 mormaepp leamna do mílleað  
a fell le pñg alban, 7 Semur ðoibapo ðin-  
napba a nÉirinn.”

“ A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “ of Scotland, was destroyed, as  
were his son, Walter, and another son; and the  
Mormaer” [the great Steward] “ of Leamhain”  
[Lennox], “ was treacherously destroyed by the  
King of Scotland, and James Stuart was ba-  
nished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following  
remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“ Mordacus hic .i. Muirpeac fuit Dux Albanie

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain<sup>1</sup>, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry<sup>k</sup> of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle<sup>l</sup>.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.*

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob lasam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

<sup>1</sup> *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

<sup>k</sup> *By the peasantry*, la baclaacuib.—The word baclaac literally means a shepherd, being derived from bacall, a shepherd's crook.

<sup>l</sup> *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-



Τοιρρδεαλβὰς ο δομναίλλ δο παεεβαθ in ιοναδ Neachtain do éluð o gal-  
laibh, ⁊ cfeṛnar do bpaigdið ele amaille pṛipr.

O concobair ruad, τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac aoda mic pelim, peap millte ⁊  
coranta connact paoi ap aite ⁊ ap eolur gaða healaðan do écc iar mbuaio  
naiteṛige iar mbpṛit buaða o doman ⁊ ó deaman.

Feðlimið mac muirceaptauḡ mic domnaill mic muirceṛtauḡ uí concobair  
do écc. Adobar tigeapna ioctair connact eipide.

Concobar o bpian tigeapna tuadmuman décc iar pṛṇḃataio paṛapn  
carḡ, ⁊ taðḡ mac bpian uí bpian do oipḃneao ina ιοναδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac maṛḡamna buioir tigeapna corca baipṛcinn do maṛ-  
bað ⁊ do loṛccað lá a bpaiteṛið pṛin ap ḡpeir aidoce, ⁊ é cian aoiḃa.

Concobar cpom mac taioḡ uí Ruairc décc.

Ruaiðri (.i. Maḡ aṣḡupa) mac aoda meḡ aongupa do maṛbað ina tiḡ  
pén lá bpian maḡ aongupa.

Enpi .i. caoc, mac uí néill buioe do ðallað la a bpaiteṛið .i. clann bpian  
ballaiḡ mic í neill buioe.

Taioḡ mac ḡille pinnén ⁊ a mac do maṛbað, .i. aod lá harc mac eoḡan  
uí nell.

Ua duibḡṣṇnain cille Ronain, .i. Pilib mac dauid décc, ollam cloinne  
maolpuanaio le pṛnchap eipiohe.

O heilide móp, .i. Concobar caoc o heilidhe do écc.

Sið do denam do clandaib Neill pe poile, .i. deoḡan ⁊ dua neill, ⁊ Eoḡan  
do ðol ⁊ ceṛḡh í neill, ⁊ gað pṛpann da mbaoi ina neccmaip pe pṛð a naime-  
peitiḡ do bṛit aḡa tabac aca.

Cian mac ḡolla oilbe micc a gaḃann paoi pṛnchaða, ⁊ peap tiḡe naoíð-  
eað coitecinn do maṛbað do ppeip eic.

ðebinn inḡṣn tiḡṣṇain ui puairc ticceṛna bpeipne do ecc.

Ripdeapo mac Siupṛain na coille do gaḃail la heoḡan mac uí plaitbeap-  
tauḡ, ⁊ a tiðolacað do Mhac Siupṛain duibh ḡo po milleað la p.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in  
the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-  
Many*, p. 19, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the de-  
stroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his  
own followers.

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>o</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the  
baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender<sup>m</sup> of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught<sup>n</sup>.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn<sup>o</sup>, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magenmis), son of Hugh Magenmis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magenmis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony<sup>p</sup> in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him<sup>q</sup>.

county of Clare.—See note<sup>m</sup> under the year 1399.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>q</sup> *Who destroyed him, go po milleaó lair:*



Ἐφραδάς mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.  
Seaan mac mec feopair do marbað le tomar mac a ðíbrathar fín.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, ceitpe céo, píce, a Seact.

Ο Μαισλμυαδ, ἔφῃγαι, τιḡearna ἔφῃ cceall do écc, ⁊ Ruaidrí mac neill uí maoislmuaid do oirðnfoh ina ionadh.

Ruaidrí ua duinn taoipeaé ua piaccain do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic giollacairt uí ruairc do ecc.

Murcáð mac toirpðealbaiḡ mic murchaíð na raitniḡe uí brian do marbað lá a ðearbðatari pen.

Διαρμαιτ ua maḡamna τιḡearna an fuinn iartaraiḡ raoí ðíḡeinḡ nar ép neaé im ní décc iar mbuaíð naiteḡe.

Corbmac ócc mac diarmada décc.

Καταρίονα ινḡfñ Aρðḡail mḡḡ maḡamna bñ uí neill .i. eoḡain mic néill óicc décc.

Una ινḡfñ aeða meḡ uiðiri bñ uí Ruairc, .i. taiðḡ bñ bá fearr oineach uerc ⁊ cpaβαíð do baóí i moctar connact ina haimep décc i noḡreað an cōpḡuir.

Ἐφḡgal mac τιḡearnaín aðbar taoipriḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaða décc.

ḡrian mac ἔφḡgail mec raínpaðáin mac taoipriḡ teallaiḡ eaððac décc.

ḡrian ua daímin taoipeaé tpe ceannpoda décc.

Aine ινḡfñ uí bīpn bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppaið) décc.

Mac domnaill mic Maḡamna duinn í ceinneititḡ τιḡearna upmuñan uaḡtaraiḡ do marbað do Ualtar topín daon upcōp ḡae.

Sluaḡeað la miall o ndomnaill .i. ó domnaill τιḡearna típe conuill i tpmān congail i naḡhaið í néill do congnaí la cloinn meic í neill buíðe. Maíðm do taðairt la hua ndomnaill ap Mac uiðilin don dul rin, ⁊ poḡaiðe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him."

The word milleaé is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

<sup>r</sup> *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Iyahagh, in the southwest of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.*

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died ; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Foun Iartharach<sup>r</sup>, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgál<sup>s</sup> Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy<sup>t</sup>, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I'Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people ; and

<sup>s</sup> *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>t</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.



mor dia muintir do marbað ann, 7 da mac donnchaíð mec ruibne baí ag  
congnaí la mac uíolín do gabáil la hua ndomnaill. Crísa moria 7 eóla  
aíobla do bít ag muintir uí domnaill 7 ag muintir cloinne meic í neill buíde  
ir in ló rin.

Sluaígeaó la hiarla upmumán i muintir Maóilmoríða, baile uí Raígaillig  
do lorccaó lair, 7 an cairlén do bpiiríó.

Goó O Maílle .i. mac diarmata, aóbar tigeapna umáil do dol ar  
loingíir i tír conuill, 7 a marbaó daon upóir raíge ar díreáó a muintire  
ag teaó do cum a luíge.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1428.

Aoir Crioit, míle, ceitpe céo, píce a hoct.

Mac Murchaóda .i. tigeapna laígen .i. Donnchaó mac Airt éamanaig  
baí illáim i saíóib píir pé naí mbliáan do fuarlaccaó dia éúiceó píin, 7  
ba pccél roáir do gaoidealaib ndórin.

Diarmait ua caóain tigeapna ciannachta 7 na epaíbe píir lán do pata  
7 do onóir do écc.

Roihearó comorba caillin décc.

Goó an síig mac píib meí uíóir píir po baó mó clú 7 oirdeapcur einig  
uá mbaoí hí comáimpir píir decc hí ccíno Sáile an céo oíóe táinic i nepinn  
iar ndenán turair S. Sem an treap iour augurci iar naiéirige díocra ina  
peactaib. Tomár ócc maí uíóir baí ina pappáó do éabairt a cúip lair  
co corcaig, 7 a aónacal innre.

Ma Conmara taoíreac cloinne cuiléin paí depeac deigeiníg fear po  
coirp meple 7 goio, 7 succ píó 7 ráime ina duáio décc.

Corbmac ua bíin taoíreac típe bpiúin décc

Goó og maí uíóir .i. mac, aóda do marbaó. lá Mac gillepinnéin 7 lá  
cloinn donnchaíð ballaig méí pampadáin.

Cairlen cloinne Goóa méí uíóir do gabáil la maí uíóir 7 la a cloinn, 7  
clann Goóda do chup ar in tír amach, 7 a muintir do aríain go lom.

<sup>u</sup> Robert, Coarb of Caillin, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

<sup>v</sup> Ceann-Saile (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.*

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin<sup>u</sup>, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale<sup>v</sup>, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James<sup>w</sup>, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by

a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

<sup>w</sup> *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.



Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do marbáð i meabail la a élanmairne fíin.

Ḫillibeart ua flannagan aðbar taoiriḡ tuaite ráta do écc.

Inoraiḡið do denam la mac Siurpáin dextpa, ḡ la Seaan mac oirðelb i tair namalḡaíð ar tomár barpett, ḡ ar éloinn meic baitin, ḡ cpeaca do denam doib, Rirðepo barpett do marbáð i tóraiḡeét na cpeice rin, ḡ Sfan pionn mac oirðelb do marbáð don chup ceona.

Henri barpett mac baitin do écc.

lomár mac Emainn meḡ raḡnaill aðbar taoiriḡ muintipe heolair do marbáð la caíal mac meḡ Raḡnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, míle, chíre céo, píce a naoí.

Semur Scuarpo Mac Ríḡ Alban, ḡ mōḡhōamna Alban beor iar na indarbað a halbain i nepinn do écc, iar tteét loingir ó fíraib alban for a chíno dia Ríōḡaíð.

Níall o dochaptauḡ taoíreac arda miodair do écc.

Ḫrainne mḡḡn Neill móir í neill bñ í ðomhnaill .i. toirpðealbac an fiona, do écc.

Ua flannagan tuaite Rata .i. ḡiollaiopa do marbáð la cloinn aoda méḡ uiðir ina tíḡ fíin ar ḡrñr oiðce.

Coccað eirip ua Ruairc, taðḡ, ḡ ua Raigillig .i. Eogan. Clann maḡḡamna uí raigillig ḡ ḡaill na mīde do síḡe i naḡaíð uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, ḡ baile uí Raigillig do loccað leó. Ua Raigillig do tabairt uí neill cúicce dia cómpuracét. Airḡialla ḡ fip manac ḡ a caoraiḡeét do cóp óo la hua neill ḡ. lár na maiteib rin co hachad cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, ḡ máḡ maḡḡamna, ḡ barún dealbna, ḡ Mac caba do toét pluaz mór

\* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

<sup>†</sup> *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called Creaghts by English writers.

<sup>2</sup> *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.*

James Stuart<sup>\*</sup>, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts<sup>y</sup>, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire<sup>z</sup>. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin<sup>a</sup>, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymoghugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

<sup>a</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,



ma lñman co hachad cille móipe. Ua néill, a clann, a gallocclaca, pír  
manaó, ua Rairgillig, 7 a brátair da monnroiúó annrín 7 maíom achad  
cille móipe do bpipead porra. Darún dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba,  
diarmaic ua ruairc, 7 rocharde oile do gabail 7 do marbad don cúp rín lá  
hua néill.

Donnáad mac gille pinnein décc.

Aodh dipeach o doínnail .i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona 7 a mac do  
marbad la toirpdealbác mac neill garb í doínnail .8. febru.

Rudraigé ua dochartaig decc an raite ceona hi ppaéain Mura othna.

Díth mór daoine do thabairt ar ríraib bpeirne uile eirip láad 7 mar-  
bad la muinir peódachán ar tulais oíra ar ríad da éon conar luğa ina  
dá ríchit i nearbad im Concobair mac doínnail mec Suibne ar noul dó tria  
baóir 7 óige for an ríobal rín, Cuid do dartaigib 7 cuid oile do muinir  
cloinne aóha még uíoir do marbad ann.

Murhad mac ui brian do écc.

Maolpeachloinn mac Concobair anabaid uí éallais mac tigearna  
ó Maine do marbad daon uróor do ga la Seadan cam ó ttaidg do muinir  
uí concobair.

Maoleaclainn ó Máille aóbar tigearna umail do marbad la cloinn  
uí Mháille.

Mattha mac tomair uí cúirpíní ollam na bpeirne, raii coitcénn i ríncur  
7 hi reinn do écc ina tig féin.

O cobtaig .i. Maoleaclainn mac an clarras uí cóbthais do marbad la  
hémann mac Hoibepo dalatún.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160  
and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical  
poem.

<sup>b</sup> *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

<sup>c</sup> *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died  
the same quarter.

<sup>d</sup> *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,  
about six miles to the north-west of London-  
derry. A monastery was erected here by St.  
Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-  
ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-  
scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in  
regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church  
here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in  
ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,  
but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.  
The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated  
at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in  
great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern  
Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who con-  
sidered him as their patron saint. His crozier,  
called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,  
as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach<sup>b</sup>, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year<sup>c</sup> afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna<sup>d</sup>.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra<sup>e</sup>, in Sliabh-da-Chon<sup>f</sup>. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth<sup>g</sup>. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh<sup>h</sup> O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffey<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

<sup>e</sup> *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

<sup>g</sup> *Through folly and youth*, τρια βαιοί 7 óige.—This should be τρια βαιοί na hóige, through the folly of youth.

<sup>h</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, míle, ceṭṛi céo τριocat.

Ḑiolla na naom̃ ua lñnám canánac̃ ḡ Sacpita lfra ḡabail décc.

Slóigeaḑ m̃op la heógan mac neill óicc ui neill ḡo ḡallaib̃ macaípe oirghiall. Ro haípeceaḑ imoppo ḡ po lompaḑ ḡ po loipeceaḑ ḡallḑac̃t macaípe aírghiall uile lfr̃. Ro loípecc beop dúnac̃ tpaḡa baile, ḡ po cúir aítpeaba an baile pó éop ḡ pó umla ḑó, ḡ tainicc dia tíḡ co mbuaíḑ ḡ corḡar.

Slóigeaḑ m̃óp oile lá heógan co maítib̃ an cúiccíḑ uime ipin Anḡaile, ḡ a ḑul ḑna ḡup an r̃fnlongp̃ort ḑo cóiḑ iapom̃ aítpe co caill palaiḡ, ḡ po baói pealat ann na cómnaíḑe, ḑo cúaiḑ iap rin co p̃rémaínn m̃íḑe. Tanḡat-tar ḑin ḡaoiḑil an ḑeípeípe Ua concobaípe pailḡiḡ, .i. an calbaḑ, ua maol-m̃uaíḑ, ḡ ua maḑaḑáin, Maḡ eoḑagán ḡ ua maol-eaḑlaínn i ccoinne eoḡain ḑo ḡabail a túapup̃oail. Ro loipeceaḑ iap̃éar m̃íḑe uile lár na pluaccáib̃ rin im̃ éill biccp̃iḡi. Táinnicc barún ḑealbna, ploíngcéḑaiḡ, oípebeṛtaiḡ, ḡ ḡoill iap̃éar m̃íḑe co coitcéann i ccoinne eoḡain ui neill ḑo éabaiṛe a p̃iaṛa ḑó ḑar c̃ñḑ a t̃éípe. ḑo b̃ríṛat̃e iapom̃ ḡ ḑo p̃ónṛat̃e r̃íḑ. Soaípe eoḡan dia tíḡ iap mbuaíḑ ḡ corḡar, ḡ ruḡ mac uí r̃f̃ríḡail .i. mac ḑom̃naill buíḑe laípe ḡo dún nḡñhainn maípe b̃raḡaiḑ tar c̃ññ tíḡeap̃naiṛ uí r̃f̃ríḡail.

Máḡ uiḑípe Tomar (.i. an ḡiolla ḑub) tíḡeap̃na r̃f̃ri manac̃ r̃p̃i r̃é r̃é mbliac̃an ḑéḡ ap r̃íciṛ r̃eap̃ eíniḡ coitcéinn r̃p̃i t̃puac̃aib̃ ḡ t̃rénaib̃, r̃f̃ri cumḑaiḡṭe mainíṛṛeac̃, ceall, ḡ p̃eḡlér, ḡ ḑealb̃ m̃om̃ḑa, r̃f̃ri r̃íḑḑaiḡṭe túac̃ ḡ t̃aoípeac̃, ḡ cor̃anta a c̃ríḑe ap a cómaíppain, r̃f̃ri po éap̃rat̃e túac̃ ḡ ecclaiṛ

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

<sup>l</sup> *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Uí Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

<sup>m</sup> *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Accept of stipends from him*, to ḡabail a túapup̃oail, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called túapup̃oail.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort<sup>l</sup>, and from thence to Caill-Salach<sup>m</sup>, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainn<sup>n</sup>, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him<sup>o</sup>. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy<sup>p</sup>, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship<sup>q</sup>.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder<sup>r</sup> of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*<sup>s</sup>, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

<sup>q</sup> For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

<sup>r</sup> Fear cùimourighe Mairiurpeac, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb cùimourigim is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, .i. po cùim-

ourigead in Roim.—Fol. 3, p. 6, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

<sup>s</sup> Regles, signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.



ar feabur a pollamhnaigēi décc iar mbuaiō nonḡta ḡ naiṛiḡe. Ro hoird-nead a mac tomár óḡ ina ionad do péir toḡa tuaiṛe ḡ eccailṛi.

Niall mac enṛí uí neill décc.

Coccaō mor eiriṛ mág cártaiḡ riabac ḡ an tiarla, .i. Sémur, ḡ cairlen cille bṛitain do ḡabail laṛ an iarla ar maḡ cártaiḡ, ḡ a ṛabairṛ do donnchaō mág carṛaiḡ dearbṛaṛaiṛ eiriḡe do mac carṛhaiḡ do baos ina ṛarṛaō aḡ toḡail an cairlen.

Slóiccēad lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairṛ, ḡ lá mac donnchaō típe oilealla, ḡ lá mac domnaill .i. bṛian mic muirce, ṛtaiḡ ui concobair hi conmaicne cúile, loirceṛe móra do ḡenanṁ leó, ḡ aeō mac uí concobair ruaiō, ḡ cairṛṛie mac bṛian ui bṛin do mārbaō leó, ḡ a ṛeaṛṛ dia ṛtiḡib iar ccoṛḡar.

Cairlén tuillṛḡi ḡo ḡabáil la caṛal mac ui concobair Ruaiō ar cloinn toirṛḡealbaiḡ [óḡ mic Aeōa mic toirṛḡealbaiḡ] ui concobair.

bṛian mac tiḡeṛnáiṁ óicc ui Ruairc do mārbaō lá cloinn maosleaclainn méḡ Raḡnaill hi maosail mancáiṁ ḡ donnchaō mac tiḡeṛnáiṁ do cup don ruaiḡ ṛin i mainiṛṛiṛ maosla. Donnchaō ṛṛin do ṛṛṛṛ amac ṛar cṛhn a muinṛie, ar ionnchaō méḡ ṛaḡnaill, ḡ Síṛ do dénoṁ eaṛoṛṛa, ḡ éṛaic [bṛian] do óiol iarṛin la hua ruairc.

Aṛṛ ua ruairc aḡbar tiḡeṛnna na bṛieṛne do mārbaō ina ṛiḡ ṛṛin i meabail la mac a óṛbṛaṛar, .i. Maḡhnaṛ mac concobair ui Ruairc ṛeaṛṛmain ṛia ccáṛcc do ṛonṛaḡh.

Ṭaōḡ mac donnchaō mic muircearṛaiḡh do écc.

Mac lochlainn ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruaiō do écc.

Donnchaō ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

Ṽṛiḡal mac baotḡalaḡ mic ṛaiōḡ mec aṛḡaccain ollaiṁ ioṛṛaiṛ connaṛṛ

<sup>t</sup> James, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

<sup>w</sup> *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain<sup>u</sup> was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tusk<sup>w</sup> was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain<sup>x</sup>; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and Eric was given<sup>y</sup> to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough<sup>z</sup>, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bœthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

<sup>x</sup> *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

<sup>y</sup> *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡriam* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.



ı p̃f̃f̃inschar paol coit̃c̃f̃ñd in gach c̃f̃ir̃t̃t̃, 7 fear t̃ighe naoid̃eas̃ d̃a gac̃ af̃ñ  
no t̃ig̃f̃ol̃h dia p̃aig̃h̃id̃h do ecc iar ñd̃ig̃b̃f̃th̃ad̃.

### AOIS CRİOST, 1431.

AOÍR CRİORT, m̃ile, cẽt̃re cé̃d, t̃p̃ioch̃at̃t̃, a haon.

An t̃ep̃rcop o mart̃ain, .i. ep̃rcop clochar̃ do ecc.

An t̃ep̃rcop o maolacc̃ain, .i. ep̃rcop lẽit̃g̃linne do ecc.

Tãog̃ ua heog̃ain oip̃p̃icel lõc̃a hẽp̃ne paol̃ lẽig̃iñd̃ décc.

Siom̃ón m̃ág̃ g̃arãc̃áin canañac̃ do m̃ũint̃ir lẽara g̃ab̃ail décc.

Ua concob̃air cor̃ca mod̃ruas̃, .i. Mũir̃c̃f̃r̃tas̃ do m̃ar̃bas̃ lá cloinñ a  
dear̃b̃rãtar̃ p̃éin.

Conn ua maol̃eac̃l̃ainñ m̃ioĖdam̃na m̃ĩde do m̃ar̃bas̃ lá m̃ũint̃ir na han-  
g̃aile 7 lá g̃allaib̃ iar̃t̃air̃ m̃ĩde, 7 a b̃rãtar̃ cor̃c do g̃ab̃ail.

Ėeap̃alt̃ caom̃añac̃ m̃ioĖdam̃na lãig̃f̃ñ paol̃ f̃iñig̃ 7 f̃igñam̃a ẽir̃ĩde décc.

Mag̃ pãg̃naill, .i. Sepp̃as̃, p̃f̃i deap̃rc̃aig̃t̃e, 7 c̃f̃nñ a c̃eneoil̃ p̃ẽir̃iñ décc.

Seaan mac coñcoñnac̃t̃ mic̃ P̃il̃ib̃ m̃ég̃ ũid̃ir̃ do m̃ar̃bas̃ lá t̃eall̃ac̃ eac̃-  
d̃ac̃, iar̃ ñdul̃ dia roic̃c̃ĩd̃ ar̃ a m̃õc̃t̃ p̃f̃iñ dia t̃t̃ir̃, b̃riañ caõc̃ mac̃ m̃écc̃  
rãm̃pãd̃áiñ ar̃é po p̃eall̃ p̃air̃, 7 ñr̃ b̃ó tor̃b̃a do b̃riañ r̃iñ ũair̃ tor̃cãir̃p̃ĩde  
7 õp̃ong̃ dia m̃ũint̃ir̃ im̃aille p̃p̃ir̃. Ñı pãĩde Seaan ceñmõt̃a m̃óir̃p̃f̃ir̃f̃ir̃ 7 po  
b̃á̃tt̃ar̃ an lũc̃t̃ oile c̃f̃t̃rãc̃at̃ inã ãg̃ãid̃, 7 po p̃op̃tãm̃lãig̃ an t̃añp̃op̃l̃anñ  
p̃air̃ g̃ur̃ po m̃ar̃bas̃ rãm̃lãid̃.

Mag̃ ũid̃ir̃, .i. tom̃ár̃ do d̃ul̃ plũãg̃ m̃óir̃ ı t̃eall̃ac̃ eac̃d̃ac̃ do d̃ioĖg̃ail̃ a  
b̃rãtar̃ p̃op̃ra. Ro hiñd̃reas̃, po c̃p̃eac̃hãd̃, 7 po hãir̃c̃ceas̃ an t̃ir̃ lẽir̃ g̃ur̃  
po m̃ar̃b̃ rõchãĩde dia mãt̃ib̃. Ro lõir̃g̃ d̃no baile m̃ég̃ rãm̃pãd̃áiñ, 7 t̃áim̃icc̃  
dia t̃ig̃ iar̃ c̃cõr̃g̃ar̃.

C̃p̃ẽc̃a m̃óir̃a do d̃énãm̃, 7 d̃aõíne iom̃d̃a do m̃ar̃bas̃ lã mãg̃nur̃ mag̃ mãt̃-  
g̃am̃na ar̃ g̃allaib̃.

<sup>a</sup> *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiar̃ii belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

<sup>b</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.*

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan<sup>a</sup>, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Conor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna<sup>b</sup> of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain..

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran<sup>c</sup>, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations<sup>d</sup> were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *an*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.



Sloigeað mór la heoġan ua neill, lá maġ uioir, 7 lá hua Raġallaġ ġo mac uioilín, 7 a tír do cpeachað 7 do milleað leó. Eoġan cona ílog 7 cona caoraiġeaçt do bñt lñ páite ip in tír aġ milleað aibann, 7 aġ loiceað foirgneam, 7 iompuð do hi tír eoġain iarttain.

Enrí mac eoġain mic neill óicc ui néill do ġabáil lá neaçtain ua ndomnaill. Coinne do óenam deoġan ua neill 7 do neaçtain fpi aroile, 7 rið do óenam óóib ina nimpearan fpi aroile, 7 enrí do leigean amac.

Neaçtain ó domnaill do ðol for ionnroiġið co cairlén loça laoġaie, 7 a ġabáil do for toirpðealbac ua ndomnaill, 7 a bpuair ann deðáil do bpeiç laip.

Maicepluaġ mór ġall do toçt for cpeiç hi celoinn an çaoic uí Raġillig. Magnur mac aroġail meġ maçġamna do ðol an lá cédna ari cpeiç i ngallaib, 7 iar bpior íġel na ngall do óóð ina ndeaðaið co tinneapnac, 7 puair iart aġ foróoioméð a cpeçe. Ro ionnroiġ foçaið, Ro bñ a cpeaça óóð, do ġabað laip a maiçe, 7 do maibað opong oile beór, 7 taimicc dia çig iar mbñit buaða.

Domnaill mac ġiolla Paçpauice mac tiġeapna oppaiġe décc.

ðairiðub ingñ uí Ruairc bean çiaibðeac ðeigemig décc.

Aine ingñ uí Ruairc bñ ui íñġail décc.

Maġ capmaic fearmanaç .i. ġiollapaçpauic 7 muirceaptaç mac Pilib do maibað lá donnaçað mac capmaic cona muinçip.

Mofin mac enpi í ġairmleaðaiġ do maibað la domnaill mac taioġ mic caçail óicc, 7 la hó nduipñ.

ġillebert ua ðuibġñnám [ġ] eoġan ua rialám paó le ðan décc.

Domnaill mac ðauio ui çuaçail décc.

Conall mac neaçtain uí domnaill do toçt for cpeich i tír Aoða for mac an ullçaiġ, 7 muinçip ġallcuðair 7 clann meç an ullçaiġ do bpeiç faip, 7 Conall do maibað ðaon upçop do íaiġit.

<sup>e</sup> *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choiré, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory<sup>c</sup>. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Keef O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrduv, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic<sup>e</sup> of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh<sup>b</sup>; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

<sup>b</sup> *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.



Mac Murchaða tigeapna laigen .i. donnchað mac Airt éaománaig do  
 ðol ar ionnraigib i cconðae baile áta cliaé, 7 na goill do eirge amac, 7  
 maiðm do éabairt la Mac murchaða ar gallaib i títur laí, 7 poðaiðe díob  
 do marbað, 7 éðail iomða do éñn díob. Goill do aitéionol pa ló céðna iar-  
 rin, 7 bpeit doib ar muinntir mec Murchaða dípeað laí, 7 éðala moða aca,  
 ðurpeað poðna la gallaibh, 7 ðponz ða naípaib do marbað pa mac an míoig  
 mic taitz do pìol mbriain, 7 pa dá mac uí Concoðair ciarraiðe, 7 ó tuatail  
 do gabail ann.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, ceðpe céð, tpiócat, a dó.

Airt mac caémasíl eppcop cloðair paóí cpaibðeaé, peap tíge aoiðeað  
 coitcino do boctail 7 ðaibelgneacaib an coimðeað décc iar naítpige.

Ua néill, .i. ðomnall boc mac enpi aímpeib do marbað i noipect ui  
 caéain lá ða mac ðiarmaða ui caéain .i. ðomnall 7 aibne, 7 la caéancaib  
 apéñna iar ngabail tíge paip. Ro marbað ðna, ðomnall mac í neill, 7 pa-  
 tpaice ó maolcallainn, 7 mac í meallain. Eoðan mac néill óig ui néill do  
 oipneat ina ionað ar leic na pìoz i títulaz occ.

Coimne do ðenam lá hua néill (Eoðan) ar caol uipce. pé cloinn ðomnaill  
 mic Muipéírtaz .i. Eoðan 7 toipðealbac cappac, do éñgal dóib pé apoile

<sup>1</sup> *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áta cliaé, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes áé cliaé ðuiblinne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from ðuiblinn, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffey fluminis in ejus ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

<sup>2</sup> *One of the O'Briens*, do pìol mðriain, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

<sup>3</sup> *Of the Lord*.—The word *coimðeað* is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

<sup>5</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin<sup>i</sup>, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens<sup>j</sup>, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.*

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord<sup>k</sup>, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog<sup>l</sup>, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell<sup>m</sup> and Aibhne<sup>n</sup>, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellain<sup>o</sup>, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh<sup>o</sup>, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

<sup>n</sup> *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallain* engraved upon it.

<sup>o</sup> *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note <sup>v</sup>. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.



í na ghaíbh uí domhnaill. Ceitíre píctí marcaí agraídh lion do cōttarpiúe 7 clann mec donnchaídh ír in ccoinne rín. Ua domhnaill, .i. mall do cōr a muin-tíre do cōiméid an cōail do cōirpmeapcc na cōinne. O neill 7 maí uídhí do cōct ar an ccaol, 7 muiníur uí domhnaill do cōígnáil ppiú íar cōct do rōc-paíde mēí uídhí hī cōí. Spaoín-tear pōrpa ar fud mīoðbailg. Ro marbāídh, 7 nō loítead dāoíne íomōa la cenel cconail don cūp rín. Ar a aoi tan-gat-tar clann domhnaill mic muirceapcraig airm í paíde ua neill, 7 do beir-pat a lámā diaíroile ppi comall a ccaíad 7 a ccapaídhídh.

Coccaídh mōr do eirge eiríur ua neill 7 ua domhnaill, 7 éirí mac uí neill do dol go ríccíeac ar cōíne cloinne domhnaill mic muirceapcraig. O domhnaill, 7 O Ruairc .i. cōídh, 7 clann aōídh mēí uídhí do bñí í pōraíre rímpa an cōíne baí éirí íar, Éirí 7 cōirpídh do cōct ar maídh ene. Maídh uídhí, .i. tomair ácc do cōaídh cōblaídh lair pōr caol uirce í ccoinne éirí 7 cōirp-beac, 7 a mbreídh plán lair dia cōídh.

Slóiccead mōr lá hua neill, lá maídh uídhí, 7 lá mac uí neill bñídh hī cōenél moain ppi huídh uí domhnaill co mbatar ó pēl cōirp go lūgnaraídh hīrñídh aghaídh í na ghaídh. Ro gonaídh 7 nō marbāídh dāoíne íomōa cōrpa an aírídh rín. Ro loircead baile uí domhnaill 7 baile neac-tain don cūp rín, 7 cōídhídh dia cōídhídh díblídhídh gan rídh gan oídhídh.

Craídh mōr mīncí ar gallaídh, 7 dāoíne íomōa do marbāídh lá maídhídh māídh maídhídhídh dōra gallaídh céídh, 7 nō cōídhídh a cōídhídh pōr cuailídhídh gāídhídhídhídh na lūídhídh, .i. dūn arur maídhídhídh bñídhídh cōmbó dháídh 7 aóídhídh lá luídhídh a bpaídhídhídh a píllídhídh.

<sup>p</sup> *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

<sup>q</sup> *To guard the strait*, do cōiméid an cōail.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

<sup>r</sup> *They were routed all over Míodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Míbolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Míodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen<sup>p</sup> at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait<sup>q</sup>, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West<sup>t</sup>. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan<sup>u</sup>, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles<sup>w</sup> to the beholders.

<sup>s</sup> *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Ar cñn cloinne doínnail mic muiréspraig hui Concobair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Doínnail mic Muiréspraig* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Doínnail mic Muiréspraig*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name *Clann-Donnell* was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

<sup>w</sup> *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated



Eoghan mac méig cáirteag mabairg do dol ar cpeic go cind raile, 7 a mar-  
bað daon upóir.

Mág matgáimna brian mac ardoigil do dol i naigaid uí neill, 7 i naigaid  
a briatpeacá fíin, Rúðraige 7 maghur, 7 a cáoraiigeacá do bpeit lair i  
cclúit gall.

Sluaig gall do tional, 7 a tscit lá mág matgáimna i nairgiallaib, darptraigi  
cominri do lorccad leo. Lotar airpíde co macáipe arda macá, 7 tucpat  
arairbe do biað ir na teampalairb eruib 7 po loirceft é ar paité an baile.  
Do bñrat comáda móra do rruuib 7 do macaib eccalra an baile dar cñn  
a necclar danacal ar lorccad. Tiaigaid gaill 7 mag matgáimna dia ttiigib  
iarnam.

Maoileaclainn maineac mac conmapa taoipeac cloinne cuilén décc.

Taog ua matgáimna aóbar tigeapna corca baircino, 7 Maolmórbá ua  
Raigallairb décc.

Toirpdealbá mac Seasain uí raigallairb décc.

Catal mac tomáir uí fírigail décc.

Ua dubgeannáin cille Rónáin .i. maéa glap paos ollaman lé Síochur  
décc.

Gregoir mac reasain uí maolconaire aóbar ruad lé ríncur décc.

Taog mac domnaill mic brian uí dubda tigeapna ua ppiacpach fear  
tucc a duécur da gach noubne ina tír eitir cill 7 tuait, fear congmalá  
caóair déicirib 7 oírlóairb do écc 16. Ianuairi.

Niall ruad mac enri uí neill do écc.

Uatér a búic mac meic iarla ulað fíri darpacá daonnaáctac do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *rillead*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Sillead* .i. *féigim*. *Sillir* .i. *féicair*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *féigim*: "*Indur gur aóuacá-  
mur le damairb 7 le deoradairb Éirenn beic  
ag féigim garraða baile maghura ar a meo  
do bi do'cennairb a namas 7 a epcapad fair.*"

\* *One shot*, daon upóir, i. e. one cast of a  
javelin, or shot of an arrow.

† *Machaire Ardamacha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-  
magh.

‡ *Teige O'Mahony*, taog ua matgáimna.—  
This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for  
taog mac matgáimna. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kin-sale, and was killed by one shot<sup>a</sup>.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardamacha<sup>a</sup>, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Teige O'Mahony<sup>a</sup>, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilonan, i. e. Matthew Glas<sup>a</sup>, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian<sup>b</sup>, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1432. *Ṭaóḡ mac maéḡamna aoban ri copco baiginn moztuup ept.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

<sup>a</sup> *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

<sup>b</sup> *Intended historian*, *aoban-ruaó le peanáir*,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled *aoban ruaó*.



Creacha mopa do denam̃ uUa domhnaill ar Ua neill.

Creac̃ ele beór do denam̃ la brian occ ó neill ar Ua néill an lá céona.

Coccað mopi eitir ó ccsibail̃ tigeapna éle 7 lapla upmum̃an. An elapla do teét 1 nélis go pluaz̃ mór imaille ppip. An tír do milleað, 7 ba cáiplén uí ceapbail̃ do bpipeað laip.

Mac Mupchaða tigeapna laigen do milleað na gallbaçta co mór. Ino-paigib̃ do ódnam̃ do gallaib̃ ar Mac Mupchaða, 7 puaz̃ do tabairt do gallaib̃, 7 ualcap̃ coibin do gabail ar an puaz̃ rin, 7 daoine iomða do lot do marbðað, 7 do gabail uioð.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceṛpe céð tpiocatt atpi.

Coccað mór eitir cénél cconail̃ 7 eoḡain. Ua domnaill, mall garb̃ mac coirpðealbais̃ an p̃iona cona p̃oc̃pauve do ðul ipin duib̃cpian do cōngnam̃ lá mac uioilín. Ua néill .i. eoḡan do ðul pluaz̃ mopi illc̃nmain uí domnaill, 7 mic uioilín. Taimc̃ uua mac domnaill na halban co ccoblaç mór hi ccom̃-báil uí neill do cōngnam̃ laip. Do cóid̃p̃te na halbanais̃ p̃o cáopuig̃eçt mic uioilín 7 poibep̃ p̃abaoip̃ go p̃abpat̃ p̃op̃ a ccomap̃, 7 tuacavaip̃ ap̃ deap̃-maip̃ 7 óit̃ daoine p̃op̃ mac uioilín 7 p̃op̃ poibsp̃o, 7 a tteap̃na dia muiñcpir ar an duib̃cpian coip̃cpatt̃ap̃ uile uupm̃óp̃ aḡ p̃sp̃p̃ait̃ an cáiplén nuí.

Do cuaid̃ o neill ar a haite, Enp̃i a mac, 7 mac domnaill cona p̃loc̃c̃aib̃ go haip̃o ḡlaip̃, 7 po loip̃ceað í leó. Do deachaið iapom̃ mac domnaill cona albañchaib̃ ina longais̃ ó áip̃o ḡlaip̃ go hinip̃ eoḡain, 7 ó neill cona p̃loc̃c̃aib̃ p̃op̃ típ̃ ina ccom̃ne do ionop̃aḡ típe conail̃. Neac̃tain uua domnaill uua, 7 inḡñ uí concobaiip̃ p̃ailḡiḡ b̃ñ uí domnaill, 7 meic̃ tigeap̃nað Conallaç do toçt̃ ina ccom̃bail̃ go hinip̃ eoḡain, 7 do piḡsp̃rat̃ p̃it̃ lá hua néill gan c̃fo uua ñdomnaill.

<sup>c</sup> *The territory of the English*, na gallbaçta. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *peap̃rat*, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English<sup>c</sup>; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.*

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian<sup>d</sup> to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle<sup>e</sup>.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglas<sup>f</sup>, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglas to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbhog.

<sup>f</sup> *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its



Ua domnaill imorro. 7 mac uíðilín do cóttar ríde go gallaib mñe do déanam cñgail 7 caparaid ríú 7 pé fñr ionaid an ríg, 7 tucpat pluag mor leó go macaire arda maça, 7 do cóidíste na goill fón mainirtir. Ro iomparáirí íarom gan neart do gabáil don turur rin. O domnaill do ùl timceall na míde riar go hác luain airríd 1 nuib maine iar rin tarirna macaire conaét 1 muiğ luirce go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taðg mac tiğearnan, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uíðir do toét co caoluirce hi ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 rít captanac do déanam dóib fñr apoile. Mac uíðilín do cóinnmíð stoppa do gallaib macaire airgiall ar ná indarbað dua nell.

Eccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais, do òol ar cpeé ar a dearbpaétair ar donnchað .i. donnchað na coilleað, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchað do lñmain a cpeé 7 éccneacán do marbað lair a mbel áta caoláin.

Coimeirge cóccað do bñt eirir mág rağnaill an mağa 7 clann maóileac-lainn még Rağnaill. Clano Maóileacloinn do tabairt cloinne matğamna méc caba ar buannaét cuca do congnam leó. Do cóidíroð ar ionnroigíð ip in mağ, 7 ro loirgíste baile cañail meğ rağnaill. Rug cóir mór oppa ag págbáil an baile dóib. Airirir an clann rin Matğamna ar deircað, Ro marbað turur do cloinn matğamna ar an lañair rin, Rorr donnchað 7 hñian co rochañib oile immaile fñrú. Ro gabað beór Ruairí a rinnreap oré lñmarb. Teárna an cúicceað mac, toirpdealbac ballac. Una inğean Seacan ui Rağaillig ammañairríd.

Mac mağnura még uíðir, .i. cañal fear tiğe aoirheað coitcinn décc, 7 a mac, .i. cañal do oirðneað ina ionað lá hua neill 7 lá mağ uíðir.

Cañal ùb mac ui concobair ruairí décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

<sup>8</sup> Without obtaining any strength, gan neart do gabáil. This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

<sup>9</sup> Entertained, do cóinnmíð.—The word coinnmeað, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

<sup>1</sup> Donough-na-coille, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>2</sup> Bel-atha-Caelain, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying the slender person, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength<sup>5</sup> by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained<sup>b</sup> Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille<sup>1</sup> O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain<sup>k</sup>.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy<sup>1</sup> and the sons of Melaghlin. The sons of Melaghlin took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place<sup>m</sup> by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth-Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

<sup>1</sup> *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.



Da gáirim dóitcínna einig do tabairt do mairgíreicc ingín uí cñbail  
bñ uí concobair fáilgig (an calbac) do damairb 7 do éliarab.

Saírað gortac ip in mbliabain ri dá ngoiréi (aimpír iméian iarom) ram-  
pað na meapaithe uair ní aiténged neac caom ná capað la méo na gorta.

Ua cathain, .i. Goffraioð mac Conmuige uí chaéain do écc.

Mac Conmara, .i. Mac Con cñdmóip taoipeac cloinne cuilém do écc.

Mac uíolín do indarbað ar a éip féin la cloinn mec uí neill buide, 7 a  
chup 1 nAipò ulað 1 ccfno Meic an tsábaipig.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1434.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, mile, cñtpe éed, tpiocat a cñair.

Feilim mac matgáimna uí lochlainn earrucc cille pionnabrac do écc.

Coccað ar nñrge eitip ua ndomnaill .i. mall, 7 a ðñbpaéair neáctain  
foðaið marbta Eiccnscain uí domnaill. Cñscá 7 marbta iomða do denam  
scopra. Neáctain do toct 1 cclét cloinne domnaill mic muircñitaið.  
Cñsc do denam la hua ndomnaill ar an mað 7 1 ccaippe ar cloinn domnaill  
mic muircñitaið 7 ar neáctain. Neáctain 7 bñian mac domnaill 7 clann  
domnaill apecña do ðol ar in Mað 7 1 tñp aña do ðioðail na cccñch rin  
foipgñéama do loaccað leó, mairbéuala 7 po époð do foðbail doib. Neá-  
ctain do ðol 1 tñp conuill doipðip, 7 cñcá do denam dó ar Choncobar mac  
í domnaill. Concobar do ðol 1 ccaippe go po cñeachað laip cpioc ccaippe  
ule.

An coccað céðna bñor eitip ua ndomnaill 7 neáctain 7 neáctain do ðol  
1 ccfno Meic uíolín 7 bñian óicc í neill do éoccað ar ua ndomnaill. Ua

<sup>a</sup> *Samhra na mear-aithne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

<sup>o</sup> *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Coeey is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>p</sup> *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

<sup>q</sup> *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the Life of St. Comgall of Bangor, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Altitudo Ulteriorum."

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na mear-aithne<sup>a</sup>, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey<sup>o</sup>, the son of Cooey, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor<sup>p</sup>, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh<sup>a</sup>, with Savadge.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.*

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene<sup>r</sup>), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirhugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.



domnaill 7 ó neill do fuidi a timceall cáipléin neactain, .i. cáiplen na finne. Battar cian ip in iomfuidé, ar aoi nri péaspat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leara gabail, 7 Maeta ua congaile aipcindeac porra aipéir décc.

Ua neill .i. eoġain, 7 ua domnaill .i. mall, do léiréionol an cúicéib immaille ppiú do dul do millead 7 do opccain gall mide. Tangadar goill tpaġa baile hi ccoinne uí neill, 7 tucpat a éiop dó, 7 peóib iomda aipéna. Do cóidris iapom ġup po loipcepf macáipe oipġiall.

Tiad dona clann uí neill do lorccad na ndaingn badar lá dnuing dona gallaib. An tan badar occ an pporlorccad hírin ní po rátaigrf ní ġo piact fear ionait an piġ cona íocraide ina ndócum. Do padpat clann ui neill enpi, 7 aod a muinip rímpa, 7 do berpat pciat tap lorcc dia neir ġo ttepnáttar ar ġan marbaod ġan muđuġad nec uaióib. Luid domi ua domnaill 7 a mac toiprdealbac aóbar tiġearna éri conaill 7 mac catmaoil an lá céona do cúingead oipgne 7 évala hi conaip naile. Apead dup pucc a nainpén i cceann marcpluaig aóbar do gallaib. Ro iadpat ina timceall. Battarrom occ iomcópnam ppiú ppi pé pado ġup po marbaod toiprdealbac ua domnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil Mícil, 7 mac catmaoil, 7 aod mac an eppcoip meic catmaoil, 7 pocharde ele. Ro ġabaod ua domnaill iap marbaod a muinipe, 7 tuccad dpor ionait an Ríġ ar tteact i nepinn, .i. Mac Sfon

\* *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *To burn the fortresses*, do lorccad na ndaingn.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: "Do cuaió iapum clann huí Neill do lorġad na hOibpe .i. enpi 7 aod." The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated "of Nobber," or "of

the work," for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies "the work;" and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: "Hoc opus hic labor est."

<sup>v</sup> *Covered the retreat*.—*ġiaġ tap lorġ* means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

"Aġup ní paibí beo d'a muinip ann rin do cúingead pġiaġ tap a lorġ da éipe aġt a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne<sup>t</sup>, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses<sup>u</sup> in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat<sup>w</sup>, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder<sup>x</sup> and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley<sup>y</sup>, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

anon mac féin .i. Dathi mac Dhiery, agus d'fian an mac déir a aear, agus do pine comrac firi Raon agus do fortamluig Raon fa d'eoio ar ipin g-comlann, gur ban a ceann de, agus leanar dhear iap rin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a peao do pome rciat ear lopcc do tabairt a nneoio a muntpne.

<sup>x</sup> *In search of plunder*, do cuingead oirgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diappaio eoala."

<sup>y</sup> *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnel was taken prisoner in that year. It



Stanlan, 7 nō cuireadh é i ar rín 1 láimh go haé chlaé. Ro gabadh dona mac Maighnara caoié uí domnaill ar aon la hua ndomnaill don éur rín.

O Ruairc .i. taobh mac tigeapnáin décc.

Donn catanaé mág uídh décc.

O bpoín .i. donnchadh do écc.

Mac Conmáide (Maoliora) ollam uí néill le dán, 7 Mac cnuicín .i. Sínca mac cnuicín ollam tuadmúthan 1 ríochur rasoí coitceinn in gac éirid do écc.

Diarmait mac Muirceartaigh garbh uí ríchnaraigh do mairbh dia eoc ríin ag cor crú fuirpe.

O Ceallaigh, 7 Mac diarmata, 7 taobh mac uí concobair ruadh do dol ar ionnraighid go baile an topair. Deadhaid do bñt stoppa, 7 luét an baile, rocaide do lot 1 muih 7 iriagh uadhaid 7 ríir don muinistir amuigh do bñn éapnairge do bun bonnraige boí ina láim, 7 tñne do cor ip in ccapnairg 1 mbun na bonnraighi cédhna, 7 an bonnraé do éilgionn irteach irin mbaðbódn, 7 a buain 1 ttaobh tige baos ann, an tñch rín do lorccadh, 7 an tñch eile ba coimnra óó 7 urmhor an baile, 7 an baðbódn do lorccadh, 7 iliomat da gac mair baos ip in mbaile do milleadh 7 do lorccadh don éur rín.

### AOIS CRÍOST, 1435.

Aoir Críost, mile, ceitpe céo, triocatt a cúicc.

An tērcor ruadh ó hēghra, ērcor achaid conaire do ecc.

O domnaill .i. niall garbh do bñtñ 1 Saoribh.

Readh 7 aig anacnata ip in mbliadhain ri go nimtiaghair caé loca 7 aibne ēreann ar na lēcaib eaghā.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Conmáide*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

<sup>a</sup> *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

<sup>b</sup> *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Balintober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

<sup>c</sup> *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>z</sup> (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art<sup>a</sup>, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn<sup>b</sup> was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.*

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost<sup>c</sup> and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

"Sicc mop oo tinnhna a ndeped na bliadna ra .i. u. pectmuine nua noolaig, 7 uu. pectmuine na diaig, 7 no imetigoir zainci bo 7 eic imba 7 daíne 7 capaill pinnloçanna Epenn, 7 zucað ár mór for énlaiç Epenn forr an pic."

"A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and" [it continued till] "seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice."



Ó Físgail domnall mac Seáin taoiréac muintipe hangaile do écc.

Bran o bhoim adbar tigeanna críche branac do ecc.

Ó néill do dul pluag i bpeannaib manac, 7 longporc do gabáil dó ag cpaib uia pfuadachain, 7 baol ainmíde co cfn tēora noíche cona lánb. Fír manac do cor a cclēra 7 a nimirēd uile tar loc eirne riar, 7 nočar bó i nēraib itir oct bá for leic oígreac baol fōr an loch ar nó imēigōir eich 7 capail po a neirēd an loc lá méo an peōid. Iar ttonol a plōig do mag uōir pé haccāo uí néill do rinne rē rōr, 7 do cōid ina cfn iartain. Asfōh luō o néill cona pōcraide hī tōir cōnaill gup po loircc 7 gup po indoir blaiō móir dī, 7 po marbaō lair Sfan mac domnaill uí domnaill dūpēur do roigō. Soair dia tīg iar ccorgar.

Domnall mac eogan meš carēaig pēcfn coirccne do bočtaib, 7 dāibil-gneacāib do marbaō lá taōg mac corbmaic mic diarmada méš carēaig.

Donn mac cononnaēt méš uōir dēcc i nupō cananaō i ccluan eoir iar mbuaō naēriūe 7 iar ecor an traogail de ar gnaō an cōimēad riar an tan rin.

Comaonta cōccāo do dēnam lá brian ócc ó néill 7 lá neacēain uia ndōmnaill i naghaō uí neill (eogan), 7 a cōinne (enrí, 7 eogan). Ua néill 7 a clann do bñē a ccaoraiēacē leō do dul i ccenel moāin hī ccoinne neacēain 7 brian. Ní po airir ua neill gup po gab longporc ir na paraib. Oo cuala neacēain 7 brian óg indoir tōnōilē a plōga co tinnēnaō i nemionaō ar dāig amair longpait do ēabairt for ua neill, 7 ní po anrat dia pēmim go pīacēatēar an longporc i mbaoi ua néill. Oo gnaō deabāo gup po ionnarbrat ua néill ar a longporc, 7 airirē pfn airim i mbaoi ua neill.

Dā haōnair 7 bá haēair lá hua neill cona cōinn, 7 lá mac domnaill galloglaē a noíōur ar in maigīn i naghbairē comō í comairle do pīgērat ammar longpait do ēabairt for an pluag tria porailēn enrí uí neill baol oga porcongna porra. Acē cfn po gab gñim an gnearraō laoiēad rin

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Branach*, i.e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

<sup>e</sup> *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

<sup>f</sup> *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioich-Branach<sup>d</sup>, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain<sup>e</sup>, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa<sup>f</sup>. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp<sup>g</sup>, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

<sup>g</sup> *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Í í comairle óo rúgenpat ammar óo éabairt por longporc a namao 7 bícéall óo éénam ap a aégabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.



dona hógaib ar no ionnroigheas co nímílfic, 7 go tasoí toitenac an longporc, 7 enri hi peméur pempa go pangadóir lár míon a namad. Do pala eitir mac domnaill gallocclaic 7 mac ruibne fanat co mbátar laoió agá lópaó 7 agá luaéaireac eatorra adú 7 anall. Ní aienigead carra ná nama apoile annrín lá doréacat na haióce 7 lá olúr na laócpaíde for apoile. Nó rghínóir dha aoihle tenead do éinnberpaib na ccupaó 7 do lúipeacáib na laócpaíde. Imá ccomráinic daó uá néill 7 do brian uá neill frrí apoile go tatarat aó forghaí do rleig for brian gur no cpectnaig é go mor. At laoi iarom brian 7 neactain ar in iomairpeacc, 7 págbait a ngalloglaig dia nír. Opo ariú mac ruibne neactain 7 brian ócc dia pagbáil aread do róine rciat tar lorg do éabairt i ndeóid a múintire, 7 an laéair rin d'págbáil gan ráúuccaó dua néill. O no fúoir enrí cona bpaírib indrin, Ro línrat mac Suibne co rliab truím, 7 no rraoinead fair. Ro gabaó é dha go rocaíob dia múintir imaille frrí. Ro ba corghach uá neill don turur rin.

Neactain uá domnaill do éabairt cárlén aáa reanaig do brian ócc uá néill ar cómaontaó cóccaó frrí i naíad uí néill. Ro feall brian iarp-tain for neactain 7 do cóid do roigíob uí neill gan ceat do neactain, 7 no pagáib a bapada hi ccárlén aáa Sfhair. Iar ndul hi cclm uí neill do brian no gabaó é lair, 7 no rcaítead cor 7 lam de, 7 no ciorrbaó a diar mac fon ccumma cstra, 7 atbaé fear díob fo céuóir.

O gádra do marbaó la a bpaírib frrí i nínir bolcc ar loch techstet.

Domnaill mac frrígaíl caoich uí fghra do marbaó la Mac magnura mic diarματα meic donnchaó.

Cárlén uí ruairc do gabáil la donnchaó mbacac uá ruairc for cloinn

<sup>n</sup> *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better:

“Do gluaireadar pompa ar a aile rin co tai toraóac no co pangauar an longporc; do éuaó imorra Enri Hua Neill pompo co cpoá corghac 7 co láoir lánálma co pángauar ar laimeóon a namad, i.e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

<sup>i</sup> *Sparks of fire*, aoihle tenead.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepa teineó.

<sup>k</sup> *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, gan ráúuccaó dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elóg gan frrí dua neill.”

<sup>l</sup> *Slieve-Truim*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously<sup>h</sup>, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire<sup>i</sup> flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge<sup>k</sup>; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim<sup>l</sup>, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg<sup>m</sup>, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.



Ταῖδς υἱ ρυαῖρς. Ἐρῖςα δο denam ιαρρῖν λα cloinn ticcērhain υἱ ρυαῖρς ἀρ ὀonnchað mbacað ι ccoill an anna.

Ο Ρυαῖρς δο γαῖρμ δο lochlainn<sup>u</sup> ua ρυαῖρς .i. mac ταῖδς υἱ ρυαῖρς.

Ἐρεacha μορα δο denam λα neactain ua ndonnall ἀρ Ua neill.

Μαc bḡaiu óicc mic enḡ í neill δο ὀol ἀρ cpeic ι ττῖρ αῖθα, γ cuib δο luicḡ tige í domnall (neill) δο bḡeic fair. Α ἔρῖς δο ḡḡn de γ ἔ ḡḡn δο ḡabail γ ὀronḡ mór-ða mḡuirtir δο mārbað.

Ο domnallain, corbmac mac mailechlainn, Ο huiccinn domnall bacac, γ cairppḡ o cuirḡḡn δο ἔcc.

Μαc baḡin, .i. Roibertt baḡeð tigeapna típe hAmalgada, ḡḡ dércac ὀonaḡtac ὀḡḡemḡ γ ḡear δο ḡorain α ἔpḡoc duitche daimdeóḡn ḡall con-naḡc δο ἔcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1436.

Αοίρ Cḡiort, mile, cetpe ḡeð, tḡiocat, α Sé.

Coccað mór δο loḡccḡib, δο chpeachaiḡ, γ δο mārbbḡhaiḡ ag ua ccon-cobair ḡḡailḡe ḡḡḡ ḡallaib ι ndioḡail υἱ domnall α clḡḡḡna baos ḡlláḡn aca.

Niall mac eoḡain υἱ néill δο mārbað ἀρ ḡḡeḡḡ ina tíḡ ḡéḡn lá cloinn cionaiḡ an tḡiúca, λα cloinn enḡ uí neill, γ λα hoḡḡḡallaib, γ ḡocaiḡe dia mḡuirtir imaille ḡḡḡ.

Concobar mac ḡeaaḡn υἱ Raḡaillḡ mac tigeapna na bḡeḡḡne ḡaoí deaḡ-eimḡ deḡ.

Cḡannóc loca laoḡaipe δο ḡabáil lá cloinn bḡaiu óicc υἱ néill. Ua neill γ enḡḡ δο tóct ḡur an loc, γ teacḡa δο ḡor uacḡa ἀρ clḡḡn mḡḡuḡḡḡ tomár óḡ, γ ιar na ḡocḡain ḡo tḡiallḡat arḡḡaiḡe δο denam δο ὀul ḡorḡan cḡḡan-nóicc α mbaḡḡar clann bḡaiu óḡḡ, ἀρ í comairle δο ḡonḡad clann bḡaiu an cḡannóc δο taḡaipe dua neill, γ ḡiḡ δο denam ḡḡḡ. Ο néill γ maḡ uḡḡḡ

<sup>n</sup> *Coill-an-anna*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

<sup>o</sup> *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

<sup>p</sup> *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionaiḡ an tḡiúca, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéḡ an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma<sup>n</sup>.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirlugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.*

A great war was waged by O'Connor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement<sup>o</sup>.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough<sup>p</sup>, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels<sup>q</sup>, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog<sup>r</sup> to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

<sup>q</sup> *Vessels*, ἀρῆναγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: οὐ βάουον ἀγ δένον κοίτεσ οὐ γὰβὰλ νὰ κρᾶννόγι, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

<sup>r</sup> *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.



ιαρριν δο δολ αρ ιονηροιγιδ hi ττιρ αοδα ρρεαα ιομδα, εδαλα, γ εετα δο  
δεναν λεό, γ α ττςετ ιαρριν δια ττιγιδ.

Μυρchaδ mac cophmaic mec donnchaδ αδβαρ τιγεαρνα τιρε hoilealla  
δο εεγ.

Ιονηροιγιδ δο δεναν λα cloinn Meic donnchaδ γ λα cloinn tomaltaiγ  
οιγ mec donnchaδ hi ccuil ó ppino αρ ó nγαδρα, γ αρ ταδγ mac donnchaδ.  
Ruaiγ δο εαβαιρ αρ cloinn meic donnchaδ, γ móiprísir do mārbaδ ósoδ  
im Concobaρ camm ó nγαδρα, γ ba heipide po mārδ ó γαδρα α deapδpaταιρ  
péin i ppuill pparan tan pin.

Maghnur Ruad mac Maoileaclainn mic plaitbísraiγ ui Ruairc δο écc.

Γιolla fopa mac afohaγáin ollan Meic baitin i péineachur fear diaδa  
deapcaδ daonachtaδ, γ oide pcol i péineachur γ pilideact δο écc.

Γeanann mac cruicín αδβαρ ollanman tuadmūman hi pfinchur δο baταδ,  
ni baóí i leit Mogha ina pé αδβαρ pfínchaδa po ba pfir inár.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe ced, tpiócac, α Seact.

Αιρδςpucc Connact δο écc. Δο cloinn pforair eipide.

Siε δο δenan duá neill, γ δο nectain ua ndomnaill.

Ινδραιcchiδ δο δεναν λα concobaρ ua ndomnaill αρ mac nectain ui dom-  
naill, γ δά mac Eogain ruaiδ mec ruibne go poaδib ele δο mārbaδ don  
chur pin.

Coccaδ ετιρ caταoir ua cconcobaρ pailge [bráthair ui cōncobaρ] γ  
ua concobaρ buδin, γ cathaoir δο δol i celét gall, γ α δol ιαρριν co nγαl-  
laiδ laiρ i nuib pailge, γ baile diaρματα uí concobaρ δο lopcaδ laiρ co  
mbaλtib eile genmotha, daoini iomda δο lot γ do mārbaδh laiρ.

\* *Killed many persons*, ecta δο δenan.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, fcta oame; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

\* *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

u *Mac Watin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons<sup>s</sup>; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn<sup>t</sup>, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin<sup>u</sup> in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools<sup>v</sup> of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian<sup>w</sup> than he.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais<sup>x</sup>.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

<sup>v</sup> *Schools*, *rcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *rcol* is the genitive plural of *rcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *rcole*.

<sup>w</sup> *A materies of a historian*, *aóðar ríochaid*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.



Coccað mór beor ag ua cconcobair pparlge pe gallaib na mibe do cpeachaib 7 do marbheairbh daoine.

Hannaroi o Riain tigherna ua ndrona do ecc.

Mac oirbelb .i. Emann an machaire do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Mag matgamna 7 ag Maighnur mag matgamna pe apoile. Maighnur do dol i ccfnd í neill 7 a cloinne, 7 Mág matgamna do dol hi cclhít gall.

Coccað mor eitir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maóileaclainn ua maolconaire décc.

Siolla Paorairc mac concobair uí éarmarc décc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1438.

Áoir Crioστ, míle cúthre chéu, triochatt, a hocht.

An teaprcob ó gallcobair .i. lochlainn décc. Eppcob Rathabot epide. Pprioir cille maighneann décc. Mac meic diarla cille dapa eipide.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonarig biocaire caplein mic concobair do écc ina ndor don plairg.

Dondchað na coilleað o domnaill do marbað la Concobair ndonn ó ndomnaill hi ttrir Enda iar na cpeachað don cupr céttina.

Cathaoir o docapraig décc.

Pilip máguoir do gabail la maguoir.

<sup>3</sup> *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan's, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan's of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryan's of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

<sup>4</sup> *Kilmainham*, cill maighneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone<sup>y</sup>, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.*

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham<sup>z</sup> died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach<sup>a</sup> and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair<sup>b</sup>, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille<sup>c</sup> O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda<sup>d</sup>, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>d</sup> *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note <sup>i</sup>.



Concobair mac Muirceartaig uí dubda tigeanna cloinne donnachaid uí dubda do marbaid la a bhratúib fíin i ppiull .i. la tairleach mac corbmaic mic donnachaid uí dubhda, 7 la Ruaidrí mac tairéig, la locláinn mac mic locláinn uí dubda, 7 la Hanraí bairett, 7 triur mac do éloinn concobair do marbaid in oide pín amaille ppiur.

Uilliam mac Ruaidrí uí dubda do écc.

Coccað ag ua cconcobair pfailge pe gallaib na mide i ndioḡail uí domnall beor.

Mac Meḡ flannchaid .i. Enrí ballac do marbaid la dñim do fíraib manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ar Maḡ ene.

Seaan mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don ḡalar bñc.

Uilliam baipéd, .i. Mac mec baidin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sñain a bupc do ecc ina tīg fíin.

Sið do ðenain dUa concobair pailge 7 do cátaoir ó concobair dia dñ-brathair ppi aroile.

O brian .i. taðḡ mac brian uí brian do aipriocchaid la a ðeapbratair .i. la Maḡamain, 7 ó brian do ḡairim do Mhaḡamain.

Mac mec feopair, .i. Rirðepo do écc.

Siurpan mac Sñain mec oipdeilb do écc.

O clumáin ollam uí fḡra i ndán do écc.

Donnachaid mac Siðpáid uí chuipnín paóí le Seanchur, O dálaig bñéipe, .i. aéðh ollam uí Raigillig le dán, Concobair mac Alðhaḡáin ollam cloinne Riocairp le bñitínnur décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñthpe céo, τpιοχαττ, α Ναοί.

Iurtip .i. fear ionaid Rīg Saḡan do tēct i nepinn, 7 a ḡabail iarpín la cátaoir mac uí concobair pailghe, 7 iar mbñit athaid occa ró fuarplaicpíot ḡoill Áta cliað an Iurtip, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcedaig do cátaoir dāp a éipí.

\* *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

† *The town of Brian O'Higgin*, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town<sup>e</sup> of Brian O'Higgin<sup>f</sup>, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feoraís (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain<sup>g</sup>, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard<sup>h</sup> in law, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.*

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his stead<sup>i</sup>.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

<sup>i</sup> *In his stead*, *ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ*, i. e. after him,



O Domhnall Níall do bpeir go Manainn da fuarplaccaó o gallaib, 7 céo marcc do éabairt a ríor a fuarplaicte.

O Domhnall Níall garb décc i mbraighdhnar hi Manainn, ba heirde aon brága gill éneil cconuill 7 Eogain 7 an tuairceirt ar éfha, 7 aon lán beoil leirte cuinn ina aimir, fí millte 7 mumbearpá gall go po díogailpíot fair po díóid ina ndirgène porra, fí éaomanta 7 coranta ceirt a éneoil i naghaid gall 7 gaoideal bátar ina aghaid ríá tzigearnar 7 iar tzigir-nur do gabáil do. Neáctain Ua domhnall a dírbraicteir do oirnead ina ionadh.

Mág uídir do gabáil la Domhnall ballac mág uídir i mbaile méguídir péin, 7 Pilib mágúidir do léigín amach an lá éfha lá domhnall, 7 an gíneal bair for Pilib do éor la domhnall for Mág uídir i tzig Mégúidir faéim. An tan at éor la Héirí ua néill mágúidir do gabáil po éionoil ríde a íluağa 7 do ríacht co Porra abla faolán i ccoinne Pilib 7 domhnall, 7 Mág uídir illáin aca. Léccéir mágúidir amach, 7 na gabad braigde oile app .i. Emann mágúidir a mac péin, 7 ingín még eochagáin bñ mágúidir 7 braigde oile élmóéatpóm, 7 do pasad Cairlén inri éíelenn do domhnall ballach Mhágúidhir an tan rin.

Taóg caoch mac afoha mic Pilib na tuairge meguídir décc.

Fíadac mac Duinn mic Conconac meguídir do marbad lá hoir-giallaib.

Éirí ruad mac brian mec gille rinnén, tairpeac muintipe Peóacain décc.

Mór ingín Afoha mec rampadain bñ mic brian mec Magnura décc.

O concobair connac, .i. Rí Connac Catal mac Ruaidrí do écc, 19. do máirta, 7 coccad ar nírigé i Macairpe connac troid rin, .i. eirtir éloinn Meic peilimí, 7 clann tairpealbaig oir do goirpead ua concobair do éad mac ui concobair ruad lá éloinn meic peilimí, 7 po goirpead ó concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “7 tucpat mac an plom-gcedaig do chaéoir i na ionad.”

<sup>k</sup> *The chief theme of conversation, aon lán*

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

<sup>m</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation<sup>k</sup> in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell ; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain<sup>l</sup> against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated ; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides ; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>m</sup> Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orieliens.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>n</sup>

<sup>n</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, triet in the county of Roscommon, the limits of which have been already defined.





immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Turrough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda<sup>a</sup>, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal<sup>p</sup>, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>a</sup>, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cſtħpe chéð, cſtħpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Uatér mac tomair mic Siu Emainn albanaiğ tiğ-  
earna gall connact, 7 móráin do ġaoiðealaib do écc ðonn plaiğ peçtmain  
ria pfeil na cpioice ip in pfoğmar, 7 Mac Uilliam do ġairm démann a búpc  
i monað a ðſrðpaçar.

Siç do ðenam ðua ðomnaill neactain, 7 ðua neill eoğan pe apoile.

O ðocaptauğ ðomnaill mac concobair tauipeac Ápða miððair do écc, 7  
ðá ua nðocaptauğ do ġairm ina ionað .i. Emainn mac concobair, 7 Aoð mac  
Sſain.

Mağ cpaith, Matha mac mapcay comarba tſrmainn ðabeócc décc 7  
Seaan buiðe do oipñſðh ina ionað.

ðrian mac ðomnaill mic Muipéſpauğ ui Concobair tiğſrma iochtauip  
connacht, péðla ġaile 7 ġaipccio ġaoiðeal a aimpipe décc an ðapa la pia  
pfeil Eoin iar mbſic 37 mbliaðna i tauğſrma.

Mağnur eóghanac máğ uiðip, mac piðe Pilip, 7 cataipiona ingſñ ðuinn  
mic Conconnacht méğuiðip bean Mec mağnupa méğ uiðip décc.

Ropſ mac Seainn méğuiðip, 7 peðlimio puao mac ðonnchario puao méğ  
uiðip do mapbað.

ðomnaill ua bpeiſlén paoi bpiçſſman, 7 aððar ollaman pepar manac ðég.

ðuibğſñ ġpuamða ó ðuibğſñðáin paoi pſncharða décc.

Mağnar ó ðomnaill (.i. mac ðomnaill) do mapbað i mbun lſcauğ la  
cloinn Mec puibhne Connaçtauğ, 7 concobair mac Eoin eppcoip .i. mac an  
eppcoip conallaiğ, 7 ðiapmaic mac ðonnchario mec aſða pſncharða ui ðomnaill

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

<sup>2</sup> *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.*

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>r</sup>, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire<sup>s</sup>, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha<sup>t</sup> O'Duigennan, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh<sup>u</sup>, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherine, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

<sup>u</sup> *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-



do marbhadh ír in ló cétina. Mac aile domnaill uí domnaill 7 d'ionng do Conallchaib do marbhadh mic meic ruibín Concobair mac Suibhne i ndiochail a bhráthar.

Thriane inghen uí éallaidh bean taidg uí brian do écc.

Cairlén baile uí bairgill do gabail la Mac domnaill mic uí domnaill iar b'agbail baogail fear 7 ébala mora do fagbail ann d'airgset 7 deobac 7 deidead, 7 an cairlen ceona do gabail d'oridhí la hua nDomnaill, 7 a tabairt dua bairgill, 7 clann domnaill uí domnaill do gabail ann, 7 a mbeir illann ag ua ndomnaill ina migníomab.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn mac taidg do gabail la cloinn Airt uí Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tabairt do donnchað ballac mág Samraðain 7 da cloinn, 7 donnchað ballac da tabairt do cloinn tigeapnain uí Ruairc, Coccað ar nárge ír in mbreirne iarom eitur cloinn tigeapnain uí Ruairc 7 clann taidg uí Ruairc gur po buaidirreat an'tír éatarra.

Finnghuala ingean uí dochartaidh bean uí domnaill do écc.

O concobair failge cona cloinn, 7 a bhráthar Catáoir do dul ar creic i laoiúir uí mórda. Iarla deapnúman 7 mac giolla Patraicc do bheir orra ís ccor creach pempá, 7 rraoinead for ua cconcobair gur po marbadh a mac, .i. Conn co ttríb fichtib dia amraib imaille fear.

Cairlen uí dochartaidh .i. Cairlen cuile mic an ttréoin do gabail la hua ndomnaill.

Mac baicín .i. Tomar mac Henrí bairéid tigeapna ttré hAimalgaba do écc an .15. do mí Iul, 7 Mac baicín do gairm do mac Magiu bairéid.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

<sup>v</sup> *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

<sup>w</sup> *Ballyboyle*, *baile uí bairgill*, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

<sup>x</sup> *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

<sup>y</sup> *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bayes of the

chaidh O'Donnell<sup>v</sup>, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle<sup>w</sup> was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded<sup>x</sup>; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin<sup>y</sup>, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiu Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broade, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreate back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."



Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aedá buíde uí Ruairc aobar tigeapna breipne do marbáð lá Mac diarmada na ngamnáð uí Ruairc i feill i nDruim da eithar i mbaile Donncharáð bacaisg uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corbmaic még Donncharáð aobar tigeapna ua nAilealla, O dubágan Sencharáð, .i. Seán mac Corbmaic, ⁊ Duibgínn spuanáð o duibgínnain ollam Meic Donncharáð i ríochur do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1441.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe cheð, csthachatt, α haon.

Aipdeppcop connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallaicch do écc.

Giollapatraicc ua maoluíðir abb clochar d'écc.

Muiréscraic mac cathail moir mec Magnura aichideochann clochar, ⁊ Ríprún aipisg Maolain, clepeac togaíde d'écc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cñn scena, eolair, ⁊ ppoicscra coisgíð connacht d'écc.

Concobar mac taiðg mec Donncharáð tigeapna típe hoilealla feichínn coitcheann do éliapáð Eireann ina aipir d'écc iar mbreic buáðá ó domán, ⁊ ó deamán.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaisg do marbáð la cloinn doinn mic Conconnaic még uíðir.

Cpeacha mópa do dénom lá Máguíðir, tomár for cloinn Annaíð mec domnaill, ⁊ mac mic Emainn mec domnaill do marbáð leir don turur rin.

Concobar óg mág uíðir d'écc iar ccor an traoḡail de.

Ua maolconaire, Maolín mac tanaíde mic paidín ollam ril muireadaisg cñn cadura ⁊ onóra eireann ina aipir d'écc an .13. febru, ⁊ α aonacal co honoraic i tsmpall cluana coirpéi. Diarmad ruad mac Donncharáð bam uí maolconaire d'écc hi cñn mír iarttain.

<sup>z</sup> *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

<sup>a</sup> *Druim da ethiar*, i.e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

<sup>b</sup> *Donough Bacagh*, i.e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

<sup>c</sup> *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach<sup>2</sup> O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>a</sup>, the town of Donough Bacagh<sup>b</sup> O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain<sup>c</sup>, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe<sup>d</sup>; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of



Πιαρυ camm ua luinní paoi rínehaða γ pír dāna aipchinbeach na hárhoa,  
γ την αιριγ maelain, pír occa mbaof caður γ onoir mór décc.

O cinnoidig Ruad̄ .i. Ruaidrí mac ríliu leithcigeapna upmūan do écc.

Tómár mac ui chinnoidig duinn do écc.

Carlen ui Mhaadám .i. Carlen púirt an tulchain por Sionainn do  
gabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtapach, γ la cloinn Riocaird ar ua Maadám,  
γ Mac uí Maadám do gabáil ann γ ceitpe braithe décc oile batap ir in  
mbaile, γ éodál mor dédeadh γ darrm do fagbail ann por.

Cpeach mor la corbmac mag Samradain ar cloinn donnchaid ballaig  
még Samradám.

O huiginn Mathgamain Ruad̄ paoi pír dāna do écc.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, cethpe chéu, cfehpachatt, a dó.

Mag carthaig riabach cigeapna ua neachdác mūan do écc.

An tabb ua carthaig do écc.

An ofgánach mac uilliam baipéd .i. deagánac chille hAlad̄ do écc.

An ofgánac mac Maoilpuanaid mic Giollacpiorc meg donnchaid do écc.  
brian mac Ardgal meg mathgamna cigsina oirgiall do écc iar nofg-  
bechaid.

Seaan máguidir γ donnall clann ríliu méguidir décc.

O plaitheapraiḡ .i. an giolla dub mac brian cigeapna iartair con-  
naét do écc.

Roscommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1405,  
pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the  
Crooked.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found  
in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year  
of James the First, as appears from a survey of  
the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which  
this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six  
quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

<sup>g</sup> *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of  
Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony  
of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See  
the year 1512.

<sup>h</sup> *Airech-Moelain*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of  
Ormond.

<sup>k</sup> *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map  
from the Down Survey this castle is shewn,  
under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam<sup>e</sup> O'Luin<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard<sup>s</sup>, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain<sup>b</sup> [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord<sup>i</sup> of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain<sup>k</sup> on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach<sup>l</sup> and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.*

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh<sup>m</sup> in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent.*

<sup>l</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

<sup>m</sup> *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.



Μάξ υἱὸν τομάρ ὅς το ἔαβαιρτ cairlén ινρι cñchleann do Philib mág υἱοῖν ιαρ λειγñ Εμαινν γ τόμάρ ὀις amach.

Ενρί mac eoḡain υἱ Νέλλ do ðul do ροιγῖὸ gall, γ ρλοιγεαὸ lánmori do ἔαβαιρτ λαῖρ do gallaib co cairlén na pinne γ Ua néll a athair do ἔocht co líonmair leipṫionoilte hṫ ccomḡáil Enrí γ gall gur an maigin ceṫtṫna. O domnall .i. neaṫtain do ἔocht ina naḡaib, γ ρῖὸ do denom ḡὸ don cṫp rin la hua néll ḡ na baoi comlṫion ρoṫpaide ppur, γ an cairlén do ἔαβαιρτ ḡὸ dua Néll, γ cenél Moáin, γ cíop ινρι heoḡann. Ro páḡaib enrí barḡa ιρ in cairlén γ do chṫὸḡ pṫin la hua néll dia tṫiḡib ιαρ ḡcorḡar don tṫpṫp rin.

Domnall ḡlapp mág cairṫhaḡ tṫḡṫina ua ccaipṫpe décc.

Ua heṫṫṫṫḡeḡíl mṫr (Mac Con) tṫḡearṫa corco laoiḡe décc.

Ταὸς mac tomaltaiḡ mec diaṫmaḡa do maṫbaḡ la muṫṫip chaṫaṫ mṫḡ Raḡnaill ρop aṫaḡ chille tathṫomarc do upṫar ḡa.

Coccaḡ do eipḡe eṫṫṫ ua ccaṫhain γ Mác υἱḡlin, Ruaiḡ do ἔαβαιρτ la Mac υἱḡlin, γ la cloinn bṫiaṫ ὀḡ υἱ neill ap ua ccaṫáin, γ ḡa pṫi ḡḡ ap pṫṫṫ do muṫṫip uṫ chathain do maṫbaḡ don Ruaiḡ rin.

An coḡaḡ ceḡna eṫṫṫ ua ccaṫhain γ Mac υἱḡlin. Cṫeaṫa iomḡa γ maṫḡa do ḡenom ṫorṫpa, γ Mac mṫḡ υἱḡlín do maṫbaḡ la hua ccaṫáin. Cṫeaṫa do ḡenaṫ do Mac υἱḡlín ap Aibne ua ccaṫáin.

ḡoill aṫa cṫiaṫ γ na Mṫḡe do ðul i corṫch bṫanaḡ, γ cṫeaṫa mṫṫa do ḡenom ḡoṫb. bṫanaḡ γ tṫaṫalaḡ do bṫeṫ ap na gallaib, γ maṫḡm do ἔαβαιρτ ρorṫa, γ ceṫṫe pṫṫṫ do maṫbaḡ do gallaib, γ eḡala diaṫṫeṫṫṫ do ḡém ḡoḡb.

<sup>n</sup> *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

° *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairlen do cṫṫṫṫṫ dua neill γ cinel Moein uile γ cṫṫṫṫ heoḡam, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

<sup>p</sup> *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes <sup>x</sup> and <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Kiltoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill tathṫúmarc by the natives in Irish.

<sup>s</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge<sup>a</sup> at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen<sup>o</sup>, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery<sup>p</sup>, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc<sup>r</sup>.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne<sup>s</sup> O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles<sup>r</sup> overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

<sup>r</sup> *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀπαναῖς, Τυαῖαλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing aḋ, as O'Ḍpoin, O'Byrne; O'Τυαῖαν, O'Toole; Ὀπαναḋ, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαῖαλαḋ, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀπαναῖς, Τυαῖα-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.



Mac mec Murchaḁa (τιḡεαρνα λαιḡεν) .i. Muircearṑac caomanaḁ aḁḁar  
τιḡεαρνα λαιḡεν do mārḁaḁ la gallaib na contaḁ Riabha. Coḡaḁ do dēnom  
do Mac mūrḁhaḁa pīr an ccontaḁ riabaiḡ ḡ ne gallaib λαιḡεν iar mārḁaḁ  
a meic .i. Muircearṑac caománaḁ ḡur bo heigean dōib an Moirreirear  
braḡat do ḡabaḁ an la do mārḁaḁ Muirceḡṑac do legean amach, ḡ ocht  
ccēd mārḡ do ḁabairṑ do Mac Murchaḁa i nepuic a meic.

Coḡaḁ eitir aḁḁ buide ó Néill ḡ Mac uiblin. O néill do éirḡe le Mac  
uiblin i naḡaiḁ aḁḁa buide.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορṑ, mīle, cethpe chéu, cḡṑḁaḁatṑ, a ṑrī.

Aonghur mac gille pīndéin abb leappa ḡabail décc.

Maghnur mág Mathḡamna aḁḁar τιḡεαρνα oirḡiall ar eineach ḡ ar  
ḡḡnam décc.

Éimḡ mág Mathḡamna do mārḁaḁ la hua Néill .i. Coḡan mac neill óig.

Pīḡin mac ḡiollapaṑraice ḡ ḁiarḡait dá mac mec ḡiollapaṑraice τιḡ-  
εαρνα orḡaiḡe do mārḁaḁ hi pīll hi ccīll cainoiḡ ar porḡall mec Rīroḡḁ  
ḁuitilér.

ḁrian mac emann mīc ṑmáir mīc cuthail ui pḡḡail do mārḁaḁ ḡ do  
baḁaḁ ḡ é acc ṑarṑcṑin elaiḁ ar eccin ḁuor pūirṑ an ḡoirṑin iar na beirḁ  
ḁa bliadain ḡo leir illáim aḡ ḁomnall buide ua pḡḡail.

Maolpuanaḁ mac ṑaiḁḡ ui cḡḡbail τιḡḡḡna éle décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

<sup>v</sup> *Heir to the lordship*, &c.—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

<sup>w</sup> *Were treacherously slain*.—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Fírbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Fírbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *DF*.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall ffeates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough; Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric<sup>u</sup> for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.*

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>v</sup> of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Finéen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain<sup>w</sup> at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin<sup>x</sup>, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely<sup>y</sup>, died.

thered in Killkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

<sup>x</sup> *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1442. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

<sup>y</sup> *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."





Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>a</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman<sup>a</sup>, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys<sup>b</sup>. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain<sup>c</sup> and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster<sup>d</sup> in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught<sup>e</sup> in law<sup>f</sup>.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Killdare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz<sup>g</sup>, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz<sup>g</sup>, Villick Oge fitz Villick fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cucconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of ffr-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the church's rites.— O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten ffigir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz<sup>g</sup>. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Brininghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1444.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpí céo, cſthpachatt, a cſthap.

Ripdepo mac an deaganaiḡ moip mic domnaill mic Seacain galloa ui pearḡail, eppcop Ardachaiḡ décc.

Uilliam ua hetigen eppcop oile pind do ðul do Roim, ḡ opoḡ mór do clepchiḡ connact ḡ a nécc dupmóri .i. taḡ mac taiḡ mic diarmada iap ngnouḡað abðaine na búille, ḡ uilliam mac an deccanaiḡ ui flannagain ppiopir commain, Mac mailecloinn mic corbmaic mec donnchaiḡ abb baile earra ḡara, ḡ rochaiḡ oile do clepciḡ ulaḡ.

Αοḡ buiḡe mac briain ballaiḡ ui Néill pioḡhoamna epeann, neach po ba mó clú, ḡ do bḡip pḡip eneach, ḡ enḡam do pioḡðamnaiḡ a aimprie pḡip ap mó po áitḡ opḡiponn ḡall ḡa naiḡmḡeoin ḡa paibe ina pé do lot dupchar ḡa i nuib Eacḡað, ḡ a beit hi opóilige baiḡ cuiḡ la pichſt .i. o chſtaoine an ḡpaitḡ ḡup an ḡara lá do pampaiḡ, ḡ a écc iappin iap mbpſitḡ buaða ó ḡoḡman ḡ ó ḡſman dia paḡaiḡin do punnpaiḡ.

Sluaḡeað aḡbal la heoḡan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óḡ, ḡ la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingham's pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) sattisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther sattisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingham's (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his ffinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-ffaly and they joyned togeather, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roc, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

<sup>8</sup> *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.*

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>g</sup>, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster<sup>h</sup>.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>i</sup> of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army<sup>j</sup> was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intituled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

<sup>h</sup> *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Mælachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

<sup>i</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>j</sup> *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh



gaoideal ulað uile cñmoctá ua domnaill do indreab̃ 7 do argain cloinne afoha buide iar nécc afoha. Ro tionóil Muircefr̃taç ruab̃ ua néill, 7 énrí ua néill, 7 mac uib̃ilín cona lucht comashta uile for̃ cinb̃ an t̃rluaig̃ móir̃ riñ ir̃ in duib̃erian. Ro g̃hr̃rat bealach coilleab̃ for̃ an cconair̃ in po ba dóig̃ leo a pochtain chucu. Taimic ua néill cona ploḡaib̃ do foig̃ið an bealaig̃ iomcumaing. Ro ionnroig̃r̃te an lucht oile iab̃ gur̃ po m̃ar̃b̃rat̃ Mac domnaill gallogclac̃ baor̃ for̃ d̃hr̃eab̃ an t̃rluaig̃ hi ccommar̃g̃ an lóit̃. Do chuab̃ an plóḡ hi mímeir̃neig̃ móir̃ deir̃dein, go tug̃rat poig̃ne na ngiall po toḡrat̃ r̃fiñ do cloinn mec̃ ui néill buide, .i. afoh mac uí neill, mac énrí uí néill, Mac m̃ég̃ m̃at̃ḡam̃na, Mac ui meallán 7 cúig̃ b̃raig̃de d̃écc̃ immaile r̃r̃iú do cinb̃ na pl̃ig̃c̃ do léḡeañ doib̃ ina r̃r̃r̃ith̃ñig̃ gur̃ po im̃t̃ig̃r̃te iarr̃in po m̃éla 7 cuir̃beð.

Eoghan mac domnaill mic Muirceap̃taig̃ ui Concobair̃ t̃ig̃ear̃na Shicc̃ig̃ 7 ep̃iche cair̃ppe do m̃ar̃b̃að d̃ur̃chur̃ do foig̃hit̃ la cloinn cor̃b̃maic̃ mec̃ donnchaib̃, uair̃ po m̃ar̃b̃að mac maoleac̃loinn mic cor̃b̃maic̃ mec̃ donnchaib̃ iar̃añ tañ riñ hi t̃r̃robañ la mac mic Eóin ui air̃t, conað t̃r̃io r̃iðe po m̃ar̃b̃að Eoghan mac domnaill.

Sluaig̃eab̃ la hua néill .i. Eoghan i ngallbaçt̃ oir̃g̃iall gur̃ po ch̃reac̃loir̃cc̃ mórañ díob̃, 7 po air̃cc̃ Sh̃rádbaile dúine dealḡan, 7 ruair̃ t̃r̃í r̃ich̃it̃ mar̃g̃ 7 ba thonna r̃íona do chinb̃ ḡan an baile r̃fiñ do loḡað.

O'Neil, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neil in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neil his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neil and Henry O'Neil and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greates Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neil's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neil] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neil, and Henry O'Neil his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin<sup>k</sup> by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlín, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town<sup>l</sup> of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons<sup>m</sup> of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

<sup>k</sup> *With a cast of a javelin, dúpchur do íorgh-  
iur, jactu sagittæ.*—D. F. translates it "was  
kild by a dart," in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrey, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

<sup>l</sup> *Street-town, ríabóide, literally, street-*

*town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.*

<sup>m</sup> *Two tons.*—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. 1. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell); and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonnes of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."



Miorbail mor do ósnaí do deib Maíri Atha truím, .i. a rúile do tabairt do dall, 7 a tshéna do amlabair, 7 a chora do cláiríneach 7 a lám do ríniú do neoch aga raibé ri cshgailte dia thaob 7 caite do bpeir do mnaoi éorraiḡ.

Forbair la hua Neill for ḡallaib, gur po mill mórán iompu, 7 co bfuair coméa móia ó ḡallaib do cind rísh leith bliadna do ósnaí ppiú. Creach-pluaigeaḡ piapan ríó rin do ósnaí la mac ui néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain ui néill 1 ngalluacht gur po marbaḡ brian rísh do ósnaí urcúr cloice 7 po ḡabaḡ Éimear maḡ maḡḡamna, 7 po marbaḡ apoile dia muintri.

Toirpdealbáic mac eoghain mic Ruaidrí uí conchoibair do marbaḡ la cloinn Connmaḡaḡ duriúr do ríoiḡte.

Seaan' mac brian mic Emainn ni fshḡail do marbaḡ 7 ochtor immaile ppiur la Seaan ua fshḡail, 7 la cloinn domnaill buide ui fshḡail for rliab callpáige bpi leith.

Eman mac Tómaír mic catail ui fshḡail do écc.

<sup>n</sup> *A great miracle*, should be "great miracles."—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

<sup>o</sup> *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *caite*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *caite*, by "safe delivery in child-bearing;" but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duaid Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

"A.D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt" [it] "gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand" [to one] "that had it tyed in his side; and cattis brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe" [*caite do bpeir do mnaoi éorraiḡ*].

<sup>p</sup> *Encamped*: *forbair* signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Neil against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preying Army*" [i. e. *hosting*] "made before that by the sonn's son of O'Neil, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Neil against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emea Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine."

<sup>q</sup> *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconvey, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle<sup>a</sup> was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti<sup>o</sup> fecit.

O'Neill encamped<sup>p</sup> against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin<sup>a</sup> by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith<sup>r</sup>.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calpaige i d-Tepa, go maó di Sliab Calpaige i cconaoe an Long-puirte. There is a Calry in Tefia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Tefia, one in south Tefia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Tefia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.



Magnus mág macthagáinna aóðar tigearna oirgiall décc, 7 a aónacal i cluain eoir.

Eber mac brian még macthagáinna aóðar tigearna oirgiall do marbhadh.

Taóð ua brian tigearna tuathmuman do écc.

Síoda camm mac Conmara taoipeac cloinne cuilem psichm coitcén peap nepeann décc eitir da notclai.

Dubcoblai inean tomáir meguir (tígearna peap manac) bean eoíain még caémasóil bean óaonnachtac depearcach deigimig do écc.

<sup>s</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

<sup>t</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Emear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

<sup>w</sup> *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Conmara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneous, .i. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelft day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & ffeilm Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannchoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumcloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiscert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>u</sup>, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases<sup>w</sup>.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died<sup>x</sup>.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mantion. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetial true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciences in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

"Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

"Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

"An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

"Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

"William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

"Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x<sup>o</sup>. Kalend. Decembris.

"Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

"A greate skirmish by the sons of Murcher-tach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sons of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

"The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

"One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

"The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

"A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

"Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cæmhanach; some time expired afterwards he



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, cſthpachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Slóigeaó mór do óínom la hua ndóinnail go rliſgeac, 7 la Pilibmáſ uióir la cloinn aſoha mész uióir 7 la cloinn Eoghain ui Choncobair. Ro loipeceao leo Slígeac for coirpdealbach caprach mac doinnail mic Muirceſtaigh ui Choncobair, 7 po marbaó mac donnchao tígearna típe hoilealla, .i. comaltaó mac donnchao leo co poáoib óile.

Uilliam mac Seain mic doinnail ui éſrígail tígearna na hanſaile óég iar ndeígbeſchao cianaoíra 7 óa taoipeach do ſaírm iarrim írin angaile, .i. do Roppa mac Muirceſtaigh mióſ mic bñiam ui éſrígail, 7 rliocht Murchao ui éſrígail uile do ſaírm anma óe. Óa cloind aſoha 7 clano Seain

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Killdare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghlly were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gillé-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn couragiously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.*

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Conor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Conor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life<sup>y</sup>; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs<sup>z</sup>, and the Clann-Shane<sup>a</sup> O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffelim O'Conor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

<sup>y</sup> *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John ffitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz<sup>t</sup>. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach ffitz Bryen O'ffeargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffeargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy ffitz Daniell ffitz John ffitz Daniell O'ffeargaile, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

<sup>z</sup> *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of



uí éirígal 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm tairíge do domnall buíde mac domnaill mic Seáin uí éirígal, 7 an tír do millead stórra co ndearpat ríð, .i. lē na hangaile ag céatar de.

Ruaidrí mac Tómar méguirí mac tighína fear manac décc.

Mac gillefinnéin, .i. brian tairíreach muinntire Deobachain raóí eimí 7 fí corraína a chipte fí a comarrain décc.

Donnchað ballac mac raíraðain aobair tairíge teallaiḡ eachuac décc.

Diarmat ua tuatail tigherna cloinne tuatail do marbað for loice creiche la cloinn mic tomaltaiḡ uí díomaraíḡ, iar mbeit ceitire fichit bliadain daóir.

Concobar mac uí concobair ciarraíge do marbað la Matḡamain ua cconcobair, la a bratair, 7 riat araon i mbád ag dol go hinir cathaiḡ.

Rírdor mac uíolín do marbað.

Tomar díolmain 7 Rírdor óg díolmain do écc.

Laigneach mac afoha buíde meḡ eochagáin do marbað for coil na connaið la cloinn Muircírtaiḡ óig mēḡ eocagáin.

Donnchað bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpepne tíar do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchað mac Tighernain óig<sup>a</sup> naḡaið lochláinn mic tairíḡ uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

<sup>b</sup> *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

"A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians" [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], "he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry."

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*."

"Greate warr acted by Gerald Cæmhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himsele out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh<sup>c</sup>.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke<sup>d</sup>.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Cæmhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“The Bishshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

“Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceit̃r̃i chéð, c̃st̃hpaçatt̃, a Sé.

Eóin ua l̃ñnain p̃r̃ið̃r̃ m̃m̃r̃t̃p̃eac̃h leap̃pa gaðail do ecc.

Ruðpaige mac Apðgail moir̃ m̃eg mat̃gaí̃na t̃iðeap̃na oir̃gĩall do écc,  
 7 a mac Aed̃ puad̃ mac Ruðpaige do oir̃ðnead̃ ma ionad̃ la hua néill.

Ua doí̃nnaill do t̃hoc̃ht̃ p̃lóg̃h moir̃ h̃i connact̃aib̃ do chong̃naí̃ la a chair̃-  
 uib̃, do p̃oig̃ið̃ ũi Ruap̃ic ap̃ túr̃, 7 do chóid̃ aip̃r̃iðe t̃p̃ia maig̃ m̃r̃re, 7 tap̃  
 Sionaind̃, 7 h̃i maig̃ luir̃g, t̃pe Machaip̃e connacht̃ t̃pe cloinn connmaig̃ 7

the same day, viz<sup>t</sup>, ffeargall O'Daly, he him-  
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,  
 through which wound he died afterwards, he  
 being in his death bed from the feast of the  
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the  
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,  
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art  
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature  
 yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be  
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish  
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards  
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in  
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,  
 King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's  
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,  
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha  
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more  
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-  
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,  
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil  
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-  
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel  
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at  
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men  
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &  
 cowes along into his owne house through  
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], "&  
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in  
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-  
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his  
 prey from both English and Irish as far as  
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn  
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,  
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes  
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]  
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night  
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan  
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their  
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-  
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died  
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's  
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,  
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond  
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of  
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Coñner ffaly & by  
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt  
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-  
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they  
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his  
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbh-  
 na where the English were, but the English not  
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all  
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.*

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this yeare." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sonns of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache fitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magragnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and . . . . ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."



ταμμεc mac uilliam búpc ina éinne co dún iomdán, 7 pug leip é iarrin hi conmaicne chuile tolad.

Cúcoicpiche mac Maíne mic neill rionnais tighina fíri tteatba do écc.

Emann ua brian tigherna ua ppaolain do écc, 7 dunlainz ua brian doirp-neat ina ionad.

Donnchað mac Airt mic diarmata tighina ua cceindrealaiz do marbað la branachalb.

Coccað mór eitir ua cconcobair failze 7 gaill na mibe gur no cpeac-loirgeat mórán don mibe 7 gur no marbað rochaide mor dia ndaoimib, 7 no teigdir a rirthe co tñmraiz buð éuaib, 7 go cul maize clapaiz roir, 7 no gaðað brian mac an calbaiz uí concobair ar an ccoccað rin la gallanb.

Cogað eitir an da ua concobair i machaire connact, dia no marbað

\* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D.F. as in F. l. 18:

"The sons of fíelim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy's son, and brought a prey of Cows and horses with them. And O'Daniel came with a greate Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O'Ruarke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola."

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note 2, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O'Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O'Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Clonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beaz ó Chlaonad in Uib Faolan i Maiz Larcean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Laiépið ðpium in Uib Faolan. 4th. October 27, Epc ep̄. Doimnaiz mór Moize luasat i dtuairceart Ua b-Faolan.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh<sup>c</sup>.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teflia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain<sup>f</sup>, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara<sup>g</sup>, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh<sup>h</sup>. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Deóan mac neap-ran Epp. ó Fhuóó cuilinn in Uib Faolain.* Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

<sup>g</sup> *Tara, Teamair.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

<sup>h</sup> *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.*—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-ffaly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his fforces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”



diarmaid ruad mac taidg uí concóbaire laí hua cconcóbaire ndonn, ⁊ la cloinn Muirir na mbriḡ, ⁊ la cuib do cloinn fēdlimíó hī cuil ua ffrionntain.

Cogad mór hī ttauadmuḡnain dia ro millead ttauadmuḡa uile, ⁊ dar gabad ua brian buddéin co ndeachaid mac uilliam cloinne Ríocaire hī ttauadmuḡnain, ⁊ tucc ua brian amac ar éccin, ⁊ ro fagaid hī ccópa iatc.

Clann donnchaid, ⁊ toirpdealbaid cairiac ua concóbaire, ⁊ ua concóbaire donn do dol diblimíó hī ccfhn meic uilliam cloinne Ríocaire do denam. aoin meic Donnchaid, ⁊ a ttauideacht na ndá mac donnchaid ro deóid, ⁊ roinn leithe ftoppa .i. Seaan mac concóbaire meic donnchaid, ⁊ taidg mac tomaltaid moir meic donnchaid.

Fēdlimíó mac Seain uí Ruairc do mairbad fop lap fíodnacha la a dērb-fine .i. clann loclainn uí Ruairc.

Mac domnall uí Ruairc do mairbad la cloinn donnchaid mic tigeairnain uí Ruairc.

Tómár mac Tomair óig uí Raḡallaid do mairbad lá noclaid mór la cloinn Rémaind mic giolla iopa uí Raḡallaid.

Domnall ua cobtaid, cfhn fsona maid ⁊ paó le dán do mairbad cona diar mac fop cpoimr locha hainmíó mic Neimíó la cloinn meic airt uí maóil-fēaclainn, ⁊ la cloinn meic fíachach mēg eóagáin.

Tanaide mac Maóilín mic tanaide uí maóilconaire décc hī cloinn fēopaire eitir da caidg ⁊ a adnacal i mainirtir baile uí bocáin.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

<sup>k</sup> *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis in F. l. 18 :

"A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them."

<sup>l</sup> *In the middle of*, fop lap.—Thus rendered by D. F.: "Felim, son of John O'Ruairk was

killed in the midst of ffidhnach, by his owne kinsmen."

<sup>m</sup> *Cro-inis*.—Duald Mac Firbis, in F. l. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called Cró-inis, pronounced Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain<sup>1</sup> by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough<sup>k</sup>. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of<sup>1</sup> [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis<sup>m</sup>, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh<sup>n</sup>, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais<sup>o</sup>, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain<sup>p</sup>.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,



Ταὸς μάς πλανηταῖο το μαρβαὸ λα κορβμας μάς υἱ πλανηγαῖν.  
Εμάνν μάς μετ Μυρριρ σαρραῖζε το μαρβαὸ λα κορβμας μάς εὐγαῖν  
μεγ κάρταῖζ.

Ὀριαν υα δουδα το μαρβαὸ λα τῖρ ναμάλγαδα.

Ὀαρματτε μάς Ιρ mic catail ρυαὸ μεγ Ραγνναῖλ το μαρβαὸ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1447.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cethpe chéu, csthachao a Seacht.

Comorba ριοναχα ρσίρ τιζε αοιθεαὸ κοιτκοινη να γαὶ αση το écc.

Πλαῖζ μόρ ηι ραῖρπαὸ γ ηι ρογμαρ να βλιαὸνα ρο, να ρο écc ρρῖοιρ βαῖλε  
υι βογάν, ρρῖοιρ connaia, ὀαρύν calatpoma, γρῖόιτε μάς μετ υαῖποντα, γ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"Tany ffitz Mælyn fitz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

"The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

"Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

"Bresal ô Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ô Kelly.

"Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ô hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & ffelim O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with" [i. e. along with] "Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.*

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan<sup>r</sup>, the Prior of Connala<sup>s</sup>, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muintir Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Maclruany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Maeleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

<sup>r</sup> *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

<sup>s</sup> *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of



rochaíde mór hi míde, hi munáin, 7 illaigínib, 7 aebhrat apoile gur po écc-rat pecc céo pacart di.

Cónn do chur ar cimpall achaid upchair, 7 an bfnó aipérfach de do tócc-báil le tomár óg Maguióir tigeapna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeapnaig, 7 Rónáin do ráit a amna feirín.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguióir, do marbad la donn mac pilib még uíóir, le macaib Airt még uíóir, le macaib mec oirgiallaig, 7 le macaib ua ndairín, uair baóí an domnall hírín i nfranta re máguióir 7 re pilib tanairi an tíre, 7 ag tionntúó dó o bpeirne uí Raigillig 7 é ag dul go baile éirí uí néill ar ann táppéur é gur po marbad. Ro haónaicead iarom i mainirtir leara gabail.

Aed mac tomair óig még uíóir mac tigeapna fermanach décc.

Feolmíó mac Seacain mic Pilib uí Raigillig aóbar tigeapna bpeirne ar oirbeart 7 oineac do dul go hat cruim dionnroigíó fir ionaid ríó Saxon Loro Furnumáil 7 feolmíó do gabail lair, 7 a écc don plaid, iar mbuaid ongeta 7 aipéirge, 7 a adhnacal i mainirtir Acha cruim.

Pionnguala (ingean an cálbaid uí cónóbari failig 7 Maingrege ingene uí cshibail) bfn uí domnall cftur, 7 Afha buide uí neill iarom an aoin bfn do bfnir dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur baóí i neirinn uile i naon aimirir fua génmóta a maóair buódein, do tregaó an tpaogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer, Harvest, and Winter, by" [i.e. of] "which died the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?]; "and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin of that plague."

<sup>r</sup> *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of Galtrim in Meath.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1176, p. 27, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an extensive parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a French roof: "An bliabain ri do cuipéó cenn ffrangcaó le tomair óg maguióir, .i. ri fep manac ar tempoll acaid upcaipe, &c."

<sup>x</sup> *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair" was roofed", and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tigernach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner\*. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret', daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

\* And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-



epceadaig ar an mbeathaio iútaim gan fóirceadh, 7 a dul po chuing. maigla 7 epadaio i mainirtir chille hachaidh.

Aod mac Muircéirteig óig meo eochagaim luam gairccio ua néill an deirceirt 7 aodap toirig cheneoil piachaó uile décc do galap aitégeapp.

Eman mac emann a buic do écc.

Peolimio mac muphaða méo Raighaill décc.

Giolla na naom mac aipeótaig mic polaim meo Aódagaim paio epeann le brisichinnur 7 le péneachap décc.

Uilliam ua deoráim ollam laigen le brisichinnur, 7 a bean do écc don pláig.

Eogan mac Pórpair mic paopóalaiu ui brisplén ollam brisichinnur pfi manac 7 apd aipechindeach aipig maoláim do écc.

Concobap mac Seacaim meo bpanaim do tréguó a tigeapnair 7 tomaltaó carpiac mac cuimio mic Aóha do oirpneaó ina ionaó.

Mainirtir laoghiri illaigim, i neappuccóideacht leithglinne do écc-bail la hUa moróda i nonoir .S. Pionreir, 7 toga aóhnacail ui mópóda 7 a pleachta na óiaidh innteridhe.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Monastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on her in that life."

"Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.—"Cumg maigla, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the veil or became a nun."

"Cill-Achaidh droma foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County. The ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoining the modern church, but I am of opinion that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as the cemeteries of the noble families of the district are to be seen in the church yard, as:

1st. The tomb of O'Conor Faly, with a rough marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

"HIC JACET HEROU M CLARO DE STEMMAE NATUS DONATUS PATRIE CURA DOLORQUE SUE.

"UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PARENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HEC CONJUX, MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER."

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmalieri.

3rd. The burial place of the O'Molloys, with a long epitaph in praise of John O'Molloy, the son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O'Dunnes, chiefs of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately sculptured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical establishments, of which one, according to Colgan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other in Ofalia in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St. Sinceall, and is always distinguished from the former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the long druin, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* signifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and Cill was prefixed after St. Sincheall had erected his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion<sup>2</sup> in the monastery of Cill-achaidh<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws<sup>b</sup> in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis<sup>d</sup> in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it<sup>e</sup>.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

<sup>b</sup> *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deorain, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

<sup>d</sup> *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαυρητιρι λαοιγ-ιρι, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of ffidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffrunwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the



## AOIS CRIOST, 1448.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, ceítepe céo, cétachatt, a hochtt.

Pláig mór iyin míde, concobair mac aóda ui fírgail, diarmaitee mág conmaíge, 7 haimri dub Mac teceóain triur bráear do braitírib lonzuiric ui fírgail dég don pláig iin.

Concobair mac faolchaóa eppcop Ruir ailiéir décc.

Abb na trinoide for loc cé décc.

Semur óg mac remair gallda mac iarla upmuman décc.

Catal mac ui concobair failge do marbaó lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaétt mac Rilib méguíoir décc pá buaib naitríge, 7 a adnacal i cónpall acharó upcarr.

Ua hfíra riabac do marbaó.

Ua loclann tigeanna bóirne dég.

Niall ó maolmuaid do marbaó lá huib Riaccain.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cämhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obeydience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brenan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanley's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Mælachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ô ffeargall, but Læsach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.*

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail<sup>f</sup>, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan<sup>g</sup> [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and Ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

<sup>f</sup> *Longphort-O'Farrell*, Longphort Uí Feargail, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says. (Monasticon, p. 443, note <sup>g</sup>), that Longford was anciently called in Irish Ath-foda, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Ríagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Dux sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.



Concobar mac Seathn mic eadmarcaig mec bhránán tigearna corpa  
aílano ppi pé rect mbliadan tríoat do écc i ndúma realga por maig ae iar  
tregad a tigearnair ip in mbliadan poime, 7 a adnacaí i Rorr commain.

Ipse recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.  
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo  
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the  
margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,  
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Αρ υιβ Ριαγάν να ρυαζ σεπομ,  
Σαρηα μεαρ μυιδεαρ κομλονν,  
Ο’Ουνν τασίρεαχ να τογλα,  
Cuing na ccaoirpeach ccaí-ópda.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,  
A vigorous band who rout in battle,  
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,  
Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-  
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-  
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-  
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.  
The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems  
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is  
given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son  
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of  
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.  
dog of Slieve Bloom], “son of Connell, son of  
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom  
the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,  
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son  
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name  
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of  
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-  
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of  
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of  
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the  
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch  
of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor  
of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-  
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is  
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General  
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,  
in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-  
digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family  
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of  
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish  
documents ; but it has not yet been connected  
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-  
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-  
lection, No. 635), and another in the British  
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,  
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has  
been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built  
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray  
the expenses attending the erection of it he  
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,  
which his successors continued to extort down  
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had  
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and  
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge  
O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.  
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers  
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had  
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or  
O'Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;  
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the  
Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,  
LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a  
zealous Protestant,” who died without issue ;  
5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-  
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had  
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord<sup>b</sup> of Corcoachlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillipstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrye beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of



Catál mac feolmíó mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbað la cloinn Ruaidrí meic catáil uí concobair coirreelbað ⁊ Diarmait.

Ταὸς ὅς mac ταὸς mac γιolla-colaim uí uiginn ppiomóide aopa dána epeann ⁊ alban do écc iar naítrige i cill conmla, ⁊ a aónacal i mainirtip atá lftain.

Diarmait mac eogain mic maégaína uí dalaiḡ ollam fear míde uile raos íoḡlainntiḡ ⁊ íir dána décc, ⁊ a aónacal i ndurmaiḡ colaimm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself, Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doynes, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

<sup>h</sup> *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus:

"A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John ffit Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule."

<sup>i</sup> *Cill Conmla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillecolum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla<sup>1</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille<sup>k</sup>.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

<sup>k</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him couragiously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormack Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscomon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulskey, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormack Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.



## AOIS CRIOST, 1449.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceterpe céo, cēpačatt, a naoí.

Donnchað mac tigeapnáin óig tigeapna bpeipne tíar do écc iar ná bñt hı reipccgalaip oéta pe bliaðain láin, 7 tigeapnán mac taidg uí Ruairic do éoga ina ionað láran mbpeipne tíar.

Eogan mac ršain tigeapna muntipe maolmopda do écc, 7 Sšan ua Rağallig a mac fšin do éoga ina ionað lá hua neill, 7 la rlıocht Sšain uı Rağillig, 7 peargal ua Rağallig, .i. mac tomair mđoir, do éoga lá rlıocht mačgamna uı Rağillig, 7 lá gallaib gur po far coccad 7 combuaidpead eatoppa. Taimcc an luptir 7 iarla uimuman do čongnam lá peargal ua Rağallig, 7 tuc Sšan ua Rağallig cona ročpaine ammur for čorpač an trluaiğ gur po marbad 7 gur po gadað tri fšict óioð im mac toirpdealbaiğ 7 im mac domnaill bain uı Rağillig.

Đrian ócc o néill décc.

Mđor inğšn aođa mic Đilib na tuaiğe méguđoir bñ aipt mic eogaın uı néill décc.

Mağnur buide mac cairppe meic Đuinn meguđoir décc.

Đpeppmađm lá mac uđilín for muirčearpač puad ua neill dú in po

"A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O'neachtyn's son, with many others.

"A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Ædh boy O'ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers; of the ffriers of Longford O'ffeargail, died by that plague.

"Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

"Ffelim O'Duinn being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "by Cu-coigrichy O'Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

"The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being" [*recte* was] "killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

"Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty backach O'Conner, & the sons of Brien ffitz-Daniel O'Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien's son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

"Brien Mac Donnaghye's son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghye's son, & has" [had?] "driven it towards O'Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghy followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O'Ruairk's Residence, & Thady O'Ruairk his sonns persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O'Ruairk's two sons were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine."

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.*

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption<sup>1</sup>; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>a</sup> Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat<sup>o</sup> was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

<sup>1</sup> *Pulmonary consumption*, *peapggálan octa*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firis translates this passage as follows:

"Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordayne to supply his place in the western Brefney."

<sup>m</sup> *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. l. 18:

"Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son" [was] "proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter" [*recte* the number] "of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son."

<sup>a</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

<sup>o</sup> *A sudden defeat*, *bhrímaróm*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

"A defeate given by Mac Ugilin *pop*" [i. e. upon] "Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neill's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll



μαρβαδ mac maoilmuirpe mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, 7 aongur mac mec domnaill na halban, 7 rochaide oile immaile ppiú.

Coccað mór eittir conallcaib buððein, 7 moran do milleað.

Ua fialáin 7 giollacpiort mac an baird décc.

Αοð mac loclainn mic Seapppaið tigeapna cloinne catail mic muirpeað-aið muillstain pé hñ imcían iar tpeccað a tigeapnaiy ap gpað dé, 7 iar naonpuzað διαρματα mic Seppaið ui flannazáin do çop ina ionað decc.

Θιυice deiopç do τεετ ι neppinnco nonóy mór, 7 iarlaða epeann do τεετ ina τεαç, 7 gaoiðil leiçimil miðe, 7 a bpeiç pñn do mapeaið do εαβαιpç δó do çum a çipçimçe.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

<sup>p</sup> *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D. F.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faelain.

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmælrúain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdclbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or threc of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffeelim his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Cærycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffeelim Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'flan-nagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeann, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war<sup>p</sup> broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain<sup>a</sup> and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal<sup>r</sup>, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York<sup>s</sup> arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand<sup>t</sup>.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slaine therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slaine, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slaine at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horseinen of Ichtyr Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slaine, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slaine.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt suing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaghlyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slaine by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent



## AOIS CRIOST, 1450.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, céite céo caoccat.

Airdeppop condaét, .i. mac an psrúin mic mic Seoinín búrc do écc i ngallm.

Diarpuur maguióir eppcop cloáir décc i cclaóinuir, 7 a aónacal illiop gabail.

An teppcop ua gallcobaí décc.

Abb eppa Ruaid, .i. émann, décc.

Concobaí ua domnaill tanairi tpe conaill décc.

Nicolar ua plannagáin peapúrúin daiminri décc iróim iar ndol do dénam turp.

Mág uióir tomár mac tomáir mic Pilib na tuaiḡe do ùl dia oiliḡe don róim, hi cind peétmaine iarḡtain tainicc donnchað dúncaðac Mac atar do maguióir, .i. tomár occ, do roigíð caḡail mic meḡuióir ḡur po ḡab é ina ionaḡ (no ina tḡ) féin hi cenuc nindíð. Rucc leir é cona cḡec ḡo ḡort an fḡáin, 7 po marḡ ann rin é. Do éuaið iarom co teallaḡ ndúncaḡa hi ccoccaḡ ar emann 7 ar donnchað maguióir. Tainicc tpa hi cind pee iar rin, donnchað dúncaðac i ccoinne do roigíð emainn 7 donnchaíð, 7 do pónrat rit pe aroile, ar a aoi po ḡab Emann fá ḡeóíð donnchað dúnchaḡach hi ngabail líun, 7 do raḡ lair é ḡo hachaḡ upcáir, 7 po bñ cor 7 lam ḡe i ndioḡail marḡḡa caḡail.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Aedh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffergall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Seoinin Burke.*—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

<sup>w</sup> *Philip-na-tuaiḡe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

<sup>x</sup> *Dunchadhach.*—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.*

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoinin Burke<sup>u</sup>, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>w</sup>, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach<sup>x</sup>, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother<sup>y</sup>, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh<sup>z</sup>, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain<sup>a</sup>, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin<sup>b</sup>, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>y</sup> *Step-brother*, mac aḋap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

<sup>z</sup> *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinceddan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

<sup>b</sup> *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall Góbla liuin i n-Darpoige Com-



Muircéisrtaç ua flannagáin taoíreac tuaithe raça do ðul dia oileiri don róim, 7 a écc iar mbuaib naiteirige, 7 a dearbpaçair corbmac do gabail a ionaib.

Slóigeaib do ðenom lá hénri o néill lá harç ua neill, 7 lá mac eoçain uí neill hi trian conçail do conçnam lé mac uibilín. Niall mac enri mic eoçain do ðul ar cpeic ar muirceapraç mac uí neill buide, 7 po çabpaç çabala. Mac uí néill buide 7 eoçain mac briain óig uí néill do bñit ar mall, 7 rpaóinead for a muirir. Do paç eoçain mac briain óig mic briain móir mic enri aimpéid da forçain dia ðleig for mall çur bó marb de, 7 po haðnaiceaib i nArb maça co nonóir móir.

Sit do ðenam do ðeacan mac eoçain uí Raçailiç 7 do domnall bán ua Raçailiç pe apoile, 7 ðñgaç mac tomair móir do çor a tiçearnar, 7 an bpeirne uile do bñit aç ðeacan mac eoçain, 7 peapgaç do çabail tuarupçail uaða.

Taðç mac ðilib mic tomair méguibir do marbaib la cloinn corbmaic mec Sampaðain, 7 a aðnacal illoir çabail.

Andpeap mac çiollacpiorç uí ðroma raó eagnaib çpaibðeac decc iar ðcionnçúð ó roim.

O çairpe çúile, taðç mac iópeç ollam peapmanac le leiçir decc.

O huigino, .i. çuaçal ppiomioide aopa dána epeann do éç do çalap obann.

Oirçne móira do ðenom lá mac meçeoçagáin for çallaib uair po cpeac-

nairi açur a ç-cñn loça h-Çirne. Comhgall of Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of Lough Erne."

<sup>c</sup> *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. l. 18, the going of O'Flanagan and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of Fermanagh, and O'flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

<sup>d</sup> *Trian Chongail.*—This was the ancient name of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy, extending into the present counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Of which he died.*—The translation here is, perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : "thrust his spear twice into the body of Niall and slew him."

<sup>f</sup> *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of vassalage.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, without the prefix O. This family possessed the hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinnawley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

<sup>i</sup> *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., as in F. l. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage<sup>e</sup> to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail<sup>d</sup>, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died<sup>e</sup>, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen; and Farrell received wages from him<sup>f</sup>.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma<sup>g</sup>, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cúil<sup>h</sup> (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicine<sup>i</sup>, died.

O'Higgin<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations<sup>l</sup> were committed by the son of Mageoghagan upon the

“Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput suæ nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*.”

<sup>l</sup> *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyle from the English: he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy; and not that only” [but] “it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyle in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.



loipe Raie guaire, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, 7 cill bicrige. Ro gabao cairppe mac laoirig mic porra, 7 po marbað dá mac mic teabóio mec hoiberte laip an an ccogað rin. Ro marbað beóp brian mac laoirig mic Rorra laip 1 mbaile mór loca pemidige. Aet éna bá oírim in po milleað laip don coccað rin. Tangadap goill mide 7 diúice deiope, 7 bratac an ríge conige an muilinn ceapp, 7 tainicc mac mēg eoagáin mapc-pluaig mór eoiḡte co bel aca glap arnápach hi ccoinne gall conid í comaple do rónrat gail ainoride ríð do denam ppur, 7 po maíteḡt dó uile a ndearna porra do éionn ríða oḡaḡail uað.

Donochað o galleubhair comorba Adhamnáin decc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1451.

Αοιρ Crioτ, mile, ceḡpe cēd, cáoccat, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec peórap do écc por pligeað na poḡa iap ḡnoucāð eppcopoide tuama.

Maimpḡip an cabáin do lopcað.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyle he had done for granting to them that peace."

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1209.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Poirtel by those who speak Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc Seimóile,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>q</sup> *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire<sup>m</sup>, Cill-Lucain<sup>a</sup>, Baile-Portel<sup>p</sup>, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe<sup>p</sup>. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach<sup>q</sup>, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan<sup>r</sup>, died<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.*

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

"Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against theire owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sons tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh," [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] "son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

"All the King of England's conquest in ffrence was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of



Mairgrecc ingin uí éiribailt (caðg) bín uí concobair fáilgig (an calbác) bín ar fírr baof ina haimrín i nerrinn uair ar í tucc gairm eníg fá dó i naoín bliadain do luét iarrata neé décc iar mbuaió ongta 7 aitérige iar mbreicé buada ó domán 7 o deaman.

Peðlmió uá concobair mac an calbáig, 7 na mairgrege céona áðbar tigeapna uá ffailege fírr bá mórr ainm 7 oirdearcur décc iar mbfíe hí perrg-galair fírr pé foda roime rín, 7 ní baof áct aon oíðce eirip a négríde.

Murcáð uá maðadain tigeapna ríl nanmáda fírr bá coimrige ara ouéaig fírr, 7 do ba croda laim, 7 bá fearr rmaét do écc.

Ruairí mac maolmóroa riabáig uí concobair do écc.

Eogan mac concobair mec gillefínnén mac toiríg muinirpe Peódaáin 7 giollapatraicc buide mac gille fínnén do marbaó la Conconnaét mac Seáin mic conconnaét még uíðir an .6. ió febrú.

Yorke's force left Ireland . . . . through these teeding.

"Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loughlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

<sup>t</sup> *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sin-chell" [26 March. Ed.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-námh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mæl-conry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations<sup>d</sup> of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards<sup>e</sup>, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction<sup>w</sup>, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings. that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaime, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

<sup>d</sup>*Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luēt iappata neē*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

<sup>w</sup>*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silanmchadha, a hospitall man towards



Coccað mór aḡ maíneachaib, 7 ó concóbaip donn do ðul do córnaí uí ceallaiḡ, 7 tuc a mác 7 diaḡ braḡað oile dó 1 ngeall ré píce maḡ do ḡnearr, .i. cfiḡpe maḡ ḡécc peaḡaínn na ríḡe fuapaḡḡar maíniḡ hī cceannaḡ o éoiḡpḡealḡaḡ écc ríar an tan rín, 7 tuc aḡ uā concóbaip rín ipḡeaḡ, 7 ré maḡcc oile for maḡ eocaḡáin [*recte* mac eochaḡa] don coḡað rín, 7 do coḡaínn ré uā ceallaiḡ don cup rín.

Caírlén cóḡað rinne do denom lá mac uilliam cloinni pícaip.

Cáḡal dub mac tomaḡḡaiḡ óiḡ mec donnchaḡ do maḡbaḡ.

Cáḡal mac bḡiaínn mec donnchaḡ do maḡbaḡ lá bḡiaínn rín do upícup do ríín, 7 ré occa íáḡupcáḡ pó a coḡaíḡe.

Trí meic maíleaḡlaínn uí bḡínn caḡḡ, uilliam, 7 donnchaḡ do maḡbaḡ hī ccluaínn cḡeaḡa 1 naon uaiḡ lá rḡíoḡḡ maíleaḡlaínn méḡ raḡnaíll, 7 lá domnall mac bḡiaínn uí bḡínn.

Cḡeaḡ lá rḡḡlímiḡ uā concóbaip for uā nḡaḡḡa, 7 cḡeaḡ lá hua nḡaḡḡa for luḡḡ baíle mór hī flóínn.

Diaḡmaíḡ mac caíḡḡ mic coḡbmaícc meḡ caḡḡḡaiḡ do maḡbaḡ.

Diaḡmaíḡ mac uí Suílleaḡáínn mór do maḡbaḡ ina ḡíoḡaíll ríḡe.

Cáḡal ríuḡ mac caḡal duiḡ uí concóbaip do écc.

ḡíoḡlaḡḡaḡḡaícc óḡ ó ríalan raoí rín ḡána décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. l. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

<sup>y</sup> *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

<sup>z</sup> *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly<sup>x</sup>, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith<sup>y</sup>, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh<sup>z</sup> in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne<sup>a</sup> was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee<sup>b</sup>.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha<sup>c</sup>, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken<sup>d</sup> by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn<sup>e</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him<sup>f</sup>.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died<sup>g</sup>.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagán* by an oversight in transcribing.

<sup>a</sup> *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cumber, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

<sup>b</sup> *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note <sup>1</sup> on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

<sup>e</sup> *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

<sup>f</sup> *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

<sup>g</sup> In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:



## Aois Criosť, 1452.

Áoír Criosť, míle, cepe céo, caogatt, a dó.

Neáctain ua domnaill (.i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moáin, inni heogain 7 na coicepmioć ccomhpogur, fíri epoda corantach, ceinnlitir pioda 7 coccaio an tuairceirt do marbaó le cloinn neill uí domnaill a ósbrátair i nduibyri oíde féile bpenainn do ponnraoh uair po iondarbpoim an clann rin néill a típ conaill piaran tan rin .i. domnaill 7 Áodh ruadh. Seapcca bliadan ba plan do Neáctain an tan do óir.

Ro éirig comfuaachaó coccaio 7 sraonta anbpoill eitir domnaill mac Neill garb 7 Ruópaige mac Neachtain uí domnaill im tighinur thípe conaill, gur po mfeccbuaiopeaó an típ stoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comafntaio ceétar nae aca ag foğail, 7 acc díbearg for apoile. Do ponaó marbaó 7 muódaó dafine, airtche 7 cpeacha iolarva stoppa aoiú 7 anall.

Slóigeaó lá hua néill (Eogan) ip na feaóais do coccaio ap gallaib maóaire oirgiall, 7 maguib do dol for an rloíceao rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eogan óg ó néill, 7 muintir még uioir do óul for cpeic ap gallaib co cloic an bobaig 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longpoirt. Tóill 7 muintir még maégamna 7 a bpaieru dia línmain hi topaigeaó go pangattar an longpoirt. Ua néill 7 maguib cona muintir do eirge ina nağaid. Ro fígeaó fígal stoppa 7 po marbaó mac domnaill galloclaó, .i. Somairle moir co poch-aioib iomóais immaile ppiir, 7 po gabaó apall don tplóg. O neill do ródas

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediately slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.*

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha<sup>b</sup>, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaigh<sup>i</sup> to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces<sup>k</sup> taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

<sup>b</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should



δια λογγορε αν οιδε ριν co bπειρεc μόρη. Εηρί α mac (ιαρ na cluimrín ριν) do εοεc ινα δάιλ. Ταμρεc Μάγ μαεζαμνα ιαρομ hι cclñh uι néill, γ α cloinne, do ρονραc ρίε ne αροιλε, γ do ραδαδ έραic α εαρονορα dua neill lá ταοδ έρca mec doimnaill.

Iarla upmumian γ ιurτιρ ná hépeann do bpipead cairléin uaiéne ρορ con-cobap ua maoilpιααιν, γ do γαδail cairléin leige ρορ uib diomupaiγ co τρυcc-ραc cfo ρλιγε δό co hairpem, do buann mic mec ρεόραρ amac do βαοί illam ann. Ro loipe αιρεμ ιαρριν. Do cóid αιρριδε ι nuib ρailge, γ ταμρεc ua con-cobap ινα εεαγ cιγε ι ngeall pé mac mec ρεόραρ do λέγεαδ amac. Αιρριδε ιρην anγaile co τταιμγ ua ρεαργail ινα τεαδ, γ γυρ ρο γεall ναοι ρρícιτ μαρε do cionn α ρίοδα. Do δεαδαπαρ διβlinib γο μαγ mbpíγmaíne, γ ρο bpipead cairléin bappra leó, γ ρο millpíτ upmóp α naibann. Iuib αιρριδε γο ραδαρ, γ αιρριδε co μαγ maíne. Ταγαταρ μυντιρ Raγallaγ ινα εεαγ γ τυραc α ιαρ δό. Αιρριδε γο macaípe αιργiall co τυραc meγ maé-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

<sup>1</sup> *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

<sup>m</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintier-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'neil to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric<sup>l</sup> for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny<sup>n</sup> upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem<sup>o</sup>, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both<sup>p</sup> proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>q</sup>, demolished the castle of Barrcha<sup>r</sup>, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine<sup>s</sup>, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

<sup>n</sup> *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

<sup>p</sup> *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrule, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrule, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

<sup>r</sup> *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifney, which is now called the county of Cavan.





his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain<sup>t</sup>, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace<sup>u</sup> [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage<sup>w</sup> occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl; namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief<sup>x</sup> of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann<sup>y</sup>, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrrshliabh na Seaghsa [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

<sup>w</sup> *A sure, wonderful presage*, οεαφβαιρθε, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

<sup>y</sup> *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.



Catal mac uilliam mic Sctain mic domnaill uí fearghail do marbhadh dúpéar ga iar lorgaí fobair leó.

Giolla na naomh mac aodha uí ainlióe tigeapna cenel doobta do éig hi cluain corpey iar ná bñt eó cian dall innte iar ttegead a tigeapnaí dó.

Loclainn ócc ua hainlió tasoirec éenél doobta do marbhadh i meabail for crannóig loca lepi lá mac Murchad mic giolla na naomh uí ainlió, 7 la mac Uaitne mic giolla na naomh, iar na brat da muinipir fñn 7 la domhnall carpac ua maolbriúde 7 a mac, 7 tomar mac giolléopraiú uí maolbriúghde 7 tasoireach do éenám do Ruaidrí bñde mac giollananaomh, 7 an triap maop rin dá muinipir fñn do feall for loclainn, Ro cpochaí iat lár an Ruaidrí rin ina mígníom.

Téig munna do cpeaclorgaí lá fñrgal mág eóagáin.

Mág carpaig riabac (.i. donnchaí) tigeapnaua ccairpne décc, 7 diarmad an dúnaí do óirínead na ionaí.

Órian mac an éalbaiú uí éoncóbaip 7 mairtpege do marbhadh lá heargar.

Feargal ruad ócc mac fearghail ruad mic fearghail ruad mic donnchaí mic muirceapraiú mór mícc eóagáin éñd fñna bá mór clú 7 allad ina aimipir do marbhadh lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Riapair dalatún hi cpuac áball, 7 a óicñdaí leó, 7 a éñd do bñt hi tairbénad leo co hat trium, 7 co hat cliaí, 7 a éabairt tairair doiríoir, 7 a adnacal ar aon lia éolonn i nduimhag colaim éille.

Maoleaclainn mac iorairí uí maolconaire do écc do galap meóoin lá féle micíl dia haoine do ponnpad.

<sup>z</sup> *Cast of a javelin.*—"Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Fergail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they" [*recte* he] "had burned Fobhyr."

<sup>a</sup> *Lord of Kinel-Doffa.*—"Gille-na-naemh fitz Edh O'Hanly, Dux of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Ppíorún a' Dubhaltach, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

<sup>c</sup> *These three stewards,* an triap maop.—D. F. translates it: "And the three said sergeants that committed the murther were by him hanged."

<sup>d</sup> *Teagh Munna,* now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin<sup>z</sup>, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa<sup>a</sup>, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise<sup>b</sup> by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards<sup>c</sup> of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna<sup>d</sup> was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Connor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain<sup>e</sup> of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall<sup>f</sup>, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

<sup>a</sup> *A captain.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge ffitz ffeargal Roe ffitz Roe ffitz Donagh ffitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

<sup>f</sup> *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,



Ua cobéaiḡ, .i. aod mac an clapaiḡ raoí lé. dán ḡ le tiḡḡour do écc don pláiḡ hī pḡiaib̄ tulac̄.

Cúconnaét ua pialán ḡ ḡiolla íora ua pialán décc.

Ua duibḡennan baile caillead̄ foḡair, .i. Magnur mac maoileaclainn puad̄ déḡ.

Aed̄ mac aed̄a óḡ mic aod̄a mic Pilib na tuaiḡe mēḡ uioir̄ do mārḡad̄ hī ccap̄lén uí Ruairc̄ (.i. tiḡearn̄an mac taiḡḡ mic tiḡearn̄án) lá b̄rian mac donnchaíḡ mic aod̄a mēḡuioir̄, an .ui. iour̄ Appil.

Concobar mac ḡillepinnéin taiḡreac̄ muintiḡe p̄éodaáin décc an .ui. Callainn Appil.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡre céḡ, caoccat̄, a tpi.

Maḡ matḡar̄na aod̄ puad̄ mac Ruḡraige, p̄r̄ conḡail cpaib̄deac̄ ḡo nemeac̄ ḡo naiḡne ḡ ḡo neolur̄ ar̄ ḡac̄ nealaḡain ḡo nḡḡnam, ḡ co noir̄bear̄t

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

<sup>g</sup> *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note<sup>e</sup>, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

"Maurice, the Earle of Desmond's son, being" [was] "slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

"A defeate given to Conner O'Maelrian after that by the sons of . . . . and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has" [had] "beaten the Earle's sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

"Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O'Conner ffly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

"Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earl to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—Ed.]

"William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laighnagh died by the plague.

"O'Conner ffly was released by the English againe.

"Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

"Felim O'Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach<sup>s</sup>.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlín Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April<sup>i</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.*

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

"A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (.i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so" [i. e. thus] "it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles



décc oide cárg ina tigh fíin i n lurgain, 7 a adnacal hicccluan eoir, 7  
peolmíð mac brian méð matganna do oirnéad ina ionad for oirgiallaib.

Corbmac mac an giollabuib mic aoda mic Dilib mic duinn éarraig méð  
uibí d'é an. 16. Callann Iul.

Ruaidrí mac aoda uí concobair do marbad la mac Sáin a búic i Con-  
maicne d'uin móir.

Ruaidrí mac catail mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do écc hi ccairlén pora  
commáin.

Muircfríac mac eogain mic domnall uí concobair do marbad lá a  
braitrib fíin, domnall 7 catail.

Eogán mac domnall báin uí Raigillig, 7 Dilib, mac Seaim uí Raigillig  
do écc.

Emann mac toirpdealbairg uí Raigillig do marbad lá gallaib.

Maíom dearmair for cloinn aoda buide uí néill i nard glairre lá rað-  
aoípeacáib, 7 lá gallaib aca cliaí do deachaid loingir lán móir for an  
bairrige buð tuaid i ndeathaid loingir coccaí do briotáineachaib léir pladaí  
loingear aca cliaí, 7 léir gabad airdeppcop aca cliaí deór. Do pala Enrí  
mac uí néill buide ainníde i nard glairí for a ccionn, 7 po gabad é lá  
gallaib. Ro marbad cuulaí mac catbairr með aongura adbar tigeanna  
ua neacóac anníin, 7 aod mag aongura, 7 mac airten, 7 ceitri cind peadna  
d'écc don rúta imá raon ríú. Ro bí a nearbaid uile ríce ar cúicc cedáib.

Órian mac concobair mec donnachaid do gabail toirigeéta ua noilealla,  
7 taóð mac donnachaid do éregead dia cairtib buð déin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was  
called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Mar-  
grett, killed by a fall.

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-  
I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim  
O'Conner. Ædh each O'Conner's sons were  
banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands  
taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the  
sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary  
fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke  
slaine by Thomas Barrett."

<sup>i</sup> *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Maghe-  
ross in the barony of Farney, and county of  
Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony  
of Lecale, and county of Down.

<sup>l</sup> *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the  
"skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his his-  
tory of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac  
Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of  
Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan<sup>l</sup>, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass<sup>k</sup> from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war<sup>l</sup> had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty<sup>m</sup>.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordship<sup>n</sup> of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

<sup>m</sup> *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (*viz.* Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-



## AOIS CRIOST, 1454.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, céite céo, caocat a cétair.

Domnall mac Neill gearb uí domnall do oirdneadh hi tigeapnup cenél cconall i na gairí uí domnall (Ruðraige mac Neachtain), 7 ní bo cian iar rin go po gabadh an domnall hiri la hua ndócapraig tria éangnaét ina tigh fíin, 7 po éuir dia iomcóimíte é hi ccairlén innri. O po clor la Ruðraige an ní rin do ponadh tionól plóig lairide. Taimic ua catáin, 7 Mac uíóilín, go lion a rochraite ina dócum, 7 ní po anrae go po gabrat occ toghail an baile i mbuí domnall co nuathadh ina párradh occa cóimíte im cáthail ua nduibhoirma. Ro loirceadh comla 7 dorup an cáirlín la Ruðraige cona plóg, 7 po óspéclap an rraigre. Ba doig la domnall cona baóí do raogal occa, aet fí fúir a poirreadh an ploig inunn ir in mbaile, 7 po chuinoig (amail bíd athchuingiód fúí báí) a légeadh a gímeal ar po buó meabail lair a marbad hi porcoimeadh, 7 hi ccuibreac. Do ponadh párruim indrin, ar po líceadh amac ar a gímel é, 7 do cóid iapom por taibhí an baile do mdeamain an tplóig uada. At conaice Ruðraide fúíroice poa occ anmáin fúir an lair do traedadh do óol iréigh do mduadh domnall. Gebadh domnall dha liaccéloich lannoir fúia air, 7 nor líccénn uadh go hindelóiréac ar amur Ruðraide ghr po bñ hi ccíí a catbairr, 7 hi ccléte a chñomullaiğ óó co ndearna brúiréac dia chind gup bo marb po cédhóir. Ro meabadh iapam dia plóg iar na marbad, 7 tarradh domnall a anam 7 tigeapnup tpe conuill don urchor rin.

Domnall mac Seáin ui Raigillig décc.

Seáin buide, 7 giollaparraice clann amlaóib mic duinn cáppaig még mór do marbad hi pell lá mall mac corbmaic mic an giolla duib mic aóda

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>p</sup> *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

<sup>q</sup> *O’Duvdirma*.—The name O’Duibhdiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

<sup>r</sup> *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.*

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell; in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons<sup>p</sup> about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvdirma<sup>a</sup>. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request<sup>r</sup>) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements<sup>s</sup> of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapátrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slaine as soone as his enimies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happyest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine.—D. F.

<sup>s</sup> *Battlements*, ταιβλιβ.—This is the word used



(ο ττάτ Slioct aóða cloinne hamlaoið) mic amlaoið mic Pilib mic amlaoið mic duinn cappaig 7c.

Órian mac donnchaíð taoípeac éipe hoilealla do écc ipin aoíne pia cal-lainn lanuairi, 7 a aónacal i mainirtir Sliccið iar nongad, 7 iar naítrige oiongmála.

Αοð mac néill ui maoslmuaíð tigeapna fear cceall do écc, 7 amac cúcoicepiúe do gabáil a ionaid. Cúcoicepiúe cona íocraíde do ðul i naírtear fear cceall i naígaíð teabóid ui maoslmuaíð baof occ iarraíð toirigeéta dó fñn, 7 cpeaca mópa do gabáil dóib, 7 teabóid do fágbáil a ðaingin 7 a bó fútaib, 7 an pluag do imteet lá a nédalaib, 7 mac uí maoslmuaíð do fag-báil in uaetáð flóig i ndeóid na cpeac. Teapóit, 7 clann aóða buíde még eoágaín 7 hí piacáin do lñmáin na cpeac, 7 pugrat for mac uí maoslmuaíð i nuet móna, 7 po marbað é annrin, 7 ðpong oile immaile ppur. Ro gabrat taðg ua ceapbaill. Do paðað toirigeet do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cor-naíaið uí maoslmuaíð i naígaíð apoile.

Ua ðomnalláin plann mac corbmaic décc.

Óúnaðac mac caetáil uí maðaðáin do marbað la cloinn uilliam in ceal-laið.

Sií éðbarð lurtar, lurtír na hepeann décc, 7 iarlaet cille ðapa do gabáil do mac peadin caim mic an iarla, 7 lurtir do ðénam ðe iar nécc Sií éðbarð lúroár.

Ua bpaín do marbað i meabail lá mac a ðeapbraetar fñn ag fágbáil cille mantain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

<sup>c</sup> *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-managh.

<sup>u</sup> *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and valiantest man, that had best command, law, and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

<sup>v</sup> *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cucogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley<sup>t</sup>), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Uction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghagan, and the Hy-Regan<sup>x</sup>, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain<sup>y</sup>.

so that with Ó'Málmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Málmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Málmoye's son nigh by a bog<sup>g</sup> [i. nuēt móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny Ó'Málmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

<sup>x</sup> *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that contue Chille



Ἐφῆγαλ ριαδ̃ μαῖς εὐαῖγάν̃ δο ἐρέγαδ̃ α̃ τῖγεαρναρ, ἡ α̃ ὄυλ̃ ῥο̃ οὐρμαῖς  
colaim̃ cille iar̃ nōt̃ α̃ παδ̃αιρ, ἡ mall̃ μαῖς εὐαῖγάν̃ δο ḡabáil̃ α̃ ιοναῖο.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ̃ dall̃ mac̃ τοιρρδεαλβαιῖς̃ ὀγ̃ uí̃ concobair̃ δο écc̃ δο ḡalar̃  
aṽḡearr̃.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ̃ mac̃ muirḗsṽrtaṽḡ̃ mic̃ aṽḡa uí̃ concobair̃ δο mārbaḡ̃ la  
cloinñ ceṽsṽrṽnaṽḡ̃.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455.

Αοῖρ̃ Cριορ̃τ, mīle, ceṽr̃i céd̃, caoccat̃, α̃ cúicc̃.

Τομαρ̃ uα̃ cairméñ ppióir̃ aṽa luaiñ ceanñ eaḡna ἡ eolupã connac̃t̃ inã  
airp̃ir̃ décc̃.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ̃ carpaḡ̃ mac̃ dom̃naill̃ mic̃ muircearṽrtaṽḡ̃ τῖγεαρṽnã rliḡiḡ̃  
décc̃.

Caṽaóir̃ mac̃ mupchaḡ̃ uí̃ concobair̃ raiḡiḡ̃ δο mārbaḡ̃ lá̃ taḡḡ̃ mac̃ añ  
calbaṽḡ̃ uí̃ concobair̃ ἡ cuiléñ uα̃ diomuraṽḡ̃ δο mārbaḡ̃ laiṽr̃ ir̃ iñ ló̃ céḡna.

Cumhṽrcaḡ̃ mac̃ concobair̃ uí̃ raiḡill̃iḡ̃ décc̃.

Coccaḡ̃ déirḡẽ eṽir̃ Piliṽr̃ mac̃ tomáir̃ méḡuiḡ̃ir̃ aḡbaṽr̃ ticcṽrṽnã ṽr̃r̃  
manach̃, ἡ Mág̃ raṽraḡ̃aḡ̃aiñ. Piliṽr̃ δο ḡenaṽm̃ ṽorlonḡṽruiṽr̃ acc̃ bṽinñ each-  
lab̃ra, ἡ Clanñ Piliṽr̃ (briṽañ, ἡ τοιρρδεαλβαδ̃) δο ḡol̃ dã ṽr̃r̃ décc̃ ar̃ eachaṽb̃,

Manṽm̃ is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"O'Broin" [was] "slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother's son, he coming from Killmantan."

<sup>z</sup> *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill...nech.

"An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

"Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454."

"Isabell (daughter to Thady O'Carole) whose

first husband was James O'Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

"Mælruany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

"Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

"Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O'Conner O'hara's wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

"Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugénius O'Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.*

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir<sup>b</sup>, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra<sup>c</sup>; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

<sup>a</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlann. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.



ἡ μοιρρίρεαρ αρ ρίετ δια οοιρ. Ro loipcepcrīde baile még rampraðain, ἡ epīnor an típe, mapbaic Maoileachlainn dub mac rampraðáin, ἡ dīong mor dia muintir, ἡ poait iar mbuaid dia ttiḡibh.

Ἐοιρρδεαλβαδ mac Pīlip meḡuoir do ðol ḡo loch melge, ἡ crannóc baoi ag mág plannechaid do ḡabail, ἡ a harccain lair.

Ἐοḡan ua neill do cūmpceuccað ar a plaitēr la a mac pīn Enri mac eoḡain. Comarba Patraicc, Máguiðir, Mág maḡḡanna, ó caḡain, ἡ clanna neill uile do ðol la henri mac Eocchain mic neill óicc co tulaδ ócc dia oipðneað ἡ po ḡoirrēt ó neill de amail po baðh díor.

Enri mac uí Neill buidhe do tóct ar a ḡímel o ḡallaibh.

Cairlén áta luain do ḡabail por ḡalloib iar na bpaḡ do mīnaos boi ann.

Cairlén na ppaide do bpipeað la hua pferḡail, ἡ mac mec hoipberet do mapbað lair acc ḡabail an cāirlén.

Maoīpuanaid mac concobair mic caḡail puaid még paḡnaill décc.

Seppraid mac mupchaid oicc mic mupchada móir, mec catail ticcīna cloinne Aoða an tplebe décc.

Eocchan mac diarmata puaid ticcīna na ccoillteað do mapbað la a dīrðīne.

Maine mac maoileclainn még caḡa, aḡbar conrapail an da bpeirne, Airḡiall, ἡ pīrmanach décc.

O cairide cúile, .i. diarmait puad mac neill puaidh do écc.

<sup>d</sup> *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

<sup>g</sup> *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neill was deposed by his own son Henry O'neill."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

<sup>i</sup> *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town<sup>d</sup>, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlin Duv Magauran and a great number of his people ; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge<sup>e</sup>, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's<sup>f</sup> crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill<sup>g</sup> was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>h</sup> made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athlone<sup>i</sup> was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide<sup>k</sup> was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died<sup>o</sup>.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>m</sup> *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men."

<sup>n</sup> *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

"Mac Dermoda Gail, Lord of Artagh, died.

"Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in *Christo quievit*."



## AOS CRIOST, 1456.

Aois Crioirt, míle, ceitre céo, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eogán, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccaó móir eoir domnall mac neill gairb tigearna tíre conaill, 7 ó neill éirí iar monnabao cloinne neáctain uí domnaill lá hua ndomnaill hi tír eogáin. Taimcc tra ó néill 7 maḡ uir lá cloinn neáctain hi nuir eogáin, 7 ní ro anraḡ gur ro ḡabraḡ longpoirt i compoḡraib cúile meic an treóin. An tan ad clor lá hua ndomnaill an ní rin do cóir ríde, 7 aodh ruao a dearbḡraḡair, 7 mac mec Suibne fanao (maolmuire) por a neácaib ḡo tinnearnaḡ gan aoín neá oile ina bparao áct iate buó déin ina ttriúr do cóir barao hi caiplén cuile meic an treóin ar cionn an tḡóig móir rin ro tairpḡḡrte clann neáctain. Iar bḡḡbáil an baile do domnaill co na bḡ buidín ad connacḡar an rluag naile paḡaric porra, 7 léigḡ ina ndeóid amail ar déine conraḡataḡ, 7 iar mbreic porra ní ro daiaḡ fír fír ná comlann ró comlíon doib áct ro cinn an tiolar ar uataḡ gur ro marbaḡ ó domnaill, domnall mac neill gairb annirín (.i. an. 18. do Mai dia haoíne do ronnraḡ), 7 ro ḡabao aó ruao 7 mac mec Suibne, 7 ro ḡab tairpḡdealbāc cairbḡeac mac neáctain tigearnur tíre conaill.

Fḡḡal mac concobair mec diaḡmaḡa tanairi maḡe luirḡ, 7 lairpḡona inḡn an fḡḡail céona bḡ cairḡe uí concobair décc.

## AOS CRIOST, 1457.

Aois Crioirt, míle, ceitre céo, coeccatt, a Seaḡt.

ḡrian mac Ríib na tuaiḡe mḡg uir mac tigearna fearmanaḡ déce iar mbuaio onḡta 7 aitríḡe.

Coccaó eoir máḡuir 7 clann Ruḡraige meḡ maḡama. Maḡuir do tiol a tíre do dul in oirḡiallaib. Ar ná cluirín rin do cloinn meḡ

<sup>p</sup> *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note<sup>7</sup>, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.*

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin<sup>p</sup>. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist<sup>a</sup> of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.*

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

<sup>a</sup> "A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."



matgaimna do cóidre co na mbuar ina ndaingniúctib, .i. ar an eoghanach 7 fá rliab muğdorn. Téad iapom máguib 7 Pilib i ndaertraige comhri, 7 ó naé ruccrat ar éreachaib, po loirgref daertraige uile, 7 baile eogain mic puðraig meğ matgaimna, .i. lior na ngabar, 7 tangattar dia ttiğib iap rin.

Pilib mac tomáir méguib, 7 a clann do òol rlióigeaò i mbreipne uí Ruairc, 7 po cuir ó ruairc a buar ar daingniúctib an tíre pempa. Do cóid tra Pilib go baile uí Ruairc. Ro loircead an baile 7 an tír uile ar éfna lair, ruğ ua Ruairc ar pilib, 7 po rícheaò iomairceacc stoppa, 7 tórcair tigeapnán mac taidg uí Ruairc, 7 mac mağnura ġrumanig mic caatail buibor uí Ruairc, 7 rochaide uile cén mo éat lá ríhaib manac don cup rin.

Đrian mac muirceartaig óicc uí fearğail tigeapna cloinne hamlaib uí fearğail décc.

<sup>r</sup> *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatraine, in the parish of Aghanamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Shiabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*; i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirgiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

<sup>t</sup> *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'feargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'feargail, died."

<sup>v</sup> The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach<sup>r</sup> and Sliabh Mughdhorn<sup>s</sup>. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-n-Gabhar<sup>r</sup>; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe<sup>a</sup> O'Farrell, died.<sup>v</sup>

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Belatha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 zucabap ceirep mēguōip uī. cinn dēg leō so uapliō muinnzipe huf. Ruapce co baile mēguōip, 7 so cuipō ap cuailleac gappōa mēguōip iat.”—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *gappōa*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *gappōa*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaid beite go momad do leabrainb dñpcaigete do loycead ann ón óppicel, .i. Níall mac mec cpiait mec matgamna.

Sluaigeaó lá hua ndomnaill toiprdealbac cairbreac, 7 tainicc ua néill enní dia commopaó Rangattar cétur co hioctar connact lotar iapom don bpepne. Ro milleaó 7 po loycead leó o rliab riar, 7 po loycead baile uí Ruairc dpuim dá etiar, 7 po gabrat bpaigde ioctar connact, 7 do pabaó illam uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iapom dia tciuib.

O concobair failge, an calbac mór mac mupchaó na madmann tigeapna ua bpaigde uile fear nár óúlte pe opec nouine tigeapna (do laiguib) ar mó puair do comtaib ó gallaib, 7 o gaoidealaib nó bítir ina agaid do écc, 7 conn o concobair a mac fñn do óirpnead ina ionaó riaríu po haðnaiceaó epum i ccill achaid.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclainn mac taidg lectigeapna na bpripne décc.

Aré ó néill mac eoain mic neill óicc cñn oimig 7 eangnaia cenél eoain décc.

Mac paipadain tomár mac fñgail décc.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada tigeapna maige luipcc aiprig 7 tpe tuatail, etcetera, pécñn coitcñn do ðamaib epaann fear toipbeapra móir ðamraib 7 ðaor tuapupail do écc aðhaið pele Paóláin, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

<sup>w</sup> *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Murrough-na-madhmunn*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmunn (i. e. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

<sup>y</sup> *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár óúlte pe opec nouine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.*

The church of Achadh-beithe<sup>w</sup>, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhm<sup>x</sup>, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man<sup>y</sup>, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh<sup>z</sup>, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

<sup>z</sup> *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Æd<sup>h</sup> fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.



dióngmála catál mac diarmada do écc coicéidíu ríu rian tan rín, 7 a naðna-  
cal diblínib 1 mainirtir na búille. Aed mac concobair mec diarmada do  
gabáil ionaid tomaltaig.

Seppaid mac emaino mic tomáir uí feargail do marbad lá Sían mac  
domnaill Mic Seasain uí fírgail, 7 lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiðgeac, etcetera.

Emann a búrc tigearna gall connacht, 7 morain dá gaoidealaib aon roga  
gall epeann ar cruic ar delb ar dénam ar uairle, ar einnac ar icc, 7 ar  
fírinne décc 1 noircid na bliadna ro.

Feargal ruad mag eocagáin tigearna cenel fiachac décc an xiii. fe-  
bru.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1459.

Aoir Criosc, míle cítece céo, coeccacc, a naoi.

O brian toirpdealbac tigearna tuadmuman décc.

Cumara mac conmara do marbad 1 meabail.

Connla mág eocagáin tigearna cenel fiachac do marbad la mac airt  
uí maoleaclainn.

O binn, brian, toirpeac éire briúin décc.

Fírgal mac tomair uí Raðallaið décc.

Maíom mór do tabairt lá hiarla cille daria ar ua cconcobair ppailgi  
conn mac an calbaig dú in ro gabad conn feirín, 7 in ro marbad mac mic  
william uí ceallaið 7 rocharde mór dia muirtir.

Creaça cineóil duacáin lá brian mac Pílib mic tomair méguídir.

Creaça maiðe plécc do dénom la máguídir tomair occ, 7 baile mec  
samraðain do lorccad lair don turur rín.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus trans-  
lated by D. F.:

"A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the  
Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen  
also; and the only Englishman in Ireland wor-  
thy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and  
proportion of person, generosity, hospitality,  
constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall  
feats, and all qualities by which a man might  
meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him."

<sup>b</sup> *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—"Feargal roe  
Mageochagan, Dux of Kenel-fiacha, xiii<sup>o</sup>. Kal.  
februarii, died. God blesse his soule."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Cumara Mac Namara*.—"Cumara Mac Con-  
mara slaine thorough deceite."—D. F.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical  
History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that  
Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom  
Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke<sup>a</sup>, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara<sup>c</sup> was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht<sup>d</sup> were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh



Ėlaine mac concobair uí RaĖallaiĖ do marĖad lá cloinn ruĖraige méĖ maĖĖanna.

O neill enní mac eoĖain do tabairt plóig Ėall laiĖ co cairlén na hog-maige dia Ėabail ar cloinn airt uí neill, Ė ruĖ do Ėenám Ėoib ré apoile.

Ślan cam mac conulaĖ mec an ĖairĖ decc.

Ua cúirmín, MaĖnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur decc.

Maolmaire ua cianám aĖĖar ruad lé reancur Ė lé dan decc.

MuirĖrtaĖ ua dálaig raóí lé dan decc.

### AOIS CRİOST, 1460.

AOÍĖ CRİORT, míle, cŖĖre ĖéĖ, Seapccatt.

MaineĖtĖir na Maige hi tíĖ AmalĖada i neĖrcopoiteĖt cille ĖalaĖ i cconnaĖtaĖ do ĖóĖbail la Mac uilliam buĖc ar impĖĖe. Nehemiar uí domnchaĖha an ĖeĖ biocairc pĖouinĖi baóí i neĖinĖ aĖ opĖ .S. pĖanĖeir don obrepuantia.

An teĖrcob o Ėriain, eĖrcop cille Ėa lua do marĖad lá Ėrian an Ėoblaig mic donnchaĖ mic maĖĖanna uí Ėriain i ninĖ cluana paĖĖoda.

RuaĖĖu mac maĖnura uí moĖám pĖoaitĖi oile ĖinĖ decc.

AoĖ ruad mac néill ĖairĖ uí Ėomnaill, Ė mac mec ruibne pánat maolmuire do léccaĖ ar a mbraiĖĖnur lá Ėua néill énní iar na mbŖĖ cŖĖri blaĖĖa comlana illam occa ar po ba Ėile laiĖ clann neĖtain olĖat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Oghmoghagh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>f</sup> *Maighin*, Máigin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmoghagh<sup>c</sup>, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.*

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley<sup>f</sup>, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda<sup>h</sup>.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provost<sup>i</sup> of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall<sup>k</sup>.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of S. Francis *de observantia* in Ireland."

<sup>g</sup> *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

<sup>h</sup> *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

<sup>i</sup> *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

<sup>k</sup> *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-



Μαιðm mór do τὰβαιρτ αρ γαλλαίβ λά hua cconcobair pfailge, conn mac an cálbaiḡ dú i ττορκαίρ barún calatromma, 7 rocharíð oile immaile ppir.

Μαιðm do τὰβαιρτ λά γαλλαίβ πορ ua Raḡallaiḡ Seaan mac eoḡain mic rḡain mic Pilib mic giollaiora ruaið airm in po marbāð é, 7 aeð deapbpaṡair uí Raḡallaiḡ, 7 eoḡan caoð mac maṡḡainna·mec caba, 7 opoḡ oile génmo táat. Catal mac eoḡain do ḡabáil a ionaib.

Mac paipraðáin eoḡan décc.

Ruaiðri ballac mac muipceaptauḡ ui concobair décc.

Tomár mac tomáir a búrc (po buð mac uilliam dap éir emainn a búrc), décc.

Mac caba enpi mac giollacpiort do τεετ ipin anḡaile lá hua ppearḡail, doinnall buide, 7 a éḡ do ḡalar obann i liop aipṡabla, 7 cñṡṡi picṡ décc ḡalloglac co ττυαḡaiḡ do bñṡ ina timceall oḡá bñṡṡ dia aðnacal don cábān.

Mac maḡnupa típe ττυαṡail, Ruaiðri mac eoḡain ruaið mec maḡnupa, ráit an típe pin do τιḡearna do marbāð lá conn ua ndoinnall (.i. conn mac Nell ḡairb mic τοιρṡdealbaiḡ an piona), 7 la caðḡ mac τταιðḡ uí ruaipe aḡ τοραιḡeaṡt cpeaṡ an típe, 7 ruḡrat na cpeaṡa leó ḡo haipḡṡḡlino, 7 po bñṡrat maite cloinne maḡnupa na cpeaṡa ðioð ip in ḡlino pin iar marbāð mec maḡnupa.

Doinnall mac diaṡmaṡa uí maile, uilliam ua maile, 7 Seaan ua maile

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his freinds, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

<sup>1</sup> *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

<sup>m</sup> *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly<sup>1</sup>, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke<sup>m</sup> (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe<sup>n</sup>, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>o</sup>, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn<sup>p</sup>; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley<sup>q</sup>, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

"Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buryed; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him goeing towards his buriall."

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

<sup>p</sup> *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

<sup>q</sup> *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally



do dól ar riubál loingri. lá clomn uí brian i ccorca baircinn for mac maé-  
gamna, 7 a marbhad a ttriúr riariú pangadap a longa, 7 domnall ua brian  
do gabáil, 7 maégamna ua brian do lot ag dól do foigsiú a loinge, 7 a  
bátaó ria roctain na luinge hírin. Ro cuipead ár a muintire don turur rin.

Brian ua máille do marbhad lá a dearbhaéairi aod ua maille tria ioma-  
gallam tarla eaturra. Dá mac taidg uí máille iadride.

Maimriri do togbail i nimir Arcain irin mumain i neppcoroitteet Ruir  
do braitrib .S. Ffranreib i ndutaidg uí eitiriceoil ata imir Arcain.

Maineriri imir coréad i laigrib i neppcoroitteet fírna ar brú na habann  
dianad ainm Sláine do togbail do braitrib .S. Ffranreib.

An cfeamhad Eudard do ríogad or Saxaib .4. mara.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1461.

Aoir Crioit, míle, ceíre céo, Searcat, a haon.

Felim mac eoíam mic néill óicc uí néill décc do bfoí paoí ar enead 7 ar  
fígham cñh dām 7 deórad, neac ar mó ro éfnadag do dántaib, 7 ro ba mó  
duanairi ina aimirir décc iar nibreic buada o doíman 7 deamān.

Aod mac toirpdealbais óig uí concobair lettigearna connact i naíad

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shipp, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

<sup>r</sup> *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>s</sup> *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisherean, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscol, built after the model of that of Killea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilgrims frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn', against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain', in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh', in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine", was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.<sup>w</sup> was made King of England on the 4th of March.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.*

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught<sup>x</sup>, in oppo-

<sup>v</sup> *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *iní córtað*, pronounced *iní córtá* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's Monasticon, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

<sup>u</sup> *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Modonos* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

"Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales."—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

<sup>w</sup> *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the *Annals of D. F.* he is called "half King of Connaught," thus :



ταυδς υί cóncoðair, διολ cónccrò connac̃t do ríḡ ar c̃puṯ ar c̃aoíñdelb ar c̃poðac̃t ar c̃occað ar c̃oiðeaðc̃airi deicepib, 7 d̃á ḡac̃ aon nó ríḡeað a l̃sr do éḡ i mb̃aile tobaip b̃riḡde in ío Maui, iar nonḡað 7 iar naic̃p̃iḡe ip in .lxi. a aóir, 7 a aónacal i r̃ur commain.

Clann neill ḡairb̃ uí dom̃naill aóð ruat̃, conn, 7 eoḡan do éḡglamað líon a c̃c̃ionóil do ðul co fanat̃ do r̃oiḡið mic mec Suibne m̃aolm̃uire uair baóí ua dom̃naill toip̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ cairp̃reac̃ aḡ imb̃ip̃t a ainc̃p̃iðe for mac mec r̃uib̃ne 7 for r̃ánaio uile t̃p̃ia na c̃apaðrað la cloinn neill. Baðar ðna clann néill 7 mac mec r̃uib̃ne aḡ r̃c̃puðat̃ a ccom̃aiple ður c̃ionñur do ḡén-ðaoíḡ a ñm̃ðof̃on ar cloiñ neṯtain cona r̃oc̃raide ar po bat̃ar acc aic̃e a necc̃raide 7 a nañpolað for̃pa. Iar b̃p̃ior r̃c̃él ðua dom̃naill 7 do cloinn neṯtain clann néill do ðul i r̃ánoit̃ do c̃oið r̃iðé co na b̃raic̃p̃ib, 7 co na c̃oić̃sr̃tal, 7 ḡo c̃c̃óruccað albanać̃ baóí im̃maile f̃p̃ur ina ñd̃iað ḡo po ḡab̃ long̃p̃oṯt i c̃c̃f̃on maḡair do c̃om̃aip̃ir, 7 do c̃oiṯed̃ ar cloinn neill uí dom̃naill, 7 ar m̃aelm̃uire do baóí aḡ ðul leo ar an t̃ip̃ 7 oð cualaðar clann neill uí dom̃naill 7 muiñtip̃ fanat̃ r̃in ar̃i c̃om̃aiple do r̃óñraṯ ḡan an c̃onaip̃ do r̃eać̃na no do ionḡaðail do lion r̃l̃oiḡ no r̃oc̃aide ða mb̃aioi r̃f̃m̃pa, 7 o po c̃iñdeat̃ for̃ an ccom̃aiple r̃in aca, tanḡataip̃ clann neill uí dom̃naill 7 Maelm̃uire mac r̃uib̃ne 7 eoḡan bacac̃ mac Suibne, 7 ḡac̃ ar ḡab̃ leo do muiñtip̃ fanat̃ i c̃coinne 7 i ccom̃ðail uí dom̃naill 7 cloinne neac̃tain ḡo c̃f̃on maḡair, 7 ópo c̃om̃p̃oic̃p̃iḡr̃f̃t̃ ðia poile ñi po lam̃paṯ ḡan ioñp̃oiḡið a cele f̃ob̃it̃ a b̃p̃ioć̃a, 7 a b̃p̃olað, a naðb̃air, 7 a ñf̃raenta r̃e apoile ḡó r̃in. Tuc̃raṯ t̃p̃oio 7 tać̃ar ðioḡair ðaṯać̃tać̃ ðia poile anñp̃in ḡo r̃aoíṯeað for̃ ua ñðom̃naill, toip̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ cairp̃reac̃, 7 ar cloinn neṯtain, 7 po ḡaðat̃ ua dom̃naill, Ro mar̃bað Maḡñur a ðearb̃raṯaip̃ co r̃ochaic̃ið̃ oile im̃maile f̃p̃ur, 7 po h̃iom̃p̃coṯat̃ toip̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ cairp̃reac̃ iar̃t̃tain. Tanḡataip̃ na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, affabilitie, and hospitalitie to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Roscommon."

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Balintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweir, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilma-crenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde', in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair<sup>2</sup> to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed<sup>a</sup>. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

<sup>a</sup> *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionpcoṣaḍ*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-



maíte rin iarran maithmí cinn maíair go cill mec nenain, 7 do gairfó tíg-  
earna daéó ruad mac neill gairb amail ro ba dír 7 do gair o domnaill .i.  
aéó ruad Mac Suibne fanat do maelmuire mac Suibne.

Maghur mac brian mic domnaill mic muirceartaig tígearna cairbre  
decc.

Mac caímaoil .i. brian tígearna cenél fíadahaiğ decc 7 tígírna do  
denam deogan mac cathmaoil.

Feargal ua gáora tanaí cuile o fíinn do marbad la mac goirdeibaiğ.

An deccanaé ua maíleoin raí epenn uile decc i ccluain muc noir mic  
ríobaiğ.

Alongar mag epaé raí le dan, Níall occ ó huiccinn, 7 níall mac fear-  
gail uí uiccinn decc.

Matgamain mac uilliam uí fírgail decc.

Uilliam ua flannaccain Saccart 7 cananaé corad i noírfinn decc.

Fíolm fíonn ua concobair do gabail oia bpaérib fínn .i. cloinn brian

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows:

"A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cut off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwel by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhwēl*.

<sup>d</sup> *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culoínn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

<sup>e</sup> *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Máleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran."

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fíodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noir, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

<sup>g</sup> *Aengus Magrath*.—"Ængus Magcraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain<sup>b</sup>, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Connor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara<sup>d</sup>, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone<sup>e</sup>, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Aengus Magrath<sup>g</sup>, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan<sup>h</sup>, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Connor<sup>i</sup> was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> *Felim Finn O'Connor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuirethy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim ffinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branan on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim ffinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent . . . . . wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."



ballaig̃ 7 do Ruaid̃or̃ mac uī concobair̃ duinñ a t̃eup̃ na bliad̃na ra gur̃ par̃ coccað̃ 7 commbuaid̃reað̃ a riol̃ muir̃eas̃d̃haig̃ d̃h̃ir̃ na ngabalã riñ, 7 po gabad̃ taðg̃ ua concobair̃ f̃h̃iñ la a b̃raĩt̃rib̃.

Sloicceað̃ la mac uilliam bupc̃ co na b̃raĩt̃rib̃ co mað̃air̃e connac̃t̃ do r̃h̃id̃iuccað̃ f̃eiõlim̃ f̃inñ o mac b̃riaiñ ballaig̃, 7 t̃uep̃rat̃ d̃o a b̃r̃f̃t̃ f̃h̃iñ ar̃ a maĩt̃e connac̃t̃ a c̃cop̃ f̃p̃ur̃, 7 po l̃icceað̃ f̃eiõlim̃ a g̃h̃imel̃. Rug̃rom̃ na maĩt̃e riñ lair̃ co cap̃ñ f̃p̃raoĩc̃ mic̃ r̃ioð̃aig̃ f̃ol̃t̃p̃uaid̃, 7 do c̃uip̃ mac̃ diãr̃mað̃a a b̃rocc̃ f̃air̃p̃ iar̃ na c̃h̃nnãc̃, 7 do gab̃rat̃ b̃raĩg̃dẽ r̃l̃f̃c̃tã onã mic̃ aeñg̃urã 7 ua mb̃riũiñ, 7 do im̃tĩg̃ Mac uilliam iar̃ b̃rãg̃baĩl̃ na mb̃rãg̃at̃t̃ riñ ãg̃ mac b̃riaiñ ballaig̃. Iar̃ na cluiñriñ riñ do c̃loinñ uī concobair̃ Ruaid̃ po f̃uãr̃laic̃c̃p̃f̃t̃e taðg̃ ua concobair̃ ar̃ l̃f̃t̃ bailẽ añ c̃laip̃ o ua concobair̃ ñd̃onñ, do c̃oið̃ r̃iõt̃ a l̃f̃it̃ c̃loinnẽ concobair̃ mec̃ b̃ranaiñ iar̃t̃tam̃.

Coccað̃ mõp̃ ãg̃ gallaib̃ mið̃e 7 laĩg̃h̃ gur̃ milleað̃ mõrañ doñ mið̃ẽ doñ c̃occað̃ riñ. Ua concobair̃ f̃ail̃gẽ 7 mac̃ R̃ir̃dẽp̃õ buĩt̃ilẽp̃ do t̃ẽc̃t̃ co d̃ruim̃ t̃uip̃l̃imẽ deich̃ c̃ced̃ no m̃ ar̃ uillẽ do mãr̃epl̃oĩg̃ co c̃c̃h̃ñnb̃h̃ir̃tĩb̃ f̃op̃raib̃ uilẽ 7 bað̃ap̃rið̃ẽ ceñ omañ gañ imec̃clã ãg̃ c̃raĩt̃f̃h̃ ã neãc̃, 7 ã f̃luãg̃ 7 ã r̃ir̃t̃ẽ acc̃ c̃p̃eãc̃lõp̃ccað̃ na mið̃ẽ inã t̃tim̃ceall̃ co nonã. Ða ar̃ añ c̃occað̃ ñemp̃raitẽ po gabad̃ mac̃ f̃eiõlim̃ið̃ mic̃ añ cal̃baig̃ í concobair̃ lã S̃fañ mac̃

<sup>k</sup> *Felim was set at liberty*, po l̃icceað̃ f̃eiõlim̃ a g̃h̃imel̃.—D. F. renders this: "He lett Felim out of his givves." The literal translation is: "Felim was let out from fetters."

<sup>l</sup> *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O'Connor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tulsk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425-452.

<sup>m</sup> *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

<sup>n</sup> *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-an-chlaire*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty<sup>k</sup>. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh<sup>l</sup>; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus<sup>m</sup>, and those of the Hy-Briuin<sup>n</sup>. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair<sup>o</sup> for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler<sup>p</sup> went to Druim-Tuirleime<sup>q</sup> with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds<sup>r</sup>; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>r</sup> *Shoeing their steeds*, *ag cpaiteá a neac*.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner ffaly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmetts on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 babar rióe ag cpaiteá a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a ripte acc cpeaclopcacá na mióe i na taimceall], “until it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the



mic tomaiṛ. Comta mopa dṛagbail dṛa concobair o gallaib do ciond Sioba amail ra gnaṛ le fṛi a ionaid do gṛeṛ.

Cṛeaṛa mopa la maḡ eoṛaḡain fop barun dealbna ḡ cṛeaṛa mopa ele beop fop leḡṛaṛaib ḡur aircc an tṛi co hṛéne.

Cṛeaṛa Puiṛtomain la eloinn iṛiaib i fṛiḡail.

Maioleaclainn mac floinn uí domnallain decc.

Teboid ua maolmuaid tṛḡearna lṛéte fear cceall do maṛbaḡ lá hua maolmuaid na coilleaḡ.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

\* *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochnagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

† *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

‡ *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Comán Cocha h-Uair : ṛ ón Comán ṛin eugaḡ PoptComám a n-lapmíḡe. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Coḡ Uaill; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiére's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Coḡ Uaill, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent: "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

\* *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coille."—D. F.

\* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylyes, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by,

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell<sup>c</sup> plundered Port-Lomain<sup>n</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnella<sup>n</sup>, died.

Theobald O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood<sup>x</sup>.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape throughout all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Concoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda<sup>s</sup> his son.

"Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a courageous man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghie's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε céo, Σίρεκα, α do.

Μαινιρτιρ βραθαρ μινυρ do ειοννρεκαδ i muineachán le linn peiðlimiðh mic ðriain mic apðgarl méz maðgarína do bñtē na tigrína i noipgiallaibh.

Þprioir ðaiminir .i. Þarðalon mac Aoða uí flannaccain decc ap loc deapcc.

Þrian mac Þilip mezuðir pñ a aoiri ba pñir eineac, 7 ðignam i ccoicceð ulað uile do marðað a ttoparighect a cpeiche la cloinn Airt uí néill, .i. la Ruaidri co na braitribh iar pfaemad a anacail, 7 iar mbñtē athaid aca illaimh. Emann Ruad mac Sñain mézuðir do marðað leir an Ruaidri cceðna.

Ταðcc mac Eocchain uí concobair ticcñna cairbre décc.

Μαιðm la ταðcc ua cconcobair 7 la a braitrib þop cloinn þriain ballaig in pð marðað ðiapmaitt mac donnachada mic þriain, 7 Sñan mac ταιðcc mic tigrēarnán na corpa, 7 cuipctñ iad do ðpuim a ttipre 7 a nuile maictñra. Tiaðait ða mac þriain pñn hi Scén hi cclñn mec ðpanán ap in nðreanchaig, 7 po bñccñ do Mac þpanain a ttpñccñ go po cuipct ap poðra o tñr co tñr, 7 po hionnarðað Mac þpanain pñrin ap a ðuctaig ipin Anðale. Ro ðað ó pñðaril pñir, 7 do pað pñann ðia cctñraibh 7 comnmñð tñpe ðia muinir.

<sup>1</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

<sup>2</sup> *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

<sup>3</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*, α ττοπαίγεετ α cpeiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

<sup>4</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victualls, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermota and Mac Brenan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enimes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.*

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan<sup>y</sup>, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan<sup>z</sup>, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor<sup>b</sup> and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people<sup>c</sup> in his territory.

O'Connor went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Fergail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Connor's country, and burnt some of them. O'Connor having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Connor from thenceforth."

<sup>c</sup> *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this



Slóichead la Mac uilliam cloinne Ríocaird i nuid cairín gur eirig ua meácair, .i. Tadcc cona comáistatib doibh gur marbad uilliam búrc mac mic uilliam dath upóir gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turóir rin pucc ua mshair co na plog ar. An tua mshair rin ticcshua ua ccairin decc iarttain 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac Branain, .i. Tomaltach carrach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iartccian aoir.

Iarla ócc upmumán do tect i nepinn co rocharde moir do Shaxoib. Ro páp coccaó moir etir Iarla upmumán, 7 deapmumán dia ro gabad Geroio mac Iarla dšmumán la buirleparachab. Ro gabad leo bfor Popt lairge. Ro chinnrft iaram cat do tabairt diaoile co ro ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar rapuccad Iarla upmumán do deachad Mac Ríroshid do tabairt an cáta an la hirin. Cid fil ann éra acé ro ppaóinead an cat fair, 7 ro gabad é buó dfin. Acbsrat aoile co ro hadnaitit dšichnebar ar céirne céo

“quarters to his men.” Do pad connmísó típe dia munitir means that he billeted Mac Branain’s people on the farmers of his territory.

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

<sup>e</sup> *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplid his place.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

<sup>g</sup> *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

<sup>h</sup> *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup>, where O'Meagher, i. e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. -The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin<sup>e</sup>; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan<sup>f</sup>, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond<sup>g</sup> came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons<sup>h</sup> [i. e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i. e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [cenmōtá a nuaabap com 7 eaḃaḃeaḃa]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shipps of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. b, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."



οἷς cenmózá a nouasap coin 7 eaṯaisóá. Gabait dona ḡḡaltaiḡ cell cáinnigh, 7 bailte mopa epiche builepaṯ iap ceop a náip ip in cath rin. Áḡur bai an tiapla occ upmuman rin cona shaxoib 1 mbaile daingín, 7 nochap péasáð a éogail. Óraṯair ele don iapla rin do teét 1 nÉrinn, 7 ceithre longá co na mbaói innēib do ḡabail dó do loingḡr iapla óḡmuman pop in ppaipḡe, 7 nḡrṯ mopi do ḡabail do builepaṯaib tpeota.

Maíðm pop ua pḡḡḡail la mac cuinn uí maóileclainn, la díolmuineacáibh 7 la laoiḡhreach mac Ropra ipin nuacongḡail in po ḡabáð Émann mac uí ḡḡḡail, 7 aomḡḡr décc do ḡlioét muirḡḡṡṡaiḡ óicc uí ḡḡḡail. Seétmoḡat a nḡbaða etip maḡbaṯh 7 ḡabail.

Tomap mac caṯail mic tomair uí ḡḡr ḡail tánaip na hAngaile do maḡbað 1 mbeol atha na Paḡlipi ip in oíðce pop loḡec a épeiche la ṡḡsim do díolmuineacáibh, la cloinn Concoḡair, 7 la macaib Muirḡḡṡṡaiḡ co pueḡat a cḡnó 7 a épeach iap na ḡaḡbáil 1 nuathavh amail pob annam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

<sup>i</sup> Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmózá a nouasap coin 7 eaṯaisóá. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Óuasap is the third person plural, past tense of ím, I eat; and the word eaṯaisóá, the plural of eaṯaíoe, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 tḡ-epnaíðí do iapcaib in mapá, 7 do eaṯaíeib in nḡm, 7 do na huilḡb annannaib; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

<sup>i</sup> O'Farrell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwail, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffer-gail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeate was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke—that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish," his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

<sup>k</sup> Nuachongbhail, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey<sup>1</sup>]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell<sup>1</sup> was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail<sup>k</sup>, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise<sup>1</sup>, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him<sup>m</sup>.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna eappoc o Nuachongbhail in Iapimíde."

<sup>1</sup> *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Páilis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>m</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sonns of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated



## Aois Criosť, 1463.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceitíre céd, Seicea, a trí.

Siollacriosť mac edigen biocairpe tšmpaill Pattraicc i noilfinn 7 caná-  
nac corađ do ecc.

Concobair mac catail Ruaid mész pağnaill tiğearna cloinne bibraiz décc.  
Sémur mac gearoid iarla dearmuman décc.

Diarmaid mor mac diarmatta í concobair do marbađ la cloinn taidcc  
ui concobair occ ear da connar for búill.

Cuilén ua diomurair 7 do marbađ la gallaib.

Corbmac ballac mac concobair mec donnchara an mac oirpiz pob oir-  
pica oinea 7 shgnam, ba fšir aine 7 eolur ar gač nealađam dá paibe i  
nioctar cónnađt décc iar mbuaib nonğta 7 naipizge.

Inđraicciđ la huiliam bupc mac Rirđhird for cairlen muilinn adam i  
neraic a řula ġur leanađ é a ttopaizgeađ co bopd baile in motaiz ġo no  
iompaibpim řurin tđpaiz 7 no marbađ cuicc řir décc don ttopaiz lair řa  
mac mağnura mic diarmada mec donnchara, 7 řa macaib hí neill, do bñ a  
řuil arřam řin occ an ccairlen řin řeđt řiam.

Mac maiu baiređ tiğearna tšipe hamalğaid, 7 Siacur cam mac řřřail  
tiğearna cloinne hamlaib ui řřřail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbury, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospital and most courageous man of his own (age, .i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursuing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

<sup>p</sup> *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Daghonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.*

Gilchreest Mac Edigen<sup>a</sup>, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh<sup>o</sup>, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna<sup>p</sup>, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh<sup>q</sup>, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus<sup>r</sup>, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam<sup>s</sup>, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>t</sup>, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always equ floinn, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

<sup>a</sup> *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Eunction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>r</sup> *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it about the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Nell's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

<sup>s</sup> *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised



Ḑḡanne ingŋ taidŋ ui Ruairc bŋn mec donnchaŋd decc.

Taidŋ mac domnaill mŋir mec donnchaŋd tighŋna riŋe for let tpe hoilealla 7 a   cc.

Enri mac peilim ui pagailliŋ do marbaŋd la donnchaŋd mac tomaiŋ   cc meŋuidir.

  d mac giollapattraicc meŋuidir d  cc.

Ri saŋan do   p ti  blai  d go hua neill enri mac eoŋain, .i.   t plata 7 ba ri  t do rŋar  id, 7 i   oir et cetera.

O neill do ta  airt tuarar  ail do tigh  arna tuad  m  an do taidŋ mac toir  dealbaidŋ ui brian.

###   OIS CRIOST, 1464.

  oir C  riost, mile, ce  tre ced, S  r  att, a c  tair.

  ear  ite m  g duibne e  rcop an ba b  ir  ne d  cc.

  iar  maitt mac mup  adain   acar   t  ccaid   decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-  wly O'Fergyl, died."

"*Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*."

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slain by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac M  lrwany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*."

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slain in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for ch  llenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz   dh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshippes and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages<sup>a</sup> to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.*

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest<sup>x</sup>, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clanmalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner faly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred cowes, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Cuncny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

<sup>x</sup> *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.



Ταὸς υἱαὶ concobair do ecc an ratarn iar cced feil muire ⁊ a adlacað co honorað hi Rop comain la plioét catail cpoibdeirg tiar ⁊ toir, ⁊ la tuathaib ril muirbðhaig arcéana.

Cedað uḃa morða ticefhna laoiri decc do tpeagait.

Domnall uḃa Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpél mic muirceartaig oicc uí fhrigail, Maoileaclainn mac briain mic muirceartaig óicc uí fhrigail co na rinnai, Mor ingean trémaiṛ uí éinneirig bñ mész eoáccain co na hingin ⁊ muirceartað mac Sfain uí duibghnðain décc don tfrigait cedna.

Muircshatá mac airt uí maoileaclainn, ⁊ a bñ ingñ í cobéaig, ⁊ triar eile amaille ppiu do dol décc in aen lo co noide tpe fegad eic do cuaid do na enarab cedna.

Remann mac an ppiópa mic loclainn uí fhrigail decc don tpeagait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnchaid decc.

Mac diarmata ruaid, .i. diarmaic mac maoilecluin, Catal bacac mac corbmaic na pormaoile, ⁊ bñmunan ingñ uí plannagaim decc.

Cono mac neill gairb uí domnall, ⁊ aengur mac neill uí domnall do marbað la heicneacan mac neactain uí domnall hi pindruim an. 8. la Mai.

Creacluaiccead la hua neill, ⁊ la cloinn neactain í domnall ⁊ tair conaill iar marbað cuind uí domnall gor loirpse an tiri co hat reanaig co pugrat gpoige, ⁊ bú iomða. Aét éfna ní deachaid gan dioḡail uair po fagaib ptoe luagh a puccrat, .i. briain mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruaid meḡuidir paoi ar eincað, ar fhgnam, ⁊ ffr tige aoiðeað coitcñh co noctar ar piciot don tfrluagh do marbað maraon ppi.

<sup>1</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mulehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too" [*recte* and also] "it was difficult to account how many offerings both cowes,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought."

<sup>2</sup> *Formaoil*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

<sup>4</sup> *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Conor<sup>y</sup> died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Croiderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlín, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlín, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlín O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlín; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil<sup>z</sup>; and Beanmumhan<sup>a</sup>, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim<sup>b</sup>, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army<sup>c</sup> was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convoyn, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

<sup>c</sup> *A plundering army*, cpeacrpluacceanó.—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both coves and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."



Đrísral mac Đonnchaib uí ceallaiğ 7 maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiğ bai hi ffrírbearc ffrí apoile im tigeannar ua maine decc i naoim tpeéctmain i nderead appil, ar a dubairc bpearal an tan taimc giolla maoleaclainn dia fíor i ngalar a báir, Gabaim coinne le maoleaclainn hi ffríad nairi ar tigeanna diblinib ría ccionn Síctmaine 7 do ffregrattar apason an coinne hírin.

Coccað mop eirí cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiğ, 7 clann Đonnchaib uí ceallaiğ iar necc brísral 7 maoleaclainn.

Mac Ríróríð Đuitiler an taoín fear bá hairde clu 7 oirdearcup do gallaib eireann ina pe do ecc.

IR mac catail Ruaid meğ ragnaill ba tanairi fop a duthaiğ fín, 7 a úsol do tigeanna ar ioét 7 ar fírinne decc fécctmain ría ffeil mícil, 7 IR mac uilliam meğ ragnaill do marbað la gilla nglar díolmain ip in tpeéctmain ceðna daen fopğam do ga iar mbúé hi bparraib dearbpraetar a maetar dó .i. uilliam dalatun.

Đonnall mac muirceartaiğ bacaiğ uí concobair tigeanna cairppi ðroma cliab (co na bparírib aét mað beacc) do marbað la cloinn eoğain uí concobair, 7 tigeanna do denam do Ruaidrí mac briain uí concobair ina ionað.

<sup>d</sup> *Breasal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Breasal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordship of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April ; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), 'I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended : ' and they both answered the said meeting."

<sup>e</sup> *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards ; but the sept of . . . . . tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace."

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died."

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as "Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl." This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115 :

"A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly<sup>d</sup>, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war<sup>e</sup> broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler<sup>f</sup>, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall<sup>g</sup>, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Connor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

<sup>g</sup> *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualitees, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,



Peirðlin mac donnchaíð mic tigeapnain oicc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc ⁊ aed mac taidcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnain occ mac donnchaíð iar pín ina díogail.

Tomaltac occ ua gádra do marbað i ngrísr oídce por rliab luga la Muirgí mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall ⁊ la hemann an macáire mac goirdeibhaig.

Loclaind mac mailín uí maorlconaire decc iar ttreblaitt foda ⁊ iar mbuaíð naítrige, ⁊ a adlacáð i noilpín.

Loclaind mac pircéirctne uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar gheannac ⁊ domnall da mac duinn megiúir do marbað la na ndearbhratair, .i. Ruaidrí glar.

Creaíruatar la cloind uí ceallaiḡ, .i. colla púoir tige eoin, ⁊ Ruaidrí ua cellaiḡ tpe porailín brian uí bpaoin bríḡmuine, ⁊ cloinne Rora mic muirceartaiḡ muidḡ uí fírgail, ⁊ tainic a domaoín doib díblinib uair do marbað da mac uí ceallaiḡ, ⁊ re pír decc dia muintir amaille púu.

Brian ua brian co noíneabair dia muintir, ⁊ deíneabair ele do luét an éalaið ra uilliam mac donnchaíð mic an púiora uí fírgail do marbað la magamalḡaíð.

O domnall, Mac uilliam bupc, ⁊ moran do gaoídealaib, ⁊ do gallaib epeann amaille púu do dol co haé cliaé dublinne hi ccfín tomair iarla dírmumán iurair na hepeann an tan ra, ⁊ rann ⁊ cñḡal do denam doib púir.

Tír tuatail do creaíð la haoð mac diarmada tigeapna muiḡe luirc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

<sup>b</sup> *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyne Bregmany, and of the sonns of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'ffeargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sonns, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgay" [Magawley].

<sup>i</sup> *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Breen of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

<sup>j</sup> *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

<sup>k</sup> *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teffia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke ; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion<sup>h</sup> was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawny<sup>i</sup>, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murrough Midheach O'Farrell ; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh<sup>j</sup>, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly<sup>k</sup>.

O'Donnell<sup>l</sup>, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail<sup>m</sup> was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

<sup>1</sup> *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

<sup>m</sup> *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish



ἡ μάκ διαρμάδα γὰρ ἐὼ μαίεῖς τῆς τυαταίλ το τεαέτ ἀρτεαέ τὰρ ἐνὸ α  
 ἐρεαέ, ἡ βραίγε το ταβαίρ τοαὸ ὅρ βατταρρὸν ἀγ ελοινὸ νδοννχαὶὸ  
 ὁ βαρ τομαλταίγ μεκ διαρμάδα κοννίκε ριν.

Ναονβαρ το μυντιρ ἀν ιυρτιρ το μάρβαδ ἡ ρῖνε γὰρ τῆς κομαιοῖ  
 ἐρρῖκε νὰ μῖδε. Ἀν ιυρτιρ, ἀν τερρκορ, ἡ ἀν Ῥριορτυναέ το τοῖ κο τεέ  
 ἀν ρίγ τομκοραιοιτ ρορ ἀροίε.

Τομαρ ιαίρλα δεαρμῦμαν ὁ ὀτεαέτ ρορ ἐcula ὁ τῖγ ρίγ Σαχαν κο μονατ  
 ρίγ λειρ ἡ νερινν γκο τοιοδλαετίς μορὰ οραγβαίλ ὁδ ὀν ρίγ.

Ρεὶδλίμῖδ υα Ρυαίρ, ἡ ἀέδ μάκ ταιὸγ υί Ρυαίρ το λειγαν ἀμαέ ἀρ  
 γαέ ταιοῖς ἡ ρὶδ νὰ βρείρνε το νενανί.

Υίλλιαμ μάκ μαίνε μῖκ ἀέδ τῖγεαρνα ρλεαέτα κονκοβαίρ μεκ βραναιν  
 ὀέκκ.

Ομννὰλ καμ μάκ κονκοβαίρ μεκ νοννχαὶὸ ὀέκκ.

Μανερτιρ. Σ. Ρρανρείρ, ἡ νἈθ δαπα ιριν μῦμῖαν ἡ νερρκορῖτεέτ λῦμ-  
 νίγ ὁδ νενανί ἀρ βρὶ νὰ Μάίγε λα τομαρ ιαίρλα εἰλλε δαπα, ἡ λα Σιοβαίρ  
 ινγῖν εΣεμαίρ ιαίρλα δεαρμῦμαν, ἡ τῦμβα το νενανί τοῖς ινντε.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was  
 anciently much more extensive, and comprised  
 all the district lying between Lough Key and  
 Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by  
 the Shannon; on the south by the lower part  
 of the River Boyle; and on the west and north  
 by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and  
 by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of  
 Leitrim. The northern part of this territory  
 was called Coillte-Chonchubhair. — See note  
 under the year 1471. This passage is given as  
 follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of  
 Moylurg, took the preys of Tirtuahyl, and  
 those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preys and  
 gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were  
 adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh  
 Mac Dermoda's days until that season. He also  
 made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him."

"*Earl of Desmond.*—"A. D. 1464. The Earle  
 of Desmond came from the King of England's  
 house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King."—D. F.

"*Felim O'Rourke.*—"Felim O'Ruairc released.  
 The Brehnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady  
 O'Ruairc was lett at libertie."—D. F.

"*William, the son of Maine.*—"William fitz.  
 Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac  
 Branane, died."—D. F.

"*Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a  
 small town on the River Maigue, in the barony  
 of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine  
 miles south-west of the city of Limerick. Ac-  
 cording to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas,  
 Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded  
 here a convent of Minorites of the Observance,  
 in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III.,  
 at the east side of the town of Athdare.

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. con-  
 tain the following entries, omitted by the Four  
 Masters:

"Maccaba, Daniel O'Ruairc, John, son to the  
 Official Mac Muircherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz  
 Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O'ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>n</sup>, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke<sup>o</sup> and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine<sup>p</sup>, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara<sup>a</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it<sup>f</sup>.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugenane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillena-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Melaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Mageochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Malmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Malmoy, and by O'Conner ffalys's sons Mæl . . . . . O'Malmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Mælaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Mælaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] "touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sonnys of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonnys of Brian Mac Donaghy



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1465.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήτpe ceo, Ccapcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic maṭa abb lήppa ḡabail ḡécc.

Ḥormlaṭ caoṃanac (ingh meic murchaḡa pī laighh) bhí í neill do écc.

Αοḡ mac concobair mec diarmada tiḡearna muicce luircce do ecc, ḡ concobar occ mac concobair mec diarmatta do ḡabail a ionaid do pēir toḡa pleacṭa aḡa mec diarmata etir cill, ḡ tuait, acṭ clann Ruaidḡiri mec diarmada namá, ḡ tainic a doṃaoín doibḡhín ar do ḡabaḡ la coimne leḡ ar capn ppaoid, ua concobair donn, donnchaḡ ua ceallaiḡ, ḡ clann Ruaidḡiri don dapa lḡṭ, Mac diarmata ḡ a ṭip don lḡṭ apail. Papaḡ deabaiḡ Ctoppa ḡor marbaḡ diarmait mac Ruaidḡiri mec diarmata, ḡ ba hecṭ mḡr ina ṭip epḡde. Ro ḡabaḡ taḡcc mac Ruaidḡiri buiḡe, ḡ po maḡmaiḡeaḡ ua concobair donn.

Sḡan duḡ mac donnchaḡ mic aḡa meḡuḡir do marbaḡ la Sḡan mac pīib meḡuḡir.

Eoin mac alarḡpāinn mic eoin mḡir mec domnaill do marbaḡ la conn mac aḡa buiḡe í neill.

Maioleclāinn ua bīpn ταιοpεac ṭipe bḡuūn na Sionna, ḡ a mac occ .i. an

to Balilogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlín Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slain, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slain by one cast of a small arrow.

"Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

"Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loughlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

"Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

"The preyes of Murcherty's sons and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cows and horses, fled.

"Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

"O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

"The Sraid [street] of Moybrecey burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

"Great warr betwixt the sons of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sons of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

"The people of Calry left their country to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.*

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitall, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes . . . . .

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

<sup>s</sup> *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [*confederates*] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken



γιolla dub) Μαοιρφείλαιν α ανη, το μαρβαδ γ το λορρεαδ θα βραιτινι  
 φνι, γ θα ομρεαδτ αν τομνιναδ ρια ραμαιν, γ α mac ele cairpρι uα biρη το  
 μαρβαδ θαεν υπόρι ραγδε λαφαν ορμυγ ceδνα ιρη mβιρναγ mβαλν ιρ ιν  
 mί cceδna.

Mac conρnamha γ α mac το μαρβαδ λα domnall uα Ruairc γ λα α cλoinn  
 α meabail γ ρυιδε τοις ινα τίρ.

Αοδ mac ταιδεc uί Ruairc decc.

Copbmac mac διαρματα γαλλ τιγεαρνα αιρτιγ decc.

Αοδh mac Neachtan uί domnall το écc.

Μαιριτιρ chille Cpeδe ιρη mumain ι neppcopóitecτ copcaige το τογ-  
 bal το δρατηριβ .S. Ppanpριρ λα ριολ ccapéaig, γ cumba onopac το δenoη  
 τοις ρρι haδnacal α nuapal γ α naipcach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal  
 Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to  
 Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-  
 pany, was slaine by the sons of ffelimy More  
 O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

<sup>c</sup> *Melaghlin was his real name*, i. e. he usually  
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-  
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-  
 lin or Malachy.

<sup>u</sup> *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this  
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at  
 present.

<sup>v</sup> *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced  
 in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the  
 peasantry to be compounded of mac an áda,  
 i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-  
 tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family  
 possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-  
 tuated between Lough Allen and the River  
 Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage  
 is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were  
 deceitfully slaine by Donell O'Ruairc and his  
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

<sup>w</sup> *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh  
 fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the  
 name of a townland containing the ruins of an  
 abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the  
 barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.  
 Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.  
 Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an  
 early period, but the exact time has not been de-  
 termined. The following account of this abbey  
 is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil  
 History of Cork*, p. 203-208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.  
 Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of  
 Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,  
 lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built  
 the above mentioned castle, and was buried in  
 this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-  
 rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,  
 according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster  
 annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place  
 it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord  
 deputy, committed the care of this abbey to  
 Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-  
 kery, who was a protestant, upon condition  
 that he should not permit the friars to live in  
 it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name<sup>c</sup>), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh<sup>u</sup>, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava<sup>v</sup> and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe<sup>y</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains<sup>z</sup>.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sonns and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sonns and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sonns and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there vnhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cίτρε cεδ, Cίρccατ, α ρέ.

Ὀριαν mac γιollaπαττapaicc μεγυιδιρ abb leapa γαβαιλ, γ Ὀmnall ua leannan cananaic do muinτιρ leapa γαβαιλ δέcc.

Ρειδlim mac ὀριαν μεγ ματγamna τιγεapna οirγiall δέcc.

Ὀριαν mac amlaoib μεγυιδιρ cήn α αιcme ρήn, γ τιγεapna cloinne ham-laoib δέcc.

Αine ιnγήn μεγεοcαγαιn bήn μεγ υιδιρ δέcc.

Concobap mac ui concobair Ruaid δέcc.

Ὀριαν dub mac ταιδcc υί concobair δέcc an cuiccead la δέγ do μαρτα.

Ρiocaρd mac emainn τιρiαl, γ toμαρ γalloa mac emainn τιρiαl δέcc.

Uilliam bupc mac uateip α bupc, γ uilliam bupc mac Slain mic mic uateip δέcc.

Ua duibγhnnáin cille ponain ρeapγal γ muipγήρ cananaic mac conaing cananaic υί maoilconaire, γ concobap mac ταιδcc mec bpanain δέcc.

Uaitne mac ρeapγail υί Ρaiγillig δέcc.

Donnchaδ mac muipceapταιγ υί δalaig δέcc.

Maδm mop do tabairt ρop γallaib macaire aipγiall la haed mac eoγain υί neill.

Sloiccead lá gallaib miδe, γ laiγh 1 nuib ρailge, τιonoιιρ ua concobair

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda . . . . .

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairi fitz Ruairi fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Awley*, now *Clanawley*, and sometimes incorrectly *Glenawley*, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called *Muintir-Pheodachain*.

<sup>b</sup> *Owney*, the son of *Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the *Annals of D. F.* as follows:

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.*

Brian, the son of Gillapatrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley<sup>a</sup>, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilla, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branane, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led<sup>c</sup> by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died."

<sup>c</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecary and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners ; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards



faillge .i. conn mac an calbaig a roépaide for a ccionn 7 po marbað lair ceour ðan mac tomair an cñd fñona po ba fearr 7 pob airgða do gallaib, 7 ba banna ría ffrair do gallaib an marbað hírin, ar do maðmaigð an tiapla ar na inarac, 7 goill maille fpir, 7 gabtar hé buðein, 7 bñetar a arm 7 a eibeað ðe 7 ioðlaiceað la taðg ua concobaip an tiapla a élamain go cairlén cairppe, 7 opong mor don tplaig amaille rir. Ro gabað ðna don éur rin, Crioroir ploingcéo, 7 priorir tige muir aca tpuim 7 uilliam occ uinnionn, An bearnaðalaç 7 rochaðe oile amaille fpir. Dala a ndeachað irteach hi ccairlen cairppe ar in maðm rin tangatatar gaill aca éiaç ina ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat ðaimðeoin a nfrccarat tar a nair. No tñgóir iarom rirte a huib faillge co tñmpaig buð tuaiç, 7 co nár buðear 7 no bíoir bpeirniç 7 airgialla acc cpeaçlorccað na mibe for gaç lñ gan tñparðain gan toraigéç o rin amac go cñt tpeimri iar rin.

Taðg ua bpiain tigeapna tuaðmuman do ðol pluag lanmór tar rionainn amach ir in Samrað do ronnað go po cpeachað gaoiðil ðfrumman 7 iar-mumman lair, 7 do paðrat gaoiðil laigñ beor a riar ðó. Soair ðia tigh iar rin 7 iar ngabail epice cloinne huilliam 7 conðae luimniç, 7 iar na ðirhuccáð ðó on iarla do cionn ríða ðpaðail do féin 7 ða éir 7 iar braðbail tpi

and Naas southwards, and that the Brehnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—ED.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success<sup>d</sup> to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury<sup>e</sup>. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

<sup>d</sup> *An omen of ill-success*, *banna nua fferuar*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *bainne pé fferuar do galluib*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

<sup>e</sup> *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>f</sup> *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious



ppicst marcc gacá bliadna ó muinntir luimniḡ co bpat adbat do galap ag a tiḡ buó déin, 7 Concobair mac toirdealbairḡ uí brian doirpneab ina ionab.

Riocaird mac mec uilliam burc mic Riocaird óis tanairi cloinne Ricaird déc.

Ua dubda 7 a mac do marbáb 1 meabail la cloinn maolpuanaib mic Ruairdri í dubda.

Maíom mor do tabairt la gallaib .i. na miðe ar mág maéḡamna dú mar marbáb rocharde, 7 in po gabab aob ócc mag maéḡamna, 7 mac dom-naill cloinne ceallaḡ.

Eogan, 7 aeb dub da mac Ruairdri mic catail duib ui concobair, 7 taðcc mac brian mic catail do marbáb la diarmait mac táibcc ui concobair, 7 la cloim diarmatta Ruaird mic taiðcc uí concobair luan capcc por cuir-peach liaðopoma.

Maileaclainn, 7 Sfan da mac eogan mec diarmatta ruaird decc in en caeicdiḡir.

Eogan mac rfan mec donncharb, 7 muircearpac mac cononnaet ui dá-laiḡ decc.

Mairiḡtir oilein na trinoide .i. por loc cé, co momaigín na trinoide do lorccab lá connil.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

<sup>a</sup> *The English of Meath*.—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

<sup>b</sup> *Trinity Island*.—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath<sup>s</sup> gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island<sup>b</sup> in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle<sup>1</sup>.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim finn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the said" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælruany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearna-na-gaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and



## Aois Criosť, 1467.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceirte céo, Sfrccat, a Seaćt.

Semur ua fřřgail abb lřřpatā paol ġerac ġeigimř ġecc.

Niall mac matřamna meřpat ġicel locā herne, ř peapřřn ġri caoín ġecc.

Eořan mac Ruġpaig meř matřamna tiřearna ġirřiall ġecc, ř Remann mac Ruġpaig ġo řabail tiřearnar ġia eir.

Toirpdealbāc Ruā mac uí neill (Eri) ġecc.

O Raigillř, .i. catā mac eořain ġecc.

Mac catmaoil Eořan ġecc.

Aoġ mac ġriain uí ceallaiř tiřearna ua maine ġecc, ř a ālacā ġ nać luain, ř Aoġ na coilleā mac uilliam uí ceallaiř ġo řabail a ionaio.

Doimnall ġuġe ua peapřail apřtaořeac na hangaile, ř laoiřreac mac ġora mic concġair mic catāil uí peapřail ġecc.

IRial ua peapřail ġ monā ġomnaill, ř Sřan ġ monā ġriail.

Aoġ ġuġ mac ġonncharġ mic ġriain ballaiř, taġ a ġraćair, taġ mac ġriain, ř aoġ Ruā mac ġiarmāa mōir mic ġiarmāa uí cōcġair ġo marġā a ġřeir la ġiarmāo ua cconcġair, ř la cloinn ġiarmāa Ruāo mic taġ uí concġair, ř la catā mac Ruāoři ōice uí concġair.

Colla mac mařura meř matřamna, ř āoin řear ġecc ġia muinćir ġo marġā řor lořce a cřeice řein la ġreirneacāio.

Dauiġ mac řoirġelġaiř ġo marġā la tomar mac řeoir.

Doimnā mac řeain mic maōleaclainn uí fřřgail ġecc řor řlicćio na Roma.

Sřan mac emainn mic peapřail uí Raigillř ġo marġā.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocairġ ġecc ġo řalap obann, ap ġ ġlōir řaġalġa nać ġuġāćur a ġeirřo.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann on that jorney was burnt . . . . .

\* *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith, a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and beginning of his happiness. Some thought that it was envy that killed him. God rest his soule." —D. F.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the river Erne. See note <sup>b</sup>, p. 727, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.*

James O'Farrell<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoimh, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell<sup>m</sup>, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a prey<sup>n</sup> which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."



Críostoir Ploingceò, Píarur mac Píarair balatun, Semur ócc mac remair balatun, 7 mac peitíuig an muilinn cúrr .i. ppríoir an muilinn cíorr decc don plaig.

Sían mac an balatunaig do marbhad la a cénel fúrrin.

Toirpdealbác mac catáil uí concobair do marbhad i Rorr comáin la cloinn domnaill mic magnura caim í cellaig.

Sloiccead la hua neill .i. enrí i noipeact i catáin 7 i r for an ploigead rin do marbhad tomair mac ríur meig uíur fear a aoirí do bfeairr do duéaig ina rímeair.

Maidm cpoiri moige cpoinn for ua cceallaiğ, 7 for cloinn uilliam bupc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocair 7 la ríol mbriain dú in ro marbhad uilliam caec a bupc mac mec uilliam, 7 da mac uí ceallaiğ, 7 aed buide mac toirpvelbair mec domnaill conrapal a ngallócclac, 7 deicnebar duairlib cloinne domnaill amaille fúrr. Torcraatar beor oet fúicir gallocclac go rochaidhe oile cenmotairíde. Ua domnaill .i. aed ruad mac neill gairb do teaect i cconnaectair do díogail an maðma rin ar bá panncapar do mac uilliam 7 ua ceallaiğ, 7 ríe do bñn do a cloinn Riocair 7 imteect implan dia tíg.

INir loea cairrgin do gabail la hua cconcobair ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic peidlimio for luét a comeda.

Creaea dírime la tadg ua concobair, la mag eocagann, 7 la mac feórar for mag Tscba gur airceirte an tír ó imrír go baile mic uilliam.

<sup>p</sup> *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called Domnac Chpuim Duib, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

"A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Edh O'Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye's towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman's son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O'Brien's sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O'Kellye's two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Edh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin<sup>a</sup>, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin<sup>a</sup> was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Teffia, and plundered the country from Imper<sup>r</sup> to Baile-mic-William<sup>s</sup>.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,



Cairlen éúile maóile do gabáil la cloinn corbmaic ballaig meic donnchará  
 por phloct corbmaic mic donnchará.

Iurair Saxonac do tect i nÉirinn, 7 tomar daitearraó, ní dia ttaimic  
 milleaó epeann.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1468.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, ceire ceo, síccat, a hoct.

Concobar ua maóileclainn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iarla dšmumán, 7 po ba iurair i neirinn mac remair mic gearoid  
 deaprcatgáeac epeann ina aimpir dia cenel peirrin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

\* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmailly (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Balagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigitmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly."

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsy, died."

"*Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, Æsdanas of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary" arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland'.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.*

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond", the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously



eineac, ar fhgnaib, ar deirce, ar daonnaict do boctuib 7 daibilccneacuib an coimhe ar eiodnacal ped 7 maoine do tuait deaglaip 7 opilsoib ar corcc meiple 7 mibér do dol co droicte afa hi coimne an iurcip Shaxanaig 7 gall na mbe arcfha. Ro peallrat fair 7 po diéfnad leo é cen nac cionn 7 batap brónaig epmóip fear nepeann don pcel rin. Ruccad iapaib a corpc co tpaiglí, 7 Ro haonaicead i notairlige a arfn 7 rinneipor co nonoir 7 co nairmuidin naðbail.

O Ruairc tigeapnan occ mac taidcc tigeapna dióngmala ua mbuun 7 cata aeda rin decc iar mbuaid ó doman 7 o dñman, 7 domnall mac taidg uí ruairc do oirðnead ina ionad la hua ndomnaill 7 la a cairuib ar éfha. Shioct tigeapnain mic tigeapnain moip mic ualzarcc do eirge ina afaid go heccoir, 7 donnchað lorcc mac tigeapnain móip do pioccad doib fñin do cairpneachuib 7 do cloind ndonnchað. O domnall iar na cluinrin rin dó toct fluaig diuin tap eirne anall 7 ioctap connaict do millead leip 7 cpeaca diairne do denam dó for airteap tpe fiaépac cuile cnama 7 coilltead luighe 7 a mbifit leip dia tigh iarpin. Mac uilliam uactapac .i. uillsc mac uillic an fiona, 7 o concobair donn co na rocpaide gall 7 gaoideal diblinib do dol hi poiruidin ioctap connaict, 7 baile u ruairc do lorccad leo, 7 gan do maié do denam aet mað rin, 7 a toideet dia tigh gan cat gan coma.

Ruaidri mac concobair mec donnchað tigeapna tpe hoilealla 7 baile an duin decc iar mbifit báipe for doman 7 dñman.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he, had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Ireland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

\* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Fimbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li<sup>x</sup>, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha<sup>y</sup> and Coillte-Luighne<sup>z</sup>, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin<sup>a</sup>, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.



Toirrdealbác mac ríain uí ragaillig doirínead i ttigearnna na bríne.

Ua catáin .i. magnur decc.

Catáil occ mac catáil ruaid meḡ ragnaill lantaoiríad muintíre heolair decc ina tíg fein ír in ced domnac don corḡur iar mbuaid nongta ḡ naitíre ḡ tairíad do ḡairm da mac .i. taḡ mag ragnaill, ḡ tairíad ele beor do ḡairm duilliam mag ragnaill la ríocht maoleacláinn meḡ ragnaill.

Airt mac cuinn uí maoleacláinn tigearna mīde do marbād hí ccnoc hí corḡairíḡ mairt áircc do ronnraḡ.

Ua mórida ḡ mac ḡiolla patríacc déḡ don tregaíat.

Ḣnmuían ingean eḡáin uí concobair bñ uí ceallair .i. aḡ mac bríain decc.

Emann an macáire mac ḡoirḡelbair do marbād la a dearbpatríar uilliam mac ḡoirḡelbair.

Concobair buíde mac corḡmaic meḡ bríain decc.

Uairíne mac meḡ eḡáin do marbād dūrcor do rairíḡ hí ccairlen enuic í corḡairíḡ.

Ruairí mac dīarmada ruaid mic tairíḡ uí concobair, ḡ a bñ ingean cairpre í concobair déḡ do ḡalar obann.

Taḡ mac tigearnaí bñccáid céadac conáicḡ, ḡ a bñ nuala ingñ meḡ donnchaid ríabair .i. fearḡal decc.

An ḡiolla dub mac corḡmaic buíde meḡ donnchaid décc.

Concobair mac emáinn mic maoleacláinn uí aínligi decc patríar mīcáir.

Torna ua maolconaire ollam ríil muiríadairí a ríncur ḡ a ríidéct decc ina tíg ríin illíor fearbain iar bfeil patríacc iar mbuaid naitíre, ḡ a aḡnacal i nollam. Earad ua maolconaire i nollamnaḡt dia híre.

Ua concobair rairíḡ conn do ḡabail la ḡallair.

Cairlen bona dīobairí baóí aḡ ua ndomnaill do ábairt dó dōiríḡ do ríocht Mhuirceairíḡ bairíḡ.

Riocair a bñ do tairídect hí muíḡ luícc ríḡ do ḡenam dó ríi mac

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Uí-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Cosery, now Knockycosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>c</sup> *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Cloonacraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uinction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh<sup>b</sup>, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain<sup>c</sup>, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-



ndiarmata, 7 a ndol diblinib i ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 ó domnaill do dol tar éirne réiríú do ruactatarrom, 7 gan a tsemail dá ceile don cúir rin. Riocard diompúó tar a air i macairi cónnaét, 7 braithe do brait lair o cloinn uí concobair ruaid, 7 rliocht feidlim do brait lair o nar faomrat braithe dó.

Clann conhmaig dha do millead la hemann mac uilliam fein co na cloinn tre uabar 7 diomur.

Creaáa diairne la fíolm fíonn for ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 a mbrait leir i moig luircc. Creaáa anba lár a huib maine. Creaá ele leir ó rliocht feidlim cleirig 7 creaá ó muintir binn co cill aéraéta i ccoinne Riocard a bupc cona pluag, 7 po congaré ré an pluag gan rgailead ó poile fpi ré rect-maine for a lon fín amain, 7 do forpáó iad ní ba ría dia nandaoir aige. Creaá mori ele do brait la feidlim ó ciarraighe mec cfiéirnaig, 7 mac mic aeda caoió uí concobair do marbaó leir an la rin. Emann mac uilliam deirge dó for iomairne uaráin tri fíóit gallóglác tri fíóit do cfiéirne cong-mala, 7 marcpluag a tpe féin. Ro loitead moran fcorra, 7 po bnaó an creaá dfeidlim cenmota a capall.

Moran do millead i mbe 7 hi lairuib la gearoid mac iarla dfríumán a ndógal tomair iarla.

Baile uí Raigillig 7 mainitir an éabann do lorced la gallaib 7 leir an Saxanaó leir dicfnaó iarla dfríumán.

Maíom mori do éabairt la conn mac aeda buide í neill hi mbínd uamra for gallaib líte catáil du in po gabad Muircearptac Ruad ua neill tigeapna cloinne aeda buide in po marbaó aengur mac alaxandair mec domnaill, Mac pobepo rabaoir tigeapna líte catáil, 7 rocanó do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib cenmota tpe.

Creaáa anba la feilim fíonn 7 la mac diarmata, concobair mac corbmaic for baile an tobair, 7 ua concobair fein co brait forra lion a

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

<sup>e</sup> *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now Clann-Keherney, a well-known district in the modern barony of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Roscommon. This district was also called *Ciarraighe-Aoi*, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the county of Roscominon.

<sup>f</sup> *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Conor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Conor] took great preys from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny<sup>c</sup> ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain<sup>f</sup>, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat<sup>g</sup> and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon<sup>h</sup>, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note <sup>a</sup>, p. 1050, *supra*.



έτιονοιλ cennotat a éuaáa, 7 Ruaiðri ua concobair lion a étiονοιλ co ndruing moir do cloinn connmaig maraon riir, 7 phioct mic feidlimið uile abur dñirge doib doiblinib. Clann diairmata mic Ruaiðri mec diairmata, 7 clann corbmaic oig mec diairmata do bi hi pporlongporre i mbeola coillead do bñitè porpra deór, 7 pñidlim òimteaáct co haiéípaá iomlan conuicce an pcor moir hi ccloinn caáail mic muirpeadaið. Feidlimið iarom 7 mac diairmata diompuð co cpoða corccapach ppiu 7 ppaonmaidom peaápanaá do tabairt porpra co na tabpað pñi doib iarpaáct plaitte dia poile. Eogan mac toirpdelbaið doill mic toirpdelbaið óicc uí concobairi 7 feidlimið mac toirpdelbaið puaíð mic bñian ballaið, do marbað, 7 póaíde do paoirclandaið himaille ppiú, 7 feidlimið do bñitè a cpeicé leir iar mbuaið, 7 corccap, 7 corccap, 7 iar ppaðbail a bioðbaðaið pó mela 7 éuibead.

Inðraicchið do óénañ lá donnchað mac tomair með uíðir ap Philip mac conconnacht meguíðir i ttiir cñnþoda, 7 cpeaáa moira do tabairt lair. Muinþir donncaíoh do ðol lá a cpeachaið hi ccloinn éallaið, 7 donnchað opáðbail doib ina uaþað por ðeipeað na cpeaá. Pílip do bñitè fair ir in iarmoipect. Soðair donncaíoh la mac conconnacáct co po marbað lair é pñin 7 a mac don éur rin.

Ruaiðri mac goipaið puaíð meguíðir, 7 maileclainn mac donnchaíð mic gaipaið décc.

Ópionð moir do cloinn gaipaið do marbað la cloinn aeða mic Pílip na tuaigè meguíðir im mac gaipaið pñin .i. donnchað, immo mac feilim, 7 imo dñibpaáaiir .i. eóin, 7 a mac pñin ðna diairmait mac eoin co ttiariar ele imaille ppiu.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

<sup>j</sup> *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

<sup>k</sup> *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Connor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

<sup>l</sup> *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway<sup>l</sup>, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both<sup>l</sup>. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille<sup>k</sup>, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor<sup>l</sup> in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall<sup>m</sup>, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedy<sup>n</sup>, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly<sup>o</sup>, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry<sup>p</sup> were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

<sup>m</sup> *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

<sup>n</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; MacDonnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitri cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Stan buíde mac ríain moir megorait comarba ceapmoinn dabeócc decc, 7 comarba do denam ina ionaó do diarpmait mac mapcair mic muirir megorait.

Más cáptaiḡ móρ τιḡearna dírmuían decc.

Αοó mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ τιḡearna ua maine raoi epeann ar eimeac fear ná ro diult ppi dñeic nduine do mapbaó tpe féill la rlioct donnchaió uí éallaiḡ .i. la cloint breairil, 7 taidcc mic donnchaió luan imte an dapa la ría ppeil bearaigh 7 dá ua éallaiḡ do ḡairm ina ndiaó .i. uilliam mac aeóa mic briain, 7 taóḡ caoc mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ.

Rirdepo occ ua Raiḡillíḡ tanairi breifne décc.

Domnall mac briain mic Pílip mic an ḡiolla duib meḡuioir, 7 ḡiolla iopa mac corbmaic mic ḡiolla iopa uí flannacain do mapbaó la cloinn aeóa meḡuioir, 7 la muirir mancaín hī Porrt ácaíó inbír in. 9. Calainn September.

Inoiraighió do dénam do cloinn Pílip meḡuioir, 7 do cloinn tomair oig por cloinn aeóa meḡuioir i mioóbolcc, 7 cpeaca mopa do tabairt leo don dul rin, 7 briain maineac mac donnchaió mic aeóa meḡuioir do mapbaó leó.

Ionraighió ele dna do denam do cloinn an Pílip ceona ar cloinn an aeóa pémraite hī lopcc, eoḡan mac aeóa meḡuioir, 7 plaitbeáirtac a mac do mapbaó leo don turur rin.

Toirpdealbac mac catail óicc mic magnura meḡuioir décc.

Taóḡ duibríleac mac meccrait meḡuioir do mapbaó la cloinn aeóa meḡuioir.

Maiprecc ingín Pílip mic an ḡiolla duib meḡuioir bñ mec ḡille finnein, taidcc mic briain décc.

<sup>a</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus,” &c.

<sup>s</sup> *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

<sup>t</sup> *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.*

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb<sup>b</sup> in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him<sup>c</sup>, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir<sup>d</sup>, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg<sup>e</sup>, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg<sup>w</sup>, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach<sup>x</sup>, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.



Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Pátraioc ócc, do gabail le fáiteaduibh 7 tigeap-  
nar leite catail do gabail do pátraioc fáit imaille le congnaím i neill  
.i. enri, 7 míc uídelin, 7 gac ar mair do Shabaoirreachaib do cor ar ionnar-  
bað doibh.

O gáðra .i. eocán mac tomaltaig ócc mic tomaltaig móir tigeapna  
cúile uá ppinn décc eittir da féil muire irin pfoðmar, 7 a mac diongmala  
eogán décc do galan obann iarptain. Diairmait a mac naile do gabáil  
tígeapnair i nionad a atar.

Taðcc mac maðnura mic Sðain mec bpanain ticcðina corc atclann do  
marbð a meabail la a deapbraðair buðém, 7 la cloinn a deapbraðair pect-  
main iar bfeil miéil 7 da taoirec do gabail a ionaib, .i. domnall mac corb-  
maic lar po marbð rom 7 uilliam mac aeða mac mic aeða.

Uá floinn tígeapna riol maolpuain co na deapbraðair amaille ppir do  
marbð lá maoleacláinn uá pfloinn 7 maoleaclóinn do gabail toirigecta  
iarom.

Mac dubgaill eogán mac eogán ele do marbð ina tig fein a meabail  
la cloinn colla mec dubgaill.

Að mac uaitne uí ahlighi, 7 taðcc mac muirceapraicé mic mic tomal-  
taig í ahlighi decc. Taðcc mac brian mic tomaltaig do gabail toirigecta.

Eogán mac aeða buide mész eocagáin tánair cenél riachac do marbð  
la cloinn colmáin.

Rirðepð mac tomáir a bupc do tpeccesð a tígeapnair, 7 Ricarð mac  
emáin a bupc doirðnead ina ionaib.

Mopluaioccead tpa lñr ó ndomnaill (aeð puad) co maiteb cenel cconail,  
7 co neirge amac ioctair connaet, 7 ní po airir co paimic do paicéib mec  
uilliam bupc Riocarð mac emáin, 7 taimic riðe maille lé humla hi ccñb  
uí domnaill, 7 ipreð po cinneft na maite rin ina ccomairle iarom dol ar  
mac uilliam cloinne Riocarð (uillecc mac uillecc an piona) do ðioðail a

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSabhaoirig, an cpoðaire gaill,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Arb Ulað gann goptaé,  
Tir gan aoibneap, gan airpeann,  
Mac an tSabhaoirig an cpoðaire ðoill,  
Fear carðairt baipneac ppi h-uipéinn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hagh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain<sup>z</sup>.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mác William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation<sup>a</sup>, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

<sup>y</sup> "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,  
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-  
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

<sup>z</sup> *The Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlin, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *Held consultation*, literally, "what those



nanppolað 7 maðma cpoiri moige cpoind do bpiṛ mac uilliam cloinne piðcaipð  
 ap mac uilliam bupe piap an tan pin. Aður Robðap aontaðaaig for an  
 ccomaiṛle hípin do éoiðpiot iapom i ccloinn Ricaiṛð. Loiṛceṛap, 7 millṛeap  
 leo cetup an machaiṛe piabach. Ðaṛṛap aṛhaið longpiuṛe i mbaile an  
 élaip, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loiṛceṛ é iapṛṛain. Ðaṛṛap aṛhaið amlaið pin  
 aḡ milleað 7 aḡ moipionṇpað an tiṛe dá ḡac leið oið. Mac uilliam imoṛpo,  
 .i. uilleacc po ṛappaiṇḡ piðe 7 po éionoil ciuce clann uí bpiain, an ḡiolla  
 duð mac ṛaiðḡ, 7 Muṛce ṛṛac ḡarḃ mac ṛaiðce, 7 opoiṇḡoiṛma do maiṛiḃ  
 óailceaiṛ immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona ṛluaḡ feiṇ 7 co na leiṛ  
 éionol ap ua noṛṛnaill aḡ ṛáḡbaill an tiṛe. Ro éuṛṛṛe maṛeṛluaḡ mec uil-  
 liam, 7 piol mbpiain ṛaiḡin iompiuaccṛa ap deiṛeað ṛlóig uí doṛṛnaill aḡ  
 baile an duð ap ṛuṛ 7 po pṛecccṛað pin co nṛiṛleapce la maṛeṛluaḡ uí doṛṛ-  
 naill, 7 lá heccneaacán mac neaṛṛain uí doṛṛnaill do ṛonṇpað baói for deiṛeað  
 ṛlóig uí doṛṛnaill ḡuṛ po ṛṛaoineað fo ðeoíð for maṛeṛluaḡ mec uilliam 7  
 ṛil mbpiain, 7 poṛaṛḃað don éuṛ pin doṛṛnaill mac uí concoḃaiṛ coṛemoðpiuð  
 co ṛochaiðis oile naṛ aiṛiṛṛṛeap. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbpiain a  
 ṛócaide do piðpiṛe, 7 do coiðṛṛe i mneall 7 i noṛduccað 7 po lṛṇṛaṛ a haon  
 comaiṛle iapomh an ṛlocṛ pin uí doṛṛnaill hi ṛṛóṛaiḡeaṛṛ. Ap a aoí nṛi bo  
 ṛoṛḃa doið uaiṛ po ṛillṛṛe ṛluaḡ uí doṛṛnaill for maṛeṛluaḡ mec uilliam, 7  
 ṛil mbpiain aḡ an abaioð diaṛað aiṛim ḡlanog, 7 ṛṛaoiṇṛeap doṛoiðpiṛ forṛa  
 annpiṛ, 7 ṛáḡbaireṛ ðaoine eið, 7 éðala iomḃa, 7 po imṛiḡ ṛṛe an cuio oile  
 oið i maiðm míoçoṛoṛceaiṛ. Cona Maiðm ḡlanóice mḃpin.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1470.

AOÍṛ Cpiopṛ, mile ceṛe céð, Seṛṛmoḡiaṛ.

Piṛip mac ṛomaṛ mic Piṛip mic aeða ṛuaið méḡuiðhiṛ aḃðap ṛiḡeapṛa  
 ṛṛiṛmanach mac oiṛpiḡh do bṛeapṛi uṛiṛe, 7 ḃaonnachṛ, 7 ba ṛṛiṛi ḃpiop

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon  
 was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

<sup>b</sup> *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the  
 year 1467.

<sup>c</sup> *Machaire-Riabach*, i. e. the grey plain, a  
 district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough  
 Corrib. It is principally in the parish of An-  
 nadown.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain.  
 This is the present Irish name of the village of  
 Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn<sup>b</sup>, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabach<sup>c</sup> was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair<sup>d</sup>, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh<sup>e</sup>. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.*

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>f</sup> *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.



coécaid ina aimsir, ⁊ O Flannaccain tairpeac tuaithe raia corbmac mac  
giolla iora decc.

Slóiccead mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi ccloinn Aoda buide i  
ccinn mec uidelín ra duibhthrian, ⁊ mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne  
aoda buide do dol ar crích ar Mhac uidelín. O neill, ⁊ Mac uidhelín do  
briúth forpae. Troid do éabairt doib dia poile, ⁊ bairpead for cloinn  
Aoda buidhe. Aod écc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead,  
⁊ Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bór. Art mac domnaill éaoil í neill,  
⁊ Cairlén ríat dírecc. do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, ⁊ a éabairt  
ar laim mec Uidelín dia coimé.

Brian mac taidcc mec donnchaíð tigeapna áta eliaé an corainn do  
marbad la taidg mac briain mec donnchaíð, ⁊ a éaraiégecht do bfin de, ⁊  
dronn móri dia muinir do marbad a maille púir. Agur Mac mec donnchaíð  
toir do marbad ar iompuaccaíð an la cedna.

Ruaíðri bacac mac ui neill do marbad la cloinn airt í néill, ⁊ la rliocht  
enri aimríth. Enri ⁊ briain da mac Airt ui neill .i. ó néill, ⁊ cétari do  
rliocht enri do marbad la Conn mac uí néill ina díogail ren i naon ló. O neill  
co na cloinn do dol ra cairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hogmaige.

Eoghan ua domnaill ⁊ clann neactain do gabail ⁊ do denam painn le  
cloinn Airt i naghaid uí neill.

Sfan mac domnaill ballaig méguiridhir do marbad le Ruaíðri mac briain  
mic pilip meguiridhir.

Domnall ⁊ donnchaíð da mac Eógain mic uí concobair ruaid do marbad  
la Ruaíðri mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg uí concobair, ⁊ catál  
mac ríðlímíð finn do gabail lair bór.

Connla mac aoda buide meg eochaccáin tairpeac éenél riachac do mar-  
bad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh briughde baile áta an urcoir la mac

<sup>2</sup> *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

<sup>k</sup> *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-Chiath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian<sup>s</sup>; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille<sup>a</sup>, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Cael' O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge<sup>k</sup> which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh<sup>m</sup>, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhagh<sup>n</sup>.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe<sup>o</sup>, at Tigh-Bhrighde<sup>p</sup>, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair<sup>q</sup>, by the

<sup>n</sup> *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>o</sup> *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of



airt mic cuinn uí maoleachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a ndioĖail a aĖar  
.i. airt, do marbĖad lairruim feaĖt riann.

Cairlen Sliccig do Ėabáil la hua ndomnaill for domnaill mac eoĖain  
uí concobair iar mbfith aĖhaid řoda in iomruide fair, 7 a bñfth řfñ dĖáĖail  
dò còmtoid dua domnaill don Ėur řin la taob umla, 7 cior cána o ioĖtar  
connaĖt. Dá don Ėhur řin do raĖad dó an leabair Ėřřř, 7 leabair na huioĖhri,  
7 caĖaoíreacha domnaill óice pucaĖ řiar pe linn Shřain mic concobhair  
mic Aodha mic domnaill óice uí domhnaill.

SlóicĖeĖ la hua ndomnaill 7 la hua ruairc do dól for ĖruaĖain ó Ėur-  
pau do řioĖhad uí ruairc. Ua RaĖaillig, 7 Ėoill, 7 teallaĖ dunchadā ar a  
ccionn diblímbh aĖbél aĖha conaill, 7 Ėmann mac Aodā uí RaĖaillig, 7 mac  
an earpuice uí Ėallcubair do marbĖad řtorra, 7 eich, 7 daoine do lot. Ua  
domnaill 7 a řluaĖ dıompúĖ, 7 Ėan a líccfn for ĖruaĖain don Ėur řin.

Cřřarına do Ėenaim la Ėiarla o Uairc 7 la dıuice 'clapenř dĖřuigeall  
mallacht řřř neřeann .i. don iurřřř řaxanaĖ lér milleaĖ tomar iarla 7 ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeg-  
gan.—See note w, under the year 1192, p. 93,  
*supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This  
manuscript is now unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted  
by the Four Masters under the year 266. It  
was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth  
century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son  
of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht,  
a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A con-  
siderable fragment of this manuscript, in the  
handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and  
now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish  
Academy. It contains two curious memoranda,  
on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of  
Sighraídh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when  
the book was in the possession of Donnell, the  
son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige,  
son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian  
Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor;  
and the other, in a more modern hand, stating  
how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had  
been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo  
during the reigns of ten successive lords of Car-  
bury.

<sup>t</sup> *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

<sup>u</sup> *Cruachan O'Cuproin*.—This place is some-  
times called Cuachan. Mhic-Tighearnain, from  
Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teal-  
lach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco,  
in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note\*,  
under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place  
is now called Croaghan, and is situated about  
six furlongs to the north-west of the town of  
Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places  
where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugu-  
rated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of  
Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been  
inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuproin is  
in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuproin  
was in West Brieřny, which originally com-  
prised all the present county of Leitrim, and  
that portion of the present county of Cavan  
which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission, and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*<sup>r</sup>, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*<sup>s</sup>, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward<sup>r</sup> in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] *Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin*<sup>u</sup> to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of *Teallach-Dunchadha* [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at *Beal-atha-Chonail*<sup>w</sup>, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher<sup>x</sup>, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to *Cruachan* on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland<sup>y</sup>, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

<sup>w</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonail*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>x</sup> *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274.

<sup>y</sup> *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.



α νοιογαίλ τομαιρ τυεαδ αν μιδιαδ ριν παρ, 7 λυρτιρ δο δεναμh διαρλα  
cille δαπα ιαρριν.

Σιδ δο δεναμ δρσιδλινιδ ριονν ó concobair ρρι ρλιοετ ui concobair ρυαδ,  
7 ρρι κάδ α εκοιτέιννε.

Μαιμριτιρ .S. ρρονρειρ ι λιρ λαιχτηνίλ ιριν μμáιν ι νεppcopóideετ  
Αρδα ρεαρτα δο τοεεβαίλ λα hua concobair ειαρρραιγε, 7 α εογα ρλιν ιννε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1471.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirre éed, Seaécmogatt, a haon.

Δο τιονδρghαδ Μαιμριτιρ λα βραιτίδ .S. ρρονρειρ ιριν ngallbáile fchap-  
laé ι νεppcopóideετ ιμλιγ ιριν μμáιν, 7 δο ρεριοραδ αν βλιαδαιν ιφ ριν.

Ua concobair copcmoδpuαδ (concobair mac bpiain oicc) δο μαρβαδ ιριν  
λγιέινηρ λα cloinn α δεαρβραταρ ρλιν, .i. le cloinn donnchaíδ uí concóbaír.

Ταδεε mac uí concobair ραίλγ, .i. an calbaé, 7 μαργρεicee αν ειμιγ  
uí éearbáill ιονηραιγτεαδ gall 7 γαιοδεαλ δεεε von τρεγατ.

Ταδεε mac διαρμαδα ρυαδ τιγεαρνα coillteaδ concóbaír δέεε.

Αοδ mac δομναίλ mic μαιρceαρταιγ ui concóbaír δο μαρβαδ lá ρλυαγ  
Riocaíρδ α bupe ταινιεε αρ ταρρραιγ Ruaiðpí mic bpiain uí concóbaír.

Δομναίλ mac copmaic mic μαγhupa mec bpanain δο μαρβαδ ι λιρ  
ua nouéταγ α meabáil ταρ ρλánaíδ τιγεαρíναδ 7 ταιορεαδ ρίλ μαιρfohaiγ

<sup>z</sup> *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laach-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

<sup>b</sup> *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin<sup>2</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Ardfert, by O'Connor Kerry<sup>a</sup>, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-one.*

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach<sup>b</sup>, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi<sup>c</sup> by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair<sup>d</sup>, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branan, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh<sup>e</sup>, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

<sup>c</sup> *Leithinnsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs



la conn mac taidg mec bhránáin iar nmluccaó dó roime rin, 7 emann mac bhráin mic maghura do marbaó aráon rin.

Diarmait mac mairceartaig mic aóda uí concobair do marbaó lá peiolimíó mac uí concobair duinn.

Aó mac toirrdelbaig mic Ruaidrí mic cátail uí concobair do marbaó a meabail la rlióct Eogain mic Ruaidrí.

Ionnraigíó do denam lá brian mac feilim uí raǵaillig hī cclonn an éaoic ar fírgal mac Ssain uí Raigillig. Creaó do éur pompa dóibh. Feargal do bhré forra, 7 iompuaccaó do bhré forra, 7 cátail mac iurail mic fíólim uí Raǵaillig do marbaó ann. Feargal do gabail on luét naile.

Creaó anba la hua ndomnaill 7 la cloinn eogain uí concobair for éaor-aiǵeét cairpre, 7 cloinne donnchaíó allaníor do ílizeac. Sloicéaó mór lá mac uilliam bupe 1 nioctar connacét do congnam le Ruaidrí mac brian í concobair, 7 dol dóib pa cáiplén rliccig. Clánn eogain uí concobair do bhré a bharraó uí domnaill an tan rin. Domnaill mac eogain do dol ran cáiplén 7 tor an dorair do bhréaó la mac uilliam 7 ríó do denam dóib iarain.

Iarla do ǵairm do mac tomair iarla, 7 a gabail lá cloinn éarétaigh.

Ceata cloicrneéta dpeartain 1 mbeltaine maille lé tinnrech 7 le toirneac gur mill blaeta 7 toiréte. No bioó da orólaó nó a tri a cclóic dóib, 7 do ǵuoir cneáda 7 creéta móra ar na daoimib da mbíndaoir.

Sloicéaó la hua ndomnaill 1 nioctar connacét co po creachloipe cuio mic an cornamais 7 dubda do éirí ríacraó.

Creaó la cloinn uí concobair fáilge ó cenél ríachaó, 7 uairne mac meǵ eáǵáin 7 Mac neill mic an trionbaig ǵo ndruing ele amaille priu do marbaó leo.

Cáiplen na hogmaige do gabail leir ó neill Enrí mac eogain. Ar amlanó po ǵabaó cumarcc do tabairt do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn airé dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

<sup>f</sup> *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilonan.

<sup>g</sup> *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Connor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Connor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side<sup>f</sup> of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Connor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Connor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh<sup>g</sup> was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.



α τέρ αν γήμριό. Σραοίνεαδ πορ cloinn αιρε, γ δα mac αιρε do μαρβαδ  
 go ποράιόδ ele amail po páiúrsmar pñmairn. Ua neill co na cloinn do ruide  
 ι τιμcell an baile. Síle ingen í domnaill, .i. niall garb, bñ neill mic αιρε  
 í neill do bñt ip in ccaiplen co ποράιτε amaille pñia. Niall peim co na  
 bñaiérib do dol ι ccfñn í domnaill γ conallac, γ ó neill do bñt pon ccaiplen  
 o éúr ποζmair go deipead eapñaiğ. Tanğatcar clann αιρε ιαρτταιn do  
 pñiğio í neill, γ do beiprat an baile do γ do beiprom da mac pñn é, .i. do  
 conn, γ do deachaið dia tigr iaprom.

Τριαν congail uile do gabail le conn mac aeða buide, γ a maite do teact  
 cuige, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uíóilin, γ Enpi mac bñiain ballaicch.

Coccað mop ι nuib pailge etip ua cconcobair γ caðg ua concobair. Ταος  
 do dol ι cceanð gall, γ pluag gall do bñit leip ι nuib pailge, γ an tip do  
 millead leo co leip.

Ιαπτα cille dapa γ goill na mibe do dol ap pñoiçcead hi peapñmaig, γ  
 cpeaca mopa do ðenaim ap mag matğamna. Mag matğamna do tionol a  
 tipie iapñin. Aipçte mopa, loipceci γ ár daoine do eabaipe do ap gallaið  
 a ndioğail na cpeac pñn.

Ruaiðpi mac donnchaið mic aeða meğuiðip do μαρβαð la colla mac  
 aeða meğuiðip γ la a cloinn acc teac meğpaié ι nalle Ruaiðpi hi teap-

<sup>b</sup> *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

<sup>i</sup> *Síle*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

<sup>k</sup> *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do éfcet apfcé cum uí néill, γ in caiplen do eabaipe do, i. e. "the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle."

<sup>l</sup> *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

<sup>m</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

<sup>n</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

"*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round<sup>n</sup> the castle. Sile<sup>i</sup>, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town<sup>k</sup> up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail<sup>l</sup> was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh<sup>m</sup>.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhagh<sup>n</sup>, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin<sup>o</sup>,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

<sup>o</sup> *Alt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitudo Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.



monn [Oaθεόcc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchaio méguioir do línmain colla, 7 éféin, 7 a mac do márbao ar namarað ip in ionað cedna tre moirbuilid dé 7 daθεοcc.

Sloicceao lá hua neill hi trír breapail, 7 a loiceao leir. Meic rioğ tre conaill uile, 7 clann airt í neill do breit forra, 7 o neill do roao dia tig don turar rin.

Maguior, .i. tomar occ mac tomar do cor a tigeapnair de ar ccaitín upmóir a aoiri le deirc, le heineac, 7 le huairle, 7 tigeapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), 7 a mac ele d'áccbail ina tanairde, an treap mac Rorra i neppuccóide cloair.

Muircirtac mac eogain uí neill decc.

Aoð mac briain mic Philip na tuaige meguioir decc .16. calainn marra.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1472.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Sectmoğao, a do.

Matğamain mac toirpdealbair uí briain tanairi tuaðmuman decc.

O catáin Ruairi airtreccar do márbao a ppiull la Mac uioelín .i. Sein-icin carpac. Conn mac aoda buide uí neill do éionol a rocpairte 7 gofpraio ua catáin deapbraetar don Ruairi. cedna do dol gur an rita do dioğail Ruairi ar mac uioelín. Peacar iomaircecc forra co ttopair gofpraio ua catáin (pfi lan do dñic, deineac, 7 duairle), la Ruoirage mac uioelín daon upcor gae. Indraioð do denam ar namarað don conn cedna ar an rita, 7 maiðm mor do tabairt forra, 7 Mac uioelín pein corbmac do

<sup>p</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “7 hua Néill do éeet d'á éig do'n turur rin fo buao corğair 7 comaiðme.”

<sup>s</sup> *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>t</sup> *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

<sup>u</sup> *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog<sup>p</sup>], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail<sup>a</sup>, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home<sup>r</sup> from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son<sup>s</sup> as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa<sup>t</sup>, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>u</sup> Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-two.*

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar<sup>w</sup>, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh<sup>x</sup>. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces<sup>y</sup>, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

<sup>w</sup> *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

<sup>x</sup> *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

<sup>y</sup> *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.



μαρβαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðpaige 7 ríe do denam dó lé Mac aeda buide (.i. conn), 7 coinne do denam dóib le hoireact uí catáin. Dol do mac uíðilin hí ccoite becc ar bun na banna do toct do laetar uí catáin. Oream doiríct uí catáin do éfcmail dó acc dol 1 ttip, 7 a marbað 7 ba-að ar in mbanna.

Donnchað mac tomair óicc meguðir do gabail le na deapbraetar pém- emand, .i. mag uðir, ina baile feirín, 7 fuarcclað mór do buain ar.

Mac Suibne fanad Maolmuire do marbað 1 maðm an tapadain, 7 dom- nall mac félim uí docharitacch, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnaill, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruaidrí meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Þrián mac feilim mic duinn mic conconnaet meguðir do marbað la cloinn tpsain buide meg matgamna, 7 la cloinn ndomnaill cloinne ceallaig.

O hñoirpceoil mór, pingin mac mñcccon mic pingin mic donnchað guite décc ina éig féin iar ndenam oilétre San Sem, 7 a mñac taðcc mac pingin décc go haripiccheac a ccionn mñr iar nécc a atar iar tteaet ón oilétre céona.

Clann még pagnaill concobar, 7 Maoileclainn da mac taoirið do bfrir omeac 7 uairle do bi a cconnaetab ina pé do marbað 1 naon lo la plioet Mhaoileclainn még pagnaill tri peactmame pia noblaicc iar marbað mñc conñaic mec Seoinin leo iar ccor an típe futab co pliab cairppe, 7 iar mbrið buaða gaða tscmála gur an ló rin.

Eocchan mac concobar mec diarmada décc an aoine pia bpeíl beapairgh.

Muircfrtað mac tomaltair mic iomair uí áinnliði décc.

<sup>z</sup> *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

<sup>a</sup> *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chief- tain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

<sup>b</sup> *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as fol- lows :

“ A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the pre- sent Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

<sup>c</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned<sup>a</sup> him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town<sup>a</sup> by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan<sup>b</sup>, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly<sup>c</sup>.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre<sup>d</sup>, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>e</sup> *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.



Diarmait mac Stháin mic maoleaclainn uí físgail do marbhad la cloinn  
 trfain mic domnaill uí físgail.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada do marbhad la cloinn diarmada  
 mic Ruaidrí mec diarmada domnac na Rairi i mbéol aca cairil bracaín.

Uilliam mac taidcc éaoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbhad lá mac  
 taidcc mic donnchaib uí éallaiḡ.

Móirionnraicid la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaḡ, goill iarḡair mīde  
 do bhrīḡ fair, Dúidicḡ, Peitidḡ, Tirialaiḡ, Dairriḡiḡ, 7 dalatúnaiḡ.  
 bripesad for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchaib ua ceallaiḡ co rochaiḡe amaille prir  
 do erḡabail, 7 dpong dá ccoiridib, 7 da cceitearnaiḡ do marbhadh.

Anmann ionḡantaḡ do teaḡt i neirinn o riḡ Saxon .i. ionnraimail bainneich,  
 daḡ buide fuirpe, ingne bó aice, braitḡe foda, ceann ro mor, earball imlea-  
 bai oré ḡranḡa teirceirionnraic, 7 díollait di fín fuirpe, cruineaeḡt, 7  
 palann aread nó caicḡ, no éairnḡiḡ ḡac plaod eipe dá mēd ar a hḡball.  
 Do leicḡad for a ḡluimb fo ḡac doḡur da airde, 7 acc dol dia marcae  
 fuirpe.

Iarla ócc dḡmuman do leicḡinn la cloinn cártaiḡ, 7 ḡearoite mac an  
 iarla deirirteuicad lair.

Maine rionnac tiḡearna muirteir teadḡain do marbhad, 7 teadhcc mac  
 maine do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ualḡarcc mac caḡail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbhad la muirteir eóccain  
 mic loclainn uí Ruairc.

Sloicḡad la mac uilliam bupe i nuib maine do cōḡnaim la teadḡ caoch  
 ua cceallaiḡ 7 iar ḡabail nḡir for mainecharib o fūca riari, 7 iar bḡaḡ-  
 bail bḡaḡat uaḡa do ronaḡ dīoḡbail mōr do fo ḡeoid uair ro éla reirḡar  
 ar rīcīt ar an rluaiḡ im mac mic uater abupe, im cloinn mec muirir, im  
 cloinn mec Siurḡain, 7 im mac mec an milead, et cetera. Ro ḡabaitḡ, 7  
 ro marbait uile la mainecharib cenmota mac dúirḡain a aonar teirna ar  
 eiccin beóḡonta allop a lama, 7 mac uilliam do rōad fo mēla.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uiccin decc a fḡocḡmar na bliadna ro.

<sup>f</sup> *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>g</sup> *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di fín means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath<sup>f</sup>. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own<sup>g</sup>. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.<sup>h</sup> She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. MacWilliam returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

<sup>h</sup> By her tail.—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “7 gac eipe da méas do cuiréi

ar a hepbail do cáinneó he, 7 do leigeó ar a glumib hı in cac dorar dá áirde 7 do sol a mapcach fuirpe, i. e. And every load, be it ever



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirte ced, Seactmoḡat, a tpi.

Dondchað mac aeda mic Piliḡ meḡuioḡiḡ dēcc ina ticc pein iari mbreit  
buaða o doḡman, ḡ o deamān.

Aḡt mac doḡnaill ballaiḡ meḡuioḡiḡ dēcc iari mbuaioḡ nongta ḡ naiḡricce.

Catāḡ riabað mac duinn catānaicc mic maccnuḡa meḡuioḡiḡ ḡ Ruaiōri  
mac aḡt í neill dēcc.

Tomar mac meḡuioḡiḡ (.i. Emann mac tomaiḡ) do māḡbað le cloinn  
catāil meḡuioḡiḡ a piull.

Raḡnall mac Seḡḡḡaið meḡḡaḡnaill aḡḡar taoiḡiḡ conmaicne dēcc.

Muircḡitað mac uí concobaḡiḡ ḡailḡi do māḡbað.

Eduarð mac baruin delbna do cor do cum báir i nað cliað tpi a mīḡer-  
aib buððéin.

Mac uilliam buḡc .i. Riḡḡeḡḡ, dēcc iari tḡḡeaccað a tḡḡearnaiḡ dō  
ḡoime ḡin aḡ dia.

Tómār mac ḡeopaiḡ tḡḡearna aða na ḡioḡ ḡ conmaicne ðuine moir dēcc  
iari ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ tḡḡaiðe, ḡ a mac ḡéin, .i. tomaiḡ ḡcc do ḡabail a ioḡaið, ḡ ainm  
do ḡaiḡm do mac ḡiḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mec ḡeopaiḡ ina aḡḡaið.

Ruaiōri mac aeda mic toirḡḡdelbaiḡ ḡiec uí concobaḡiḡ Riḡḡḡamḡna con-  
nact do māḡbað la huilliam mac emainn mic uilliam hi cceall bḡuicc baile  
an tḡḡḡaiḡch.

Emann mac Maða mic conconnact uí ḡḡḡḡail dēcc.

Uilliam mac ḡaḡnaill lḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ muḡḡḡḡḡḡ heolaiḡ dēcc.

ḡeioḡḡḡḡḡ mácc coclain aḡḡar tḡḡearna delbna dēcc.

Maolḡuanaioḡ mac ḡearḡail mec diaḡḡḡḡḡḡ dēcc.

Maolḡuanaioḡ mac catāil mic tomalḡaiḡ mec diaḡḡḡḡḡḡ do māḡbað la  
coḡḡḡḡḡ mic Ruaiōri mec diaḡḡḡḡḡḡ hi mbealað na huḡḡḡḡḡ.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she  
used to draw it, and she used to kneel under  
any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider  
to mount." Aḡ a heḡball, i. e. literally "from,  
or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly  
an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided  
into two parts in a detached portion of the parish  
of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county  
of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from  
Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-three.*

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Unction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh<sup>1</sup> of Baile-an-Turlaigh<sup>k</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.



Donnchað mac físgail mic eogáin mic tígearnáin móir uí Ruairc do marbhad lá a cénel peirín.

Concobar mac diarmata uí concobair failge décc.

Emann mac domnaill buíde uí físgail décc.

Coccað mór a muintir eolair 7 moran do mílleað stoppa eittir lorccað 7 marbhad. Indraicéid do éabairt lá mað pagnaill ar baile még ríslaoic, an baile do lorccað 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec peanlaoic do marbhad ann co ndroing eile. Shioct Maoileaclainn do éionol for an tulaig co ro loirccreat an baile. Mað pagnaill do bhrít forra, 7 ruaidrí mac donnchað, 7 clann corbmaic ballaig meic mec donnchað, Ualtar mac dubgaill, 7 donnchað mac toirpdealbair mec dubgaill go ro comraicrft diblinib i ndoipe baile na cairricce. Driread for ríioct máoileaclainn. Feargal mac murchaí með pagnaill ráit conmaicne daoín tígearnna do marbhad don cúirín, 7 diarmait mac uilliam meðpagnaill, catál mac uaitne mic murchaí, brian mac diarmata meðpagnaill, brian mág ríslaoic, Rírdrí mac fearraig, 7 rocaíde cenmoát do marbhad amaille ppiu.

Sluacceað la hua ndomnaill i moctar connact co rucc cíor uí concobair dó buídein.

Mac mec domnaill na halban .i. giolla eppuic mac domnaill mic eoin na híle décc.

O duibidí .i. tomair mac concobair mic tomair do marbhad la riol ccfineitrig.

O huiginn .i. giolla na naoim mac Ruaidrí móir décc.

Drian mac Roibírd mec aeðaccáin ollam uí concobair duinn 7 uí ainligi décc.

Baile na gailíne do lorccað an dapa la do mí lun, dia haoíne do ronnrað 7 moran do mílleað ann.

Ua físgail lriat do ballabh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

<sup>m</sup> *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

<sup>n</sup> *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach<sup>m</sup>, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge<sup>a</sup>, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay<sup>o</sup>, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh<sup>p</sup> was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

<sup>o</sup> *Ilay*, i. e. : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

<sup>p</sup> *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gailime, i. e. the town of Galway.



## AOIS CRIOST, 1474.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceṫpe céo, Seṫtmoḡat, a cṫair.

Mairṫir dúin na ngall do éionnṫḡnaṫ la haoṫ ruaoṫ (.i. ó doṫnaill) mac neill ḡairṫ, ḡ la a ṫṫnai pionnḡuala inḡṫ uí bṫain (concoṫar na Sṫona), ḡ a hṫṫair do dia ḡ do bṫairṫbh .S. Pṫonṫeir do raiṫ a nanma ar daḡḡ ḡombaoṫ Rom aḡṫnaicṫe an mairṫir rin doibṫ buṫṫéin ḡ dia cclannmaicne ina nṫeaoḡaiṫ, ḡ nṫr do hṫrṫe namá, aṫṫ raiṫṫat arccaṫa iomṫa oile doibḡ.

Eṫṫop doirpe .i. Niocol do ecc.

O concoṫar raiḡe, .i. conn mac an éalṫaiḡ decc ṫr in roḡmar do rṫonṫaoṫ ḡ a ṫac caṫaoir doirṫneaoṫ ina ionaoṫ.

Maḡ eoḡaccain, cúcoicṫriche mac neill ṫicṫṫina énel rṫachaoṫ do marṫaoṫ la hAṫṫ mac rṫḡail meḡeoḡaḡain, ḡ an ṫṫr do ṫilleaoṫ la hua cconcoṫar rṫaiḡe, ḡ caṫlen an baile nṫr do bṫirṫaoṫ lair, ḡ rṫioṫṫ rṫḡail ruaoṫ dionṫarṫaoḡ.

Maḡ maṫḡamṫna, .i. Ruṫraiḡe ócc do écc iar mṫrṫṫḡ buaoṫa o ṫṫṫan ḡ o ṫṫṫan.

Donn ruaoṫ mac conconnacṫ meḡuidir do marṫaoṫ la mac Riocairṫ meccaṫmaoíl.

Flaiṫṫṫṫach mac ṫomáir óicc meḡuidir décc ina éḡ rṫṫn iar mbuaiṫ nairṫḡe.

Rṫḡail mac Sṫain uí Raiḡillḡ do ecc.

Cṫṫa móra do ṫenaim ṫua doṫnaill ar muṫṫir í neill, .i. ar Aṫṫ mballaṫ mac doṫnaill.

Coccaoṫ moṫ eṫir ua neill ḡ clann Aṫṫa buṫe uí néill ḡ o neill do ṫol ar rṫuaiccheaoṫ i ṫṫṫr conuill, ḡ eṫir Aṫṫa do loṫcaoṫ lṫir, ḡ ṫeaṫṫ rṫán dia éḡ.

Inṫraiṫchṫṫ do ṫenaim ṫua neill ar ṫac Aṫṫa buṫe ḡ ar cloinn-Aṫṫ

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note <sup>a</sup>, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-four.*

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas<sup>a</sup>, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua<sup>a</sup>, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rory Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart<sup>s</sup>, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note <sup>a</sup>, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See



í néill ír in tuaisceart ⁊ cefscha moíra do éor nísma. Trían congail uile do bñíth orra. O neill do bñíth na cefscha lñr, ⁊ teét plán dia éigh.

Λά coimne doírouccáð la hua cconcobair nðonn .i. fñðlímíð mac toirp-dealbáig, ⁊ la hua ccealláig, ⁊ bñíreáð ríoda fcorra ír in ccoimne hñrñ íar nðol i ccsñn apoile doib, go rñ bñíreáð for ua cconcobair, rñ gonað e, ⁊ Ro gabað ðna a mñc, .i. Eoðan caoð. Ro gabað umorpo toirp-dealbáð caoð mac ruibñe. Ro marbað ðin Eoðan caoð mac ruibhñe ⁊ mac dubgaill gñuamða mac ruibñe. Ro gabað ann conrapal meic donnchaíð, ⁊ rñ lách ár na ngallocclach etir marbað ⁊ gabaíl. Ua concobair decc dia gonaibh íarctain, ⁊ ða éigearna do gairm ina ionað, .i. donnchað dubruileach ⁊ taðg mac eoðhain uí concobair.

Mac uí bñíain, .i. taðg mac concobair, ⁊ ðiarmaíð mac an earpuice uí bñíain do éaccmail rñ poile tpe imrñrain fñíainn boí fcorra, ⁊ rñp áil lá taðg ðiarmaíð do gabaíl. Do rñtt ðiarmaíð bñm do éloíðm do éaðg ina éñnmullað gñr lícc a mñinn amac. Ár a ai gabaíð mñntñr tñíðg eirñm, ⁊ do bñt anacal ðó. Acbaíl taðg gan fñíreac. Ro rñáð ðiarmaíð íarain la hua mbñíain a ccionaið a mñc.

Αñ gñolla ðub ua heağra (.i. mac uí fğra) do marbað la a ðñbñatñr fññ Eoðan.

Ταðg ua bñíain tñgearna arañh do écc.

Λaiğnech mac neill meğ eoðaccain do écc.

Μaolpeachlann mac Αoða mec bñanain, ⁊ Euaíð Plomğceð an taon gall rñ bññr do gallaíð na mñðe do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>1</sup> *Before him.*—The literal translation is : "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

<sup>2</sup> *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

<sup>3</sup> *Donough' Dubhshuileach,* i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

<sup>4</sup> *Hanged, Ro rñáð.*—The meaning of the Irish verb rñáð is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail<sup>u</sup> overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach<sup>v</sup>, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged<sup>w</sup> by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the Dinnsenn-chus, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of *Arb na piag*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnaea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo :

"Ruc leip co Tulach na paiseirna iab da piagad, co po piagad and iab, conab uada ainmnigter in capo. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faircseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named."

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *crocad*, to hang, is used instead of the *piagad* of the prose writer, thus :

"*Arb po crocad in clérar ba pochap a rinchtchpad*. There the four were hanged ; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.



Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aodá uí concobair diarma cloinne Muirceartaigh [Mhuirmhí] do ecc i ttopar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac mailechlainn uí fearghail, 7 Diarmaid gall mac mec diarmatta gall décc.

Diarmaid mac concobair mic Seafppaíð toirpeac cloinne catáil décc an aoine ría bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aodá mic Ruaiðri mic briain ballaigh do marbadh la phlocttaidéc uí concobair.

Giolla pionn mac aeðaccain ollam uí concobair feargh, 7 Tomár mac doinnall uí cobéatigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Toirpeac na hangaile do gabáil do Shían ua fearghail a cceann a dearbpaéar do bí dall.

#### AOIS CRIOST, 1475.

Aoír Crioirt, míle, ceitre céo, Seaétmóda, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aedá mec Suibne Pprioir décc.

Aod mac eogain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deineac, 7 dñghnám duairle, 7 doirbeart roghdamna cénél eogain décc ina éig péin iar mbuaidh nongéa, 7 naépicche.

Aod mac neactain uí doinnall do batadh i ccoite ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac briain mec donnchað décc hi mí lanuairi.

Domnall mac Seainn uí fearghail do marbadh la cloinn catáil mic uilliam uí fearghail, 7 a ndiocur péin i meapcc gall.

Muirchað mac eogain uí madaðain tigeapna ril nanmcaða, 7 Diarmaid mac briain uí bryn decc.

Sían ua fearghail toirpeac na hAngaile décc hi nghanaird iar ndenám

\* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

† *Tobar-Oilbhe, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;* Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonnacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh<sup>x</sup> O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe<sup>y</sup> in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind<sup>z</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-five.*

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna<sup>a</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duald Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

<sup>a</sup> Roydamna, *riḡdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.



bainnir a éairighecta riariu do éairé ní da toradh, 7 a adnacal hi mainnritir léi patá.

Ruðraige mac Rora mic muircefirtaig muidig mic brian uí físgail do ecc pé bel toirighecta do gabáil dó, 7 taoiréac do gairm do Ruðraige mac catáil mic tomair 7 nacchaíð pleácta Slean mic domnaill uí físgail.

Sionnac muinntire caðgáin do marbað la murchaíð mac airé uí maóileclainn.

Emann mac maóileaclainn hui ainligi ráit na ttri ttauat do taoiréac decc an cethramad lá iar ppel Míchil dia dardaoim ar aoí laite réctmaine.

Coccaíð mor etir Mað matgamna, .i. Remann mac Ruðraige, 7 clann aoda Ruaið még matgamna. Imirce nírt do denom do clainn aoda Ruaið hi pfeapnmaig, 7 pluag gall do tectma ccomairrcir. Mað matgamna do tect irteac fan Eóganaig, 7 dol dó amac doiridiri hi pfeapnmaig, 7 clann aoda do dol ar gallbaet. Mað matgamna cona rocpaide do denam ionnraige ar gallaib. Clann aoda Ruaið, 7 goill macaire airgiall do bpeit pair. Spaoinead for mað matgamna, 7 e féin, 7 brian mac Ruðraige með matgamna do gabáil 7 orong mor ele do marbað, 7 do gabáil don éur poim dia muinntir.

Sluaiccead tuncill la hua ndomnaill, .i. aod ruad mac néill gairbh. Maðuidir, ua ruairc 7 maite ioctairi conaet imaille ppir, 7 gabáil doib ar tur go bel áta conaill do éobac brian mic feilim uí raigillig po bai na ppar paimn 7 paitte ag ua ndomnaill, 7 do denam ríoda etir ua ruairc 7 ua raigillig. Taimic dha ua raigillig hi cethn uí domnaill go bel áta conaill, 7 po ríodais ua ruairc 7 ua raigillig ppa poile, 7 brian mac feilim beor, 7 do raodá Páip ua raigillig dua ndomnaill ppi tairiri 7 ppi comall dó co na bpsit fein amaille ppir. Ipead do éoid iarom co ríodnac maige Réin, 7 taimic Máð paðnaill ina énd. Téid iarom ip in angaile do congnaim la cloinn íriail uí pargail batap ina ccairuib aige gur po millead, 7 gur po

<sup>b</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Went over to the English*, do dol ar gallbaet, i. e. fled out of the territory of Fárney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly]; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh<sup>b</sup>, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach<sup>c</sup>, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English<sup>d</sup>. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonaill<sup>e</sup>, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonaill to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.



loirceasó leir an Aingale acémasó cuio éloinní ipiail inama, 7 fágbaip clann  
 ipiail i tpen 7 hi tpeiri. Do cóio arióe iapaím tpe iap̄ar mióe co po  
 loirceasó bailte cairleim dealbna 7 an típ ar gac taoib diob laip. Baí adhaib  
 longpuit hi ccuiréne mióe. Tangat̄ar diolmáin 7 dalatunáig ina teac̄,  
 7 do rónrat ríó p̄rip. Teio iapom̄ muib pailge ap tarrpang uí concob̄ar  
 pailge do bi na b̄rat̄ar aicce, .i. Cat̄aoir mac cuinn m̄ic an calb̄aig, 7 do  
 díogail a ātar, .i. mall garb̄ ap gallaib, baóí pe head i nuib pailge acc ind̄-  
 padh 7 acc op̄ccain na mióe ap gac leat̄ uad̄. B̄rip̄tear, 7 loir̄ct̄ear leir  
 cairlén cairppe, 7 baile Mhaolip. Loir̄ct̄ear, 7 aip̄ct̄ear leir deór p̄rip  
 b̄riúin, 7 p̄rip tulāc, 7 p̄uair d̄na com̄ad̄a o lūct̄ an m̄uilinn éip̄p ap an mbaile  
 do leccasó díob̄ gan op̄ccain, iap̄ milleasó an típe ap gac taoib de. Do cóio  
 iapom̄ ap coill̄tib an ruba ap tarrpang colmáin uí maóileac̄lainn, 7 po gab̄  
 p̄or milleasó cloinne colmáin, .i. dútaig uí maóileac̄lainn. Ro loir̄ceasó leir  
 d̄na cairlén maige tam̄nac̄ 7 cairlen maige heille. Bá don éup̄ rin t̄pa po  
 p̄raíneasó maíom̄ na gair̄b̄ eip̄cc̄peac̄ lá hua ndom̄naill p̄or ua maóileac̄lainn  
 co líon a éion̄il 7 a p̄óc̄raide. Maíom̄ belat̄ na ccop̄p̄ gao ainm oile d̄ó  
 ona gaoib̄ nó r̄ind̄ir lūct̄ an típe po b̄raiḡuib̄ d̄puinge don t̄rluaiḡ tpe iom-  
 cumga an bealaiḡ hípin. Bá ip̄ in lo ceona po meab̄aib̄ maíom̄ baile loc̄a  
 luāta p̄ia hua ndom̄naill du in po map̄bas mac mēg am̄algaib̄ co p̄óc̄aib̄ib̄

<sup>f</sup> *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte cairleim dealb-  
 na.—This is an amplification by the Four Mas-  
 ters, who are ever on the look out to magnify  
 the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy  
 of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile  
 cairleim dealbna, which is the Irish name of  
 the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county  
 of Westmeath. The term *bailte cairlén*,  
 which means towns or villages defended by  
 castles, is used throughout these Annals in  
 contra-distinction from *p̄r̄aib̄-bailte*, street  
 towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of  
 one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>g</sup> *Cuir̄cne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west,  
 in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury,  
 in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>i</sup> *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Car-  
 bury, in the same barony and county.

<sup>j</sup> *Coill̄te-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This  
 is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in  
 the north of the King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan,  
 in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the  
 King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Cas-  
 tleleshill, 23rd October, 1612.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the  
 King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Gal-  
 way*, p. 217, note.

<sup>n</sup> *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, garb̄-eip̄cc̄peach, now  
 Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, ex-  
 tending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in  
 the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dub-  
 lin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns<sup>f</sup> of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuircne<sup>g</sup>, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Conor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury<sup>h</sup> and Bally-Meyler<sup>i</sup>; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha<sup>j</sup>, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman<sup>k</sup>, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Magh-Eille<sup>m</sup>. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgir<sup>n</sup>. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha<sup>o</sup>, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Con-noght, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined



amaille ppiy, 7 battar adaiḡ longpuipt ipin maiḡin pin. Luid ua domnaill co na pluag arnamarae go pionainn. Ro eḡlaimpeat 7 po tionoilpiot na dponḡa do p̄iol cceallaiḡ battar ina p̄appaḡ p̄op an pluaiḡeaḡ pin a bpuairpiot ina ccom̄poḡraib d̄arḡraiḡib co noeachaiḡ ua domnaill co na pluag tar pionainn i nuib maine, 7 Ro airip am̄pein go po cuip p̄cip 7 aḡtoipre a p̄loigib im̄c̄in de. Luid iap̄tain hi ccloinn Riocairḡ 7 a cconmaicne cuile, 7 hi ccloinn ḡoirḡelbaiḡ, 7 tapair tpe maḡairc connaḡt 7 dia t̄ip p̄cipin iap na piapuccaḡ, 7 iap mb̄reit buaḡa 7 corḡair da ḡaḡ maiḡin ḡur a p̄ainicc.

Ad mac eoḡain mic catail ui concobair, Uilliam mac taiḡ uí ceallaiḡ, 7 hoibeairḡ mac Ruḡraiḡe mic Rora décc.

ḡarun delbna décc.

Da mac airp uí maileaclainn do m̄arbaḡ lá colmán mac airp uí maí-lc̄lainn.

Carlen an éalaiḡ do ḡabail lá mac uilliam cloinne Ricairḡ, 7 a t̄abairp do mac maileaclainn uí ceallaiḡ, .i. mac a inḡine p̄cipin.

Corbmac ua cuip̄n̄in oide eiḡf̄ epeann, 7 ḡiolla na naem̄ mac maileaclainn uí uiccinn décc.

P̄eḡlim̄iḡ mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an t̄r̄abairiḡ do ḡabail lá conn mac aḡa buide, 7 mac an t̄r̄abairiḡ deluḡ uaḡ iap pin.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

<sup>p</sup> *Rested and recruited, &c.*, go po cuip p̄cip 7 aḡtoipre a p̄loigib i m̄c̄in de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

<sup>q</sup> *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William; comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

<sup>r</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited<sup>p</sup> himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard<sup>q</sup>, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>r</sup>, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin<sup>s</sup> died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh<sup>t</sup> was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicne, and Lower Connaught."

<sup>s</sup> *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. Ɔapun Ɔealbna Ɔég in bliab-  
ann rí .i. rai cinn feóna 7 fíor do bfeirr Ɔeirc  
7 Ɔaennaict 7 do bfeirr aine ap Ɔac elabam  
do bi do ƆallaiƆ Epsinn ina aimir, a eƆiar  
mbuaiah o Ɔoman 7 o Ɔemon."

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

<sup>t</sup> *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*



## AOIS CRIOST, 1476.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, císíre ceo, reáctmogat, a ré.

An teppcop mac rannraóán do écc. Slán mac brian ina ionad.

Seapppaíð mac riacura ppióir mainirreac deircc décc.

Uaitne mac mic catáil uí concobair polur eccna na hepeann<sup>7</sup> ardomaig-  
irtir ir na healaðnaáib décc.

Maguioir, .i. taðg mac Emainn mic tomair do marbað a ppioll la a  
dearbpraetar Ruaidri.

Donnchað mac tomair mic tomair mic Pílip meguioir aðbar tigeapna  
peapmanað, pear lan do deagaitne, deineað, 7 doirdearcur decc iar mbuaib  
naiprige.

Tuatal mac uí neill do marbað la gallaib macaípe airgiall.

Taðg ócc mac taiocc mic tigeapnaín uí Ruairc tanaíri na bpeirne decc.

Aeð mac uí ceallaiğ (.i. uilliam) do marbað la taðcc a dearbpraetar  
péin i naé luain.

Ua heagpra iarparað .i. riabað, .i. uilliam décc.

Taðg mac eogain mic ruaidri uí concobair do marbað i ppiull la triar  
dá muirtir péin, .i. mac Ruaidri Ruad mac eogain mic Catáil, 7 mac catáir  
an abað uí concobair, 7 mac donnchaíð uí taioğ, 7 cairlén Rora comain do  
gabáil dóib, 7 a gabáil forra rin po ceoíri.

Eðaoín mgean domnaill mic muirceapraig bean uí concobair ðuinn décc.

Dearbporgaill inğín peiðlimið pinn uí concobair bean uí concobair ðuinn  
décc.

ðrian mac ferğail ruaið uí uiccinn cño a pine fein oide rgol epeann 7  
alban lé dán decc dia ðarðaoín mandala, 7 a aonacal i naé leathain.

Domnaill riabað mac gearaile caomanaig tigeapna laiğen décc.

*Many*, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

<sup>u</sup> *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

<sup>v</sup> *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-six.*

The Bishop Magauran<sup>u</sup> died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg<sup>v</sup>, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.



Ionnpaigib̄ do ðenaim̄ dua neill ap oigiallaib̄, ⁊ clann még maḡam̄na, .i. clann Rémainn, ⁊ brian mac Ruðpaiḡe, ⁊ oigialla uile ó eoganaiḡ arteaḡ do teic̄im̄ riar̄ fo maḡaipe tul̄ca, cpeaḡa, ⁊ aipeceḡe do bpeit̄ dua neill uaḡa on maḡaipe peim̄paite, ⁊ o l̄it̄im̄l̄ib̄ b̄r̄ip̄ne, ⁊ neill do teaḡt̄ dia tic̄c̄ iarp̄in fo buaib̄ ⁊ coḡceap̄.

Slóic̄cead̄ mór̄ la hua neill do cum̄ meic̄ aeḡa buide uí neill, ⁊ dol̄ dó̄ fo caip̄lén beoil̄ peip̄pte. An caip̄lén do ḡabail̄, ⁊ do b̄ripead̄ leip̄, ⁊ teaḡt̄ dia tic̄ḡ iap̄ rin̄.

Seaan mac uí anluain̄ do map̄baḡ lá a deap̄braḡaip̄.

Moḡpluaic̄cead̄ lá mac uilliam bupe ⁊ moḡtap̄ connac̄t, ⁊ pluaḡ ele lá hua ndom̄naill̄ ina aḡhaib̄. Do p̄iaḡt̄ ua dom̄naill̄ co cúil̄ enaḡma, ⁊ mac uilliam co coill̄tib̄ luiḡne. Do deachaib̄ mac diaḡmaḡa hi coip̄iḡtin̄ mec̄ uilliam, ⁊ mac don̄nchaib̄ ⁊ coip̄iḡtin̄ uí dom̄naill̄. Do teaḡt̄ ua dom̄naill̄ tap̄ peap̄paite na p̄ion̄nt̄paḡa. Ro b̄haḡ eic̄ ⁊ daóine de aḡ dol̄ anon̄n hi ccaip̄ppe. Ro lean mac uilliam anon̄n hé. Baḡtap̄ aḡhaib̄ in̄ aḡaib̄ am̄laib̄ rin̄ co ndeaip̄nat̄ r̄iḡ fo ðeóib̄, ⁊ po pann̄nat̄ loḡtap̄ connac̄t ap̄ dó̄, .i. uí d̄úb̄da c̄pioc̄ luiḡne, ⁊ l̄it̄ caip̄ppe lá mac uilliam, ⁊ an l̄it̄ naill̄ lá hua ndom̄naill̄.

Moḡpluaic̄chead̄ ḡall̄ na miḡe hi maiḡ b̄reaḡmaine ḡup̄ b̄ripeaḡtap̄ an p̄iaḡt̄ p̄iaḡaḡ ḡo po p̄éim̄ḡḡap̄ an p̄ail̄ip̄. Coip̄ceit̄ Maip̄pit̄ Sh̄puḡpa. Mill̄teaḡp̄ leo ḡuip̄t̄, ⁊ ap̄banna an t̄ipe, ⁊ ḡḡap̄ait̄ cen̄ r̄iḡ.

\* *Eoganaich*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, fo buaib̄ ⁊ coḡceap̄, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

‡ *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loḡán cúile enaḡma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

‡ *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

‡ *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap̄ peap̄paite na p̄ion̄nt̄paḡa, i. e. the *trajectus* or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach<sup>x</sup> inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant<sup>y</sup>.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste<sup>z</sup>, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha<sup>a</sup>, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne<sup>b</sup>. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha<sup>c</sup>; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught<sup>d</sup> into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>e</sup>, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhadh<sup>f</sup>, took possession of Pailis<sup>g</sup>, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

<sup>d</sup> *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connacht*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-Riabhadh*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

<sup>g</sup> *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called



Maġ paġnaill do òol hi maiġ breaġmāne cō po mīll a ndeacāiō on tṛluag ġall dia napbannaib.

Coccaō mōr etir ġallaib mīde 7 laiġin, 7 mac peacain mic mec tomair do mārbāō for an ccoccaō rin. A tṛiar deapbṛaṭar riḃe 7 mac airt mic cuinn uí māoileacāinn, 7 mac muirir mic piarair do ġabāil lá hua cconcōbair pṛailġe.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1477.

AOIR CRIOST, mīle, cṛṛe cēd, Seac̃tmoġad, a peac̃t.

Ġeapoiō mac iapla deapmūmān do mārbāō, 7 oṭt pṛi dēcc do ġeapal-tacāiō do cōr cūm bāir iaprin.

ḃrian mac muirġeapra mec diapimatta do mārbāō lá a cēnel pṛirin.

Ailḃe inġean aeḃa mēġuiḃir bñ tuc í pēin 7 a maiṭṛ bṛiḃain pṛa na bāir do dia, 7 do mainiṛtir leapa ġabāil dēcc.

Aoḃ mac donnchāiō mic tomair mēġuiḃir, 7 brian mac concōbair óis mēġuiḃir decc.

Ruaidṛi mac emainn mēġuiḃir do mārbāō la coinconnaṭt mic Remainn piabaiġ mic duinn mic conconnaṭt mēġuiḃir a pṛiull.

Donn mac eocain mic aeḃa mēġuiḃir do mārbāō la donnchāiō ócc mac donnchāiō mic aoḃa.

Maṭa ua luinn aircinneac na harḃa paōf pe peanṭur dēcc.

Ġapaonta 7 imṛṣrain do pṛar eitir uā ndomnaill 7 clann neac̃tain uí dom-naill. Niall mac domnaill uí domhnaill 7 pṛelim mac toiṛpṛdealbāiġ uí domnaill do mārbāō la cloinn neac̃tain don cup rin, 7 dioġbail mōr do denaṁ storra. O neill do òol ar pṛluaiġeāō i tṛṛi aoḃa ar tarriannġ cloinne neac̃tain, 7 tṛi aoḃa do mīlleāō, 7 do loṛccaō leiṛ, 7 toṭt dia tigh po buaiō, 7 coṛccaṛ iaprin.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Sruthair*, i.e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrule, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair<sup>b</sup>. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breaghmhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Connor Faly.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-seven.*

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired<sup>1</sup> with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>k</sup>, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> *Had retired, &c., literally, "who had given*

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

<sup>k</sup> *Arda, a townland in the parish of Derry-*



Corbmac mac donnchaíð mic mec caréaig riabaið do gabail lá corbmac mac zaiðec mic corbmaic mic diarmata pñmai murcepaige, 7 la cloinn diarmata an dúnaíð, .i. clann dearbpaetar a atar fein. Coccad muñan amac uile ðeige tper an marbað [*recte* ngabáil] rin, 7 an lfe éir do milleað uile eitir gallaib 7 gaoidelaib.

Mac uaitne uí moíða do marbað hi mbaile daíti lá mac Þiariar buiti-  
lép 7 la harp ua eoncoðair.

Γαοτ móp oíðce feile Eoin bpuinne do bñt ip in mbliaðain pi co po mill ionarparið do cúmdaigib cloc, clapaç, crannoc, 7 cpaac pñnón epeann.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceiðpe céo, Seçtmoçatt, a hoçt.

Αν τεppcop ua huiccin, .i. epccop maiçe eo na Saxan ðecc.

Αν τεppucc μαç pañpaðain [ðecc].

Tomar dub ua caipbpe biocaipe achaið upcaip pñ eaccnaið cpaibdech épiðe ðecc.

Iarla cille ðapa ðecc, 7 γεapoið a mac do gabail a ionaið.

Ripðñp mac emainn mic pipðñp buitiép do marbað lá pinçin puad mac pínçin (.i. ðoppaiçib) i ndopur cille caipñiç.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð méç caréaig do ðallað la a bpaípið iar na beit i laim aca pe hñh.

Donnchað mac bpiain ballaiç ui concoðair, 7 toiprðealbac mac toipr-  
ðealbaiç puaið ui concoðair ðecc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fer-  
managh; of the third part of which parish the  
O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the  
year 1396, p. 743; note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441,  
p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

<sup>i</sup> *Dermot Reamkar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy,  
the Gross, or Fat.

<sup>m</sup> *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county  
of Cork.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or  
David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.  
—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>o</sup> *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of  
which some were on artificial islands, and others  
on natural islands of considerable extent, such  
as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of  
the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and  
also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Ac-  
count of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,  
by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

<sup>p</sup> *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar<sup>1</sup> of Muscraighe<sup>m</sup>, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithi<sup>n</sup> by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs<sup>o</sup>, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-eight.*

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon<sup>p</sup>, died.

Bishop Magauran<sup>a</sup> [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler<sup>r</sup>, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice<sup>s</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands<sup>t</sup>.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

<sup>a</sup> *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

<sup>s</sup> *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

<sup>t</sup> *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochaö] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they



An gíolla dubh mac bhian mic péilim uí raigillig décc.

Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbhad.

Tomar ua conéshaimn tigeapna ua ndiarmata do marbhad lá mac a dearbhatar pín.

Pláig móir do téadé le luing ar éuan earra ruad, lénuecáð don pláig rin hi ppearaid manac hi tír conaill, 7 ip in ccúiccead go coiténh, 7 mac an baird .i. gorpaid, tige conaill decc di, 7 diofbail móir do deanam di ip in ccúiccead uile.

Mac ritbearpaitg, .i. ciotruaid ollam meguir lé dan, Taðg pionn ua lunnín raol le leigir 7 le peancar, ua breiplén taðcc mac eoðain ollam meguir le bristénmar, 7 ua cobéatg Muirceaprac bacac décc.

Ionrpaitg do deanam dað ócc mácc matgaimna ra luét tige ar bhian mac Remainn meg matgaimna. Cpeaca mopa do dénam dó 7 bhian fein do gabail i ttopaitgeét na cpeice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide megeocagain tigeapna cenél riachac do marbhad ina éoolad lá dír dia muintir fein hi ccaiplén lé raða, 7 a lopccad búdein ina ccionaidh.

Emann mac concobair meg raagnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seain uí feargail do marbhad dupcor do cuaille ofior dia muintir féin.

Pláig móir i nEirinn uile. Darun delbna 7 Mac muirir airig decc di.

Racna ua feargail do marbhad la mac Emann mic hoibepd balatun.

Art mac colmain uí maoileaclainn, 7 Mac ramrapadain .i. caçal mac donncað ballaig decc.

Mac feargail uí garra, 7 Magnus mac dað do marbhad la plioct Ruaidri mec diarmata.

mention his being deprived of sight ! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted *oallað* for the *pboçad* of the more ancient annals.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1382, pp. 687, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshan-non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

<sup>z</sup> *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughy by English writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe<sup>w</sup>. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province<sup>x</sup> in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn<sup>y</sup> O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislén, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household<sup>z</sup> against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha<sup>a</sup>, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conór Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole<sup>b</sup>, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin<sup>c</sup> and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "do ófol ré

leathraí go bpaí an aingio leathraí."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

<sup>b</sup> By the stroke of a pole, &c., *ourcop* *oo cuaille*, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

<sup>c</sup> The Baron of Delvin.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron



Emann mac taidé mic loélaínn uí ainlége do marbhad la a cénél buó déin.

Cairlen Slíccig do gabail lá mac uilliam bupe for barbaib uí domnaill 7 a tábairt do mac brian uí concobair. Mac uilliam bupe do tēct hi maig luipce iarrin, 7 an tír do míleab dó, .i. cuio Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ruaidrí do dol for cruachan ina dloigailríde 1 naghaid concobair mec diarmata baí ina mac diarmata, 7 ina pann ag mac uilliam, 7 ruide dó ar a haiclé a taimíceall na cairpce a fforbairi, 7 para do cor cúicce do delbattar rair tuccab a fearaib manac, 7 aon mac mec diarmata do marbad dúpcor raighe ar an trár rin, 7 an cairpce do gabail tref an upcor rin. Lain tigeapnar maig luipce do gabail do Ruaidrí, 7 concobair do díbir.

Coccab adbal for macaire connact. Feidlim pionn 7 ua concobair donn do líte annrin, clann ócc taidé uí concobair, clann feidlim, 7 clann uí concobair ruaid don líte arail. An macaire uile etir cill 7 tuairt do míllib stoppa. Toirpdealbac ruad mac Ruaidrí mic feidlimiú uí concobair roga mac ríog do marbad ar in ccocab rin.

Tadg mac diarmata ruaid uí concobair do marbad la rliocht brian ballaig a mebaíl.

Ḡaoḡ adbal do tuncbail oidee nollac pteill, 7 bá hoidee diltinn do cac í ar a méo ro muohaid do daoimib 7 ceatpab, épannaib, 7 cumdaigib uipce 7 tpe reacánón Éreann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

<sup>d</sup> *Croghan*, cruacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

<sup>e</sup> *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, capraig loca cé.

<sup>f</sup> *Engines*, para.—The word páp is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: “do maḡ epí páp

dia noibhpaicpib aib dímópa don fighaib buí na fpecnairc, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them.”

<sup>g</sup> *A great tempest arose*, ḡaoḡ adbal do tuncbail, .i. ḡaoḡ mór do eipge, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1478. A great wind came” [i. e. occurred] “after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken.”

<sup>h</sup> *Epiphany*, noblac pteill, i. e. Christmas of

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Connor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan<sup>a</sup>, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock<sup>c</sup>. Engines<sup>f</sup> were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Connor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Connor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Connor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose<sup>e</sup> on the night of Epiphany<sup>h</sup>, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and land<sup>i</sup>, prostrated throughout Ireland.

*the star.*—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

<sup>a</sup> *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffrish water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.



## AOIS CRIOST, 1479.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, céithe ced, reáctmogaite, a naoí.

Máineṛteṛ Mhílíc do déanam la hua Madaḡaim ap brú na Sionna i nep-  
pocóitecēt cluana fṣṛta do bṛaiteṛib .S. Fṛionṣeṛ, ḡ a toḡa fṛeṇ innte.

Ḑiarpṛ mac nioclaṛ huiṛ flannaccain baí ina éananac copaiḡ hi ccloḡar,  
ina pṛarpṛṇ ḡ ina pṛiḡir ceile noe ina Shacṛṛta i ndaimṛir, ḡ ina oṛicel  
ap loḡ eṛpne, Saol déṛeapcaḡ éṛaibḡeacḡ deṛḡeimiḡ daonnaḡtaḡ decc iar  
mbṛeṛé buaḡa ó deamān ḡ ó ḡoman.

Coccaḡ móṛ eṛṛ cenél cconailḡ ḡ eoḡain, uair do éuaṛṛar clann aṛṛ  
uí neill hi eṛṛ conailḡ do cccaḡ ap ua neill, ḡ do rónacḡ oioḡbala móṛa  
ṣṛppa.

Ua néill do ḡol ap ionṛaiceḡiḡ i eṛṛ conailḡ, ḡ cṛeacḡa móṛa do éabairṛ  
laṛ ó cloinn aṛṛ ḡ ó conallḡoibḡ don eṛṛṛṛ rṛn.

Ḑṛian mac fṛeilm uí neill do ḡabail lá hua neill, ḡ a líccṣn amacḡ iarom.

<sup>i</sup> *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

<sup>\*</sup> *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

<sup>1</sup> *Culdees*, céle dé.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Cele De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnā maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-nine.*

The monastery of Meelick<sup>i</sup> was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior<sup>k</sup> of Culdees<sup>l</sup>, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprize.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says:

“Iacet autem extra Lhyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant.”

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: “It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*,” vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, “qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia.” His words are as follows:

“In majoribus certe Vltoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus.”—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.



Ḃuarplaiéte moḃa do ḃḡn ar, 7 a diaḃ mac do ḃraiḡoib ḃḃi taiḃḃḃi. Ḃḃian do ḃol ḃionḃḃaiḃcío ar ua ndoḃḃnaill do coḃcaó ar ua neill ḃoḃḃoibḃi.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1480.

Αοιρ Cḃrioḃt, mīle, ceitḃe céo, oétmoḡatt.

Maḡuḃḃi, .i. tomaḃ oḃc mac tomaiḃ moḃi mic Ḣḃilḃ mic aḃḃḃa ḃuaḃ ḃḃḃi ḃo ba mó ḃeḃḃ, cḃaḃaḃ, 7 eḃeac baí ina aḃḃḃiḃ ḃeap coḃḃḃa a cḃḃíe ar eaḃtaiḃcḃeḃealaḃ, ḃeap ḃeḃḃa maḃḃḃḃḃeḃ, teampall 7 cáḃḃḃeacḃ ḃḃḃi ḃo baí ḃḃḃi ḃoḃḃ, 7 ḃo ḃi ḃi coaḃḃaiḡ San Sem aḡa oḃḃḃḃe, ḃécc, 7 a aḃḃacal i maḃḃḃḃiḃ in cáḃaḃ iap teoḡa ḃó ḃḃḃḃe.

Mac maḡḃḃa meḡuḃḃi, .i. caḃal oḃc mac caḃail mḃoḃi mic ḡḃollaḃaḃḃḃaiḃc mic maḡḃḃa ḃḃuccaḃ toḃcaḃḃe eḃḃḃe ḃécc iap mḃuaḃ oḃḡḃa 7 aḃḃḃḃe.

Maḡḃḃ ḃuaḃ ó doḃḃnaill do maḃḃaḃ le cloḃḃḃ ḃeḃḃḃiḃ uí doḃḃnaill.

O neill do ḃol ar ionḃḃaiḃcío i teḃḃi coḃnaill, loḃḃḃe 7 ḃioḡḃaḃa iomḃa do ḃeḃaḃ laḃḃ.

O doḃḃnaill do ḃol ar ionḃḃaiḃcío i teḃḃi eoḃcaḃḃ. Clann aḃḃḃ uí neill, 7 clann ḃeḃḃḃ uí neill do ḃḃḃḃ ina ḃaḃḃaḃ, 7 cḃeacá móḃa do ḃeḃaḃ laḃḃ ar mac caḃḃaḃḃḃ ḃi cḃeḃel ḃeapḃaḃcío 7 ḃḃḃḃ mac toḃḃḃealḃaiḡ ḃuaḃ mic eḃḃi uí neill do maḃḃaḃ leó, 7 mac meḃ caḃḃaḃḃḃ Semuḃ. Do ḃala ua neill coḃa cloḃḃḃ ina coḃḃḃḃaiḃ in taḃ ḃḃḃ 7 ḃo lḃḃḃat clann í neill 7 mac caḃḃaḃḃḃ na cḃeacá 7 ḃo maḃḃaḃ leo eoḡan mac aḃḃḃ í neill baḃḃ ḃi ḃḃoḃaiḃ í doḃḃnaill ḃaḃí cḃḃḃḃeḃḃa eḃḃḃe. Ruḃc ua doḃḃnaill na cḃeacá, 7 ḃoaiḃ ḃia tiḡ iap coḃḃḃḃḃ co neḃaḃaḃ iomḃa laḃḃ.

Eoḡan ua doḃḃnaill .i. mac néill ḡaiḃḃ, do maḃḃaḃ la cloḃḃḃ neḃḃaiḃ uí doḃḃnaill i cḃcluam laḃḡ .i. an 29. do September. 7 eoḡan caḃc mac maḡḃḃa uḃ coḃcḃaiḃ do maḃḃaḃ ina ḃaḃḃaḃ 7 mac toḃḃḃealḃaiḡ caḃḃaiḡ uí coḃcḃaiḃ do ḡaḃail ann ḃeóḃ.

<sup>m</sup> *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Anals of Ulster, the reading is: 7 a diaḃ mac do ḃraiḡoib taiḃḃḃi ḃoḃ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

<sup>n</sup> *Founder of Monasteries, &c.,* literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

<sup>o</sup> *The city of St. James,* i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

<sup>p</sup> *Brughaidh,* i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity<sup>m</sup>. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.*

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries<sup>n</sup> and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James<sup>o</sup> on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh<sup>p</sup>, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh<sup>q</sup>, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about

two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a



Ruðpαιγε mac Ruðpαιγε mic neaáταιν í domnaill do marbαð lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail coinne lé cloinn neaáταιν, 7 le conn ua neill pa cαιrlén na pinne, 7 ríð do ðenαm ðóib pe poile, 7 tanairveét tipe conail do tabairt deiccneacán ua ndomnaill.

Remann riabac mac duinn mic conconnaét meguiðir, 7 mac gille pinnéin .i. taðg mac briain, ταιρεαc po bpeappi teaç naoiðñð bαoi ινα ατpoccur décc.

Ua heoðora, .i. aongur mac Slain paói píp ðána 7 feargal mac eoçαða veigpεap ðana ele décc.

Corbmac mac aip cúile meguiðir, 7 Pílip riabac mac amlaoib meguiðir décc.

Aip mac Ruðpαιγε még ματγαίνα do marbαð ap veipeαð cpeice oiðce do pinne pé féin ip na pñαib hi fearann conulað mic aοða uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aοða puaið még ματγαίνα, 7 clann Remann meg ματγαίνα, cpeacá moρα do ðenαm ap cloinn Remann, 7 α ccup ipin mbpeipne ι ccññó hí paigillig.

Sccaindeap cpoða etip cloinn emann α bupc, 7 clann Riocairp α bupc. ðupiteap ap cloinn emann. Marbétap mac mec dubgaill na halban (.i. Colla) ðαon upcōp poigðe 7 poçaiðe oile amaille ppiρ an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille pinnen .i. mac briain, 7. tpi píp ðecc do muintip cloinne briain mic pílip meguiðir do marbαð acc bealach uí mitchiðein lá cloino uí puairc, τigeapnna 7 briain puαð clann τigeapnna mic ταιvhec mic τigeapnna ιαð pén.

Sluaç gall do teaçt ι ττίρ eoçain lá conn ua neill pa cαιrlén Sheaan buiðe ui neill, .i. ιαpía cille ðapa pñ ιonαið piz Sαxan ι nepinn, 7 goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

<sup>r</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

<sup>t</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fewes,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne<sup>r</sup>, and they made peace with each other ; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh<sup>s</sup>, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile<sup>t</sup> Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha<sup>u</sup> on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon ; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven<sup>w</sup> into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed ; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein<sup>x</sup>, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished ; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.



miðe ar cñna. Seaan buiðe féin do bñt ir in ccairlen, 7 an baile do cong-  
máil, 7 do ísraim do daimðeoin an tirluaig, 7 an rluaig dimitéct tar anair, 7  
Seaan buiðe do ðenam rioda fpi hua neill iarttan.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1481.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, mile, ceτpi céð, oétmoccat, a haon.

ðpian mac pelim uí Raðallaið, cñno dáim 7 ðeópað, 7 fear tige aoíðeað  
coitcino décc.

Τοιρρðealbac mac Piliρ mic tomáir méguioip do mapbað i pell an 5. do  
october ina ccairlén fein la donnchað occ mac donnchað mic aoða meguioip  
paoi coitceann comlán ar eineað, ar aítne, 7 ar uairle, 7 a aðnacal i mai-  
nιρτιρ dúim na ngall iar ttoða ó mte.

Ua hanluain feilim do mapbað paoi cinnpðona ar uairle 7 ar oipbeapτ  
epiðe.

Caðaoip caomanað mac mec mupchaða do mapbað lár an ccontae  
maðac.

Mac an tpaðaoipig, .i. Paττpaice do gabail la conn mac aoða buiðhe, 7  
a ðallað leiρ.

Sláine ingñ ui ðpian bñn mec uilliam cloinne Riocairp poitceac lán do  
ðeipc 7 ðpele, bean po ðeaprcenaið do mñáib a haunpice décc iar mbpici  
buaða ó ðoiman 7 ó ðñman.

Cuconnaçτ mac Seaan mic conconnaçτ méguioip, 7 Feilim mac ðuinn mic  
conconnaçτ mic Piliρ mic aoða puaið méguioip décc.

Coccað mór ðeipge hi ττιρ eoðain etip ua neill 7 Seaan buiðe ó neill.  
Clann aipτ í neill, 7 clann feilim í neill do bñt i naðhaið uí neill ar in  
ccoccað pin. Clann aipτ do ðenam cpeice ar cloinn uí neill, 7 clann uí neill  
do ðenam cpeice no do ar Seaan buiðe. Clantτ tSeaan buiðe ða lñmain,

<sup>1</sup> Kept and maintained the town, an baile do  
congmaíl 7 do ísraim do, literally, the town  
was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:  
7 an cairlen do congbaíl do daimðeoin in  
tirluaig, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use  
the word baile in the sense of castle, or mili-  
tary station, but they also apply it to any town,  
village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>2</sup> Knowledge, aítne.—This word signified  
knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town<sup>r</sup> in despite of the army<sup>a</sup>; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-one.*

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge<sup>z</sup>, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise<sup>a</sup> (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed<sup>b</sup> O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two<sup>c</sup> from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

<sup>c</sup> *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the



ἡ αὐτὸς mac cātair mic peidlimiō uí concobair do mairbāð leo, ἡ mac giolla-pattraice mic cātmaoil co rocaib oile na c airmítear.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, do gabail lé cloinn aoda buide uí neill, ἡ α ταβαίρτ hi lámh uí domnaill.

Semur mac Maoilir mec hoirebert do mairbāð lá gearoid mac emainn geargaig mec hoirebert.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1482.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile ceirte ced, octmogat, α δό.

Ριοζαιρ naom crioice an coimdead dapepucchað ἡ dpaγbáil ap brú loca baile an chuilinn. Fearra ἡ miorballa iomda do denam di.

Giolla cripτ ua pīach biocairpe airp bporccaiγ Saos cleipicē ἡ fear tige aoidēad coitcēnd ppi pé aon bliadan décc do écc.

Conn mac aoda buide uí neill tobap peile, ἡ peicfm coitcéann do cliapaid epeann, ἡ alban. Ceann coccaid ἡ coranta cripτ α ceneoil, ἡ rioγdāmna an cuiccid décc iar mbuaið naiτrige.

Enri mac conulað mic aoda mic eoγain uí néill do mairbāð la gallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

<sup>d</sup> *Into the hands*, hi lámh, literally, "into the hand." hi lámh also means, in custody, and lámhdeácur is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "αγ po αταίρ cuinn bacaid, ἡ inγean iapla cille dapa α bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

<sup>e</sup> *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpoē naem mupbulec do toγbail cind in bliadan pi ap bopu loca α mbaile in cuilind ἡ pspeta ἡ mupbuleada mopa do denan oi."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called ocalba Muire, and the representations of the cpoē naem, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Connor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands<sup>d</sup> of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach<sup>e</sup> Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.*

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn<sup>f</sup>; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh<sup>g</sup>, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna<sup>h</sup> of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *tógbail cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bliadóin ap in uirici 7 nín

tócbur cín do neoc ó do éuaio finn cup anuig, 7 ir é fo deapa dam cinn do tocbaile cailte opaicin. And I have been one hundred years upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have not appeared to any one since Finn's departure till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what induced me to appear now."

<sup>g</sup> *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

<sup>h</sup> *Roydamna*, *pioðamna*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.



Art mac Donnchaí meguíðir decc.

Maolmorída mac cátail uí raiḡillíḡ do mairbáð lá cloinn aóda uí raiḡillíḡ. Clann aóda do téacét dia tur ar ríe, clann cátail dia monnraiḡíð ḡ tḡḡ do ḡabail forra, ḡ dá mac aóda, ḡ da mac feiolimíð mic aóda do mairbáð co nḡruing oile.

ḡrian mac feilim uí neill do mairbáð la mac cuinn mec aóda buíde, ḡ la rlióct enri aimpíð. ḡa raóí ar eineaé ar eangnamh ar cḡnnacé duan ḡ dḡecét an ḡrian hírín.

Donnchaí occ mac donnchaí meguíðir (lar ro mairbáð toirpḡealbáac mac rílip meguíðir) do mairbáð daon orcup ríḡḡde.

Murḡhaí mac taidé mic cátail óicc meḡ raḡnaill do mairbáð la rlióct airt uí Ruairc.

Diarmáid mac lochláinn óicc uí ainlígí aóḡar toirḡ énel doḡta do mairbáðh co na ḡraítríð a meabail la rlióct ḡiolla na naom uí ainlígí, dar plánaib mionn connacét ḡ ḡruingḡ dia maiḡib.

Ruairí buíde ua hainlígí taoíreé énel doḡta décc iar reandataíð toḡaíde, ḡ taidé a ḡraḡair do ḡabail a ionaí.

Sluaḡeáð oioḡla lá Ruairí mac diarmata tḡearna míoḡe luipcc, lá taóḡ maḡ raḡnaill tḡearna connacne maiḡe rḡín hī ccenél doḡta iar mbrireað a plán dia ro loipeceáð teacé uí ainlígí, ḡ dia ro mairbáð donnchaí mac ríacura carraiḡ, ḡ mac concóḡair mic mic corbmaic. ḡrḡmaíðm forra lar an tír co béol an aḡa raḡa. Feiolimíð ríonn ua concóḡair do éóar i naḡhaí an maíoma rín ḡ a éóḡuccaíð óó.

ḡrian ócc mac ḡrian mic cátail duib uí concóḡair do mairbáð lá rlióct taidé uí concóḡair hī ccuirpeac in araccail.

Maíðm i náḡ na ccḡnaḡhean la harḡ ua cconcoḡair for oiliuer plóingcéó, ḡ dḡeam dia muinḡir do mairbáð, ḡ oiliuéir rḡín do ḡabail.

<sup>i</sup> For having violated their guarantees, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

<sup>k</sup> Bel-an-atha-fada, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinasfad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffy, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>l</sup> Cuirreach-an-Aragail.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

<sup>m</sup> Defeated Oliver Plunkett.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunkett, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gillanna-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees<sup>1</sup>, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada<sup>\*</sup>, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail<sup>1</sup>.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett<sup>m</sup> at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadh<sup>n</sup>, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

<sup>n</sup> *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave



Domnall mac Rúðpáige uí concobair tigearna corcmóðruaó ninair décc  
 ⁊ diairmaitte a bratair ina ionaó.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcmóðruaó do marbaó a meabail lá  
 macaib concobair uí concobair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaió fear cpoða cocctac, aóðar tigearna  
 ril concobair ruaió décc.

Eraró ua maolconaire ollam ril muirsohaió hī rñcúr, ⁊ hī pñlñdeacé  
 paó epñe illaioin ⁊ i nñaoiñilcc décc iar mbuaó ó ðoñan, ⁊ o ðeamān ⁊ a  
 aónacal i noilpñn, ⁊ Sióðraíó ua maolconaire ina ionaó.

Muiréirac mac plannchaó aóðar ollamān tuaómuñan, ⁊ an cornamac  
 mac concobair óicc mec plannchaó décc.

Áoó mac cairpre uí concobair do marbaó la ðrñm ðia muinip rñpñrñ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe ced, ocemozot a tpi.

Ropra mac tomair óicc méguioir eppcop clocair, Saóí i neccna, ⁊ i  
 cpaóbaíó fear ticce aoioñ coitcñnn dá gac aon décc, ⁊ a aónacal i tctmpall  
 achaió upcoir do pñr a toga buó éñn.

Matgamāin ua gñioóca eppcop cñlle dá lua tobar pñile ⁊ ecena décc, ⁊  
 a aónacal i mainipñrñ na ccanaanac hī ccopco baipccññ co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in  
 the county of Cavan.

° *Rury*, Rúðpáige.—This name, which was in  
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,  
 is to be distinguished from Ruaióir, which  
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The  
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from  
 Rúðpáige mop mac Siépñge, monarch of Ire-  
 land, A.M. 3845, and the common ancestor of  
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally  
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were  
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-  
 rious parts of Ireland.

P *Corcomroe-Ninaiis*.—This territory origi-  
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three  
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That  
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called  
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned  
 in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 b, as a part of  
 Thomond, thus: "Eoganaéc ninuppa a tuaó-  
 mumain .i. Eoganaéc na n-aranó."

° *Succeeded him*, literally, "Seery O'Mul-  
 conry in his place," no verb being used in the  
 original.

° *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,  
 or chief professor. The Mao Clancys were here-  
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

° *O'Greefa*, O gñioóca.—The head of this  
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury<sup>o</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai<sup>s</sup>, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him<sup>a</sup>.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav<sup>r</sup> of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carby O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-three.*

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons<sup>t</sup>, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffiee in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'griobēa (not gpurfn, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

<sup>t</sup> *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inir na g-canánaic, i. e. the island of



Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ⁊ o pŕiḡail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuarlaccað lá a aṡair ⁊ lá a bŕaitŕib ó ua ndomnaill ⁊ ó clóinn aodá buide, ⁊ an conn rin iapañ doirdnead ina éigearna ap tŕi eogain do éoil a aṡar, ⁊ tŕipe heogain aŕcŕna.

Coccað mór do eirḡe eirŕi ua ndomnaill aod puad, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éineóil cconail ⁊ ioctair connact. Aod ócc mac aodá buide uí neill co líon a éionóil do éect ina comóail ⁊ dol pŕmŕa ina pŕmŕm imteaṡta ḡan tuillead buide ŕe hŕccaraitte da ŕaib pŕmŕa co tŕaiḡ baile dúine deaḡan. Airccetar ⁊ loirccear leó an baile ⁊ an tŕi ina tŕimceal. Rucc an iurŕi .i. ḡearoid mac tomair iarla cille daŕa, co roccaraitte móŕ ḡall ŕorŕa da ttoḡaim ⁊ da ttoŕaiḡect. Ar a aí Ro iomcuirŕioŕom an tóŕi tŕom rin co neimŕioimac, ⁊ do ŕŕaoínead ŕorŕa, ⁊ do maŕbað dŕonḡ mór do ḡallaib. Cŕd iadŕom dŕa ŕo maŕbað mac uíólin ⁊ mac toirŕdealbais ḡarraiḡ uí concobair uaṡa. Luid ua domnaill cona roccaraitte iadŕom co baile lucémair ⁊ loirccear baile lucémair laiŕ ⁊ ŕo ḡeib comá ⁊ ceannac daŕ cŕnn imóŕḡla ⁊ anacail da mbaille. Soair ua domnaill tair a air, ⁊ ŕo léicc aod ócc mac aedá buide uaṡa co ḡlŕndŕiḡe dionnŕaicchió tŕín conḡail. Ro ḡaib pŕn ŕeimne tŕié tŕi eogain. Milltar ⁊ loirccear leiŕ an tŕi ina comŕoccur dá ḡac lŕ co ŕaimicc abann mór. Ro tŕŕccad ⁊ ŕo ḡŕŕað leo coillte daingne doimteaṡta do ŕala ŕor a ccionn ŕor bŕú abann móŕe ionnur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

<sup>u</sup> *Powerful pursuers*, tóŕi tŕom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

"However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them" [*ex illis*].

<sup>v</sup> *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: "O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town." The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: "O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers<sup>a</sup>, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughnhaigh<sup>v</sup> with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards<sup>w</sup> Trian-Congail<sup>x</sup>, through Glenree<sup>y</sup>. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone<sup>z</sup>, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhann-mhor<sup>a</sup>; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

<sup>w</sup> *Towards Trian-Congail*, ὁ ἰονηγαίσιος ἐρὶν ὀνγαίλ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

<sup>x</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

<sup>y</sup> *Glenree*, ḡlúno ríge, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note<sup>b</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "βρευγ," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Abhann-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-



guy bó conair fódainz fíomteácta dia. fíuaḡ tḡér na feaðaib hirim. Ro porcóngrað lair por a fíóḡaib cḡraigḡoroiḡte comḡainḡh do óenaim tarir an abainn co ríáctatar a fíóḡḡḡorima etir troicḡteḡ ḡ marcaḡ dar an rruḡ anonn ina nomlaine ḡan báðað eic na duine dib. Ro lḡccḡte an ḡroicḡte fḡir an rruḡh co na baí aḡa mbíḡḡaðaib áct a fḡairccḡir uáta don lḡt arailḡ, ḡ tainicc ó doinnailḡ dia tḡḡ iaraim iar mbuaib ḡ corcar.

Slóicḡeáð ele la hua ndóinnailḡ ar Sḡan mac pḡlip méḡuibḡ co tḡaratt cḡeaḡa ḡ airccḡte iomḡa lair. Cḡeaḡ eile ar namaraḡ do denaim lá doinnall ua neill ar in Sḡan ccéona.

Maíom lá harḡ mac cuinn mic an cálbaḡ uí concobaḡ ar conn mac airḡ mic cuinn uí maíleaḡlainn dú inar marbað dá mac Ruuibḡ cḡarraḡ uí cḡarbaill co roḡaibḡ ele amaille fḡiu.

Ua cianáin, .i. Ruuibḡ ollaim méḡuibḡ le rḡncur, ḡ Concobaḡ ócc mac planḡhaḡa .i. ollaim tḡaḡmuíman rḡoi ḡḡirccaiḡte i neicḡr ḡ hi fḡilḡeaḡt décc, ḡ aḡḡ mac planḡhaḡa ina ionaḡ.

Concobaḡ mac an bḡrḡtḡman aḡbar ollaiman muinḡrpe maolḡuain décc iar tḡreablaitḡ fḡoḡa.

An cuicḡeáð Eḡuaro do ríḡaḡh ór Saḡaib, 9. Apríl ḡa mḡ, ḡ óct lá décc ro baí hi ríḡhe.

An tḡrḡ Ríḡḡrḡ do ríḡaḡh ór Saḡaib. 22. Iun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluvius lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

<sup>b</sup> *A free and open passage*, conair fódainz fíomteácta.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" fódainz, easy, is the opposite of fódainz, difficult. *Somteácta* is compounded of ro, easy, and imteácta, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

<sup>c</sup> *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Muḡopin,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage<sup>b</sup> for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies<sup>c</sup> could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Connor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which<sup>d</sup> the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon<sup>e</sup>, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>f</sup>, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.<sup>g</sup> was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.<sup>h</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Connor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

<sup>e</sup> *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

<sup>g</sup> *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabian says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

<sup>h</sup> *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabian, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡat, a cftair.

Nioclár uarðun, eppcop ðoipe décc.

Seaan ua fairceallaiḡ canánać ðo muinrip ðpoma lftain, ḡ ðpian ua fairceallaiḡ, Saccapit ðo éionnpccain cloć anḡcoipe ðo ðénañ aḡ teampoll móp ðpoma leatain décc.

Niall mac an comarba mēḡ matḡamna décc occ toidēct on póiñ.

Rémann maḡ matḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc ina bpaḡḡvenur i nðpóićt áta.

Sémur mac Remainn tipial ticćfina pñp tfulać décc.

Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine décc iar tpeblaio ðoða.

Mac uí concobair failḡe Mupchað mac caćaóip mic cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ ðo marbað ðupcóp fairḡoe lá cloinn emainn ðairpíoiḡ hi ccpić na ccédach.

Taðcc mac uilliam mic aóða mic bpian uí ceallaiḡ ðo marbað lá bpian ua cceallaiḡ lá a ðearbpaćair pññ, ḡ lá huilliam ua muirpaćaiḡ a ðearb comalta pññ ḡ a ccpochað pñðe lá hua cceallaiḡ ina cciontarb.

Acò mac bpian mic bpian ballaiḡ uí concobair ðo marbað lá plioct taiḡḡ uí concobair.

Domnall mac ḡormáin ðaop ḡpaða uí bpian, pñp tiḡe aóíðeað coićcinn ḡ pñp ðo ba fairðppe i nepinn a mbeótlur décc.

Acò mac bpian uí bpian ḡ a bñ Saðb inḡean taiḡḡ uí concobair décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

<sup>i</sup> *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

<sup>j</sup> *Anchorite's cell*, cloć anḡcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killycar, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloć anḡcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called clauḡēać; in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-four.*

Nicholas Weston<sup>1</sup>, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell<sup>1</sup> at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh<sup>k</sup>, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioich na g-Cedach<sup>1</sup>, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray<sup>m</sup>, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stock<sup>n</sup>, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien<sup>o</sup>, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

<sup>k</sup> *Fertullagh*, feara tulaic, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>1</sup> *Crioich-na-gCedach*. — A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

*of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *In live stock*, imbeozlur.—O'Clery explains beo, the root of this word, by ceatpa no aipnéir, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form bólaic used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.



Ruaidrí ócc mac Ruaidrí buide úí ainligi décc.

Maíseclainn mac concobair uí gearmlíohais, 7 concobar a dearbpaéar  
do marbad lá cloinn eogain mic néill uí dóinnail.

Ḑrian ruad̃ mac caith̃ mic eoḡain mic Scaín uí raigillig̃ décc.

Coccað mór er þu uá neill .i. conu mac enru, 7 uá domnaill .i. að þu að, 7  
 uoðbala mór uá uó uenam þorru.

Ḑiollapattraiucc mac méguirdir (Emann mac tomair oicc) do mairbad a  
 ppiull lá a cuiccsir deapbpatar (donn, Seaan, Emann, art caprac, 7 aod)  
 ag altoir tsmraill achaid urcair conid treamid ríde do gairid bá maguirdir  
 .i. Sfan mac pilip mic tomáir móir méguirdir 7 tomár mac tomair oicc mic  
 tomáir móir. Seaan do dol ar ploiccead ar cloinn donnchaid mic tomair  
 méguirdir (pilip 7 pelim). Ḑiollapattraiucc mac tomáir mic donnchaid, 7  
 mac pelim mic donnchaid meguirdir do mairbad lair co ndruing oile amaille  
 ppiú. Mac ḑiollapuaid, .i. brian mac doinnail, da mac mec doinnail cloinne  
 ceallaiḡ (corbmac 7 art) 7 rochaid ele do gabail. Bá dia haoíne do ḑonn-  
 pad an 13 Calainn septembuir do rónad indrin, 7 máguirdir Sfan do road an  
 lá rin co mbuaid 7 co nedail.

Ἐλατῆς ἴστας μάς τομάιρ μίς Ρίλιρ μεγυῖδιρ δο μαρβαδ λά τομάρ ὅς  
μάς τομάιρ ὅς μάς τομάιρ μῶιρ ὁρίον δο γὰρ ἡ βροστ αἰτιδ βροσκαῖζ.

Μαϊὸν μόνον λαβραῖγε λά cloinn Emmañn μέγυϊὸρ ἀρ cloinn brian mic  
 Pīlip μέγυϊὸρ δὺ in po μαρβαδ̄ τρι mñic brian, Cātal, Cūcōnnac̄t, ⁊  
 Emmañn, ⁊ in po μαρβαδ̄ βεὸρ ἀεὶ mac airt mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac  
 τοιρρῶεalbāig mic Pīlip na τuaiḡε μέγυϊὸρ co na mac τοιρρῶεalbāc̄, Re-  
 mann mac gillibert mic corbmairc uí flannaccain co rocañðib oile, ⁊ inar  
 gabād̄ ðna, Pīlip mac τοιρρῶεalbāig mic Pīlip meḡyũĩðr ⁊ Pīlip mac brian  
 mic Pīlip μέγυϊὸρ, ⁊ giollapatraice mac cañail ðicc mic magnura μέγυϊὸρ,  
 etcetera, pice ðo ðaoiñð ðo μαρβαδ̄ ⁊ ðeic̄nebar ðo gabād̄ ann.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Der-  
rybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

<sup>r</sup> *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalur-cher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh<sup>a</sup>.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe<sup>r</sup> was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan<sup>s</sup>, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Μίλε, ceítepe céo, oéτmоgαт, α cúicc.

Niocól ua gpaða comarba tuama gréine fñi deipaç ðağoiniğ 7 an ðapa  
peap décc baói paop 1 luimneac décc.

Donnchað máğ coilid aipéinneac bñiaicch fñi tiğe aoideað coitcinn décc.

Eoğan caoc (.i. o concobair donn) mac peidlimið uí concobair peap ağmar  
ionnpaiğteac décc iar tpeblaio ðoða 7 tiğeapna ðo gairm ina ionað ðaoð  
mac aoða uí concobair.

Uilleağ a bupc tiğeapna cloinne Riocairð oigpe iapla ulað, fñíceam  
coitcínð deiccpib epeann décc, 7 a mac ðo gabail a ionaio, .i. uillsec ele.  
Sluaicceað lap an mac pin pop macaire cónnaçт 7 hi tñi maine dia po loipcc  
7 dia po mill aipanna 7 baile, 7 dia po loipcc 7 dia po bñip caiplen tuillrge  
7 capcap.

Ruaioñi mac bñian ballaiğ uí concobair ðo mapbað lá phioçт tauðğ  
uí cóncobair.

Sile inğñi mec Siupcáin bñi Riocairð a bupc bainceann ban cónnaçт décc.

Αοð ócc mac aoða buide mic bñian ballaiğ uí neill tiğeapna triain  
conğail ðo ðol ap cpeich illñit caçail, 7 goill ðo bñit paip, 7 a mapbað ðañ  
epçop ðo gae.

O Suillebán beippe ðomnall O concobair copcmoðpuað, 7 O concobair  
ciappaiğe 7 a bñi décc.

O baioğill coippealbach ðo çop a tiğñnaið ðe, 7 a mac miall ðo gabail  
a ionaioh.

Coccað mópi eitip cenel cconail, 7 eoğain. Clann aipт í neill (.i. miall  
cona bñaiçrib) ðo lñit uí ðomnail. Clann neaçtain uí ðomnail (eigneacán  
cona bñaiçrib) ðo leit ui Neill. O ðomnail ðo ðol pluag 1 muinçip luiniğ

<sup>t</sup> *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

<sup>u</sup> *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenant-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-five.*

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine<sup>t</sup>, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free<sup>u</sup> in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh<sup>x</sup>, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenician line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

<sup>x</sup> *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a



uair ar ann ro baí caoraiḡeēt ḡ muintir pleēta neaētain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi pporlongporc a muintir luiniḡ ḡ phioēt neaētain amaille ppir acc imdīcīn a tíre, ḡ a muintire. Ar a aí ní ro péc ó domnaill dóibh co ndearna cpeaēa troma ḡ airccēte aiōble. Ro ḡab lá taob̄ pporlongpuirce uí neill, ḡ pleaēta neaētain, ḡ tucc na cpeaēa leir dia tír uaēta ḡan dioḡbail do denam̄ dō na taimcēll.

Aoō ócc mac aoōa ruaiō mic ruōraiḡe mic arōḡail méḡ maēḡam̄na do oirōneaō ina tḡearna ppor oirḡiallaib̄.

Baile cōnulaō mic aeōa uí néill do lorccaō lá brian na coilleaō mac eoḡain uí neill. Pīrann ḡ baile an brian cēona do lorccaō ar abarac̄ ina dioḡail lá coinulaō ḡ la cloinn Remainn mic Ruōraiḡe meḡ maēḡam̄na (ḡlairne ḡ brian) ḡ lá mac méḡ maēḡam̄na óḡ, .i. ḡiollapattaricc.

Slioēt Mhaolmóroa an mullaḡ do ionnarbaō ara nduēaiḡ, ḡ clann ḡlairne uí Raḡallaiḡ do ruidiuḡaō a tḡíre dia nīr, ḡ do denam̄ cairplein inn̄te. Iat̄tom̄ do ēarrainḡ iarla cille dapa (ḡearóid mac tomair) ar cloinn ḡlairne, ḡ cūicc buailte décc bó do buain dib̄ i ccepiē, ḡ ḡiollaíora mac ḡlairne do ḡabail don cūp rin.

Peiōlimiō mac ḡlairne mic concōbair uí raḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua raḡallaiḡ, .i. toirp̄dealbāc mac Sīain mic eoḡain do dōl i tteallac̄ eacōac̄, ḡ baile méḡ ram̄raōáin .i. peilim, ḡ baile donnchaō a deap̄braēar do lorccaō līr. Maḡ ram̄raōáin cona b̄raiēriō do dōl a ttoraiḡeēt an t̄rluaḡ ar abarac̄ ḡ ré p̄ir decc et̄tir ḡabail ḡ marbaō, ḡ dá cēd eac̄ do buain don t̄rluaḡ.

Mac domnaill (.i. colla) conrapal gallocclac̄ uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlairne mic Remainn meḡ maēḡam̄na do dōl ar ḡallbaēt maēair̄e airḡiall, ḡ mac don tau, .i. Seon do marbaō leir. Conn mac maḡnura uí cōndalaiḡ, Mac corbmaic uí cōndalaiḡ, ḡ mac mec arōḡail do marbaō uaōarom̄, ḡ ór cīnn p̄ic̄it eac̄ do buain de p̄ein ḡ dá muintir. Cat̄aoir

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>y</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

<sup>z</sup> *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaē laoiḡill*.—See note under the year 1488.

<sup>a</sup> *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille<sup>v</sup>, the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh<sup>z</sup> were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran<sup>a</sup> (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. ' On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa<sup>b</sup>; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.



mac Iriair mic Pílip, 7 eogan mac Semair mic eochaða móir még maṭṡamna do ḡabair, 7 eogan deluð iar rin.

Art an bocáin mac uí conócobair fáilḡe (.i. conn) do marbað lá a ósbríair catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbair daen ep̄cor ḡae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuoir (aod, art, 7 ḡiolla sóra) 7 clann toirpdealbair meḡuoir (Ṭaḡ, pílip, 7 an ḡiolla dub) do denair cpeice ar doinnall mac ḡiolla pattraice mic emainn méḡuoir. Doinnall péin do marbað a ttopairḡeēt na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac ḡeibeannaḡ 7 an Maoireaclainn ceona do marbað fó ceoóir ar an laṭair rin.

Maḡuoir, .i. Sían do denair cpeice hī miodbolcc ar cloinn donnchaí mic aodā meḡuoir, 7 ar cloinn még ualḡairce fa óó i naoir tpeacṭman.

ḡiolla pattraice ua huiccinn, mac brian, mic maoileclainn, f̄r tḡe aoiḡḡoh coitcinn do érinair 7 do tpuairḡaib décc.

Ua cuirín aṭairne décc.

An pechmað King Henrr do ríḡaḡ of Saḡair, 22. Aḡurc.

<sup>c</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Ualgaire*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg<sup>c</sup>, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaire<sup>d</sup>, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.<sup>e</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

"Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus

Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,

Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur."

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: "And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: "*Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis* 5. *Cal. Februarii feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*"



## AOS CRİOST, 1486.

Aoir Crioit, mile, ceitpe céo, octmogat, a ré.

Mairtuir (.i. cill éuilin) bratar mionúr de obrepuantia do tionnighad ar brú abann lıpe la Rolont mac Sır eduard iurtar.

Phioir maotla fřřgal mac Roiberd męgrağnaill décc.

Pılıp mac an cōmarba (.i. Semur mac ruōraięe mic arōğail) meę maō-ğamına, cananaō coraō hı ccloāar comarba cluana heoar, přřrun darpraięe, et cetera décc.

Caibidil coitēēn an cūiccō iour luhı ı nōroiēt aēa aę arōđrpucc arōa maōa, .i. Octavianur Italicur acc eppcopair ę acc cleircib tuaircirt epeann uile.

Ruairi mac diarmada (.i. mac ruairi cōic) tięearna moięe lıppe, airticē, ę tēpe tuatail décc do ęalar aētęřř hı tēmpall loā na nęaran ı ccloinn catail mic muireadaię, ę concōbar mac corbmair mic tomaltaię an eimę doirpneaō ina ionaō.

Cumara mac conmara do marbaō ęo haitearac la cloinn donnchaō mec conmara.

Taōcc mac catail óicc meęrağnaill lāntaoıreaō muintipe heolair řaoi dearrcaaięte ar eineac ę ar eangnañ decc. iar mbuaō o deamān ę ó doimā, ę a aōnacal hı řřioāac.

Taōcc ua maolmıaōaię aōbar taoirię muintipe cřřballān do marbaō lá cloinn maoleaclāinn meęrağnaill, ę lá cloinn maolpuanaō meę rağnaill.

Eōğan mac řř do ęabail lá cloinn maolpuanaō meę rağnaill, ę clann taiōcc uı maolmıaōaię do marbaō, ę mac uilliam mic mağnura co řocāiōib oile.

<sup>f</sup> *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

<sup>g</sup> *Of Maethail*, maotla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>h</sup> *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-six.*

The monastery of Kilcullen<sup>f</sup>, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail<sup>g</sup>, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus<sup>b</sup>, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasán, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan<sup>i</sup>, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

<sup>i</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.



Μαοίρεαείλαινν ἡ Ρυαῖρη δά mac mec donnchaḡ ἔπε hoilealla, .i. ταῦθ mac brian (Soiḡeacḡ diongmala do toirigeḡt ua noilealla gaḡ aon dḡb) do marbaḡ la cloinn domnaill caim ἡ la cloinn Ryaḡρη mec donnchaḡ.

Sluaicḡeacḡ aḡbal mḡr lá hua ndomnaill i cconnectaib, ἡ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ina aghaḡ, ἡ iari ndol hi cḡhḡn aḡoile dḡib, do pḡnpat ríḡ ἡ comḡonta. Peiḡlimiḡ pḡonn ua concḡbair do ḡol hi cḡhḡn na pluagḡ rin, ἡ a ḡol hi laim uí domnaill tap cḡhḡn a ḡuaḡ ἡ a ḡaḡpeacḡ. Síḡ ríḡ muirḡbhaigḡ do denamḡ don cup rin, ἡ Mac peiḡlimiḡ pḡonn do gaḡail ar péim dua ndomnaill ἡ a bḡhḡ lḡr i tḡrḡ conaill tḡpḡ comairle mḡic uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ.

bḡearmaḡm la muintir megraḡnaill hi moim lecc pḡr cloinn uí Ryaḡpe ἡ pḡr plioḡt caḡail ruaiḡ in pḡ marbaḡ Maoíleclainn ḡcc mac maóileclainn mec caba rḡi a aóirḡ pḡim do ba mó ainn le gaḡlḡcclaḡur hi lḡt cuinn.

Clann tḡrḡan mḡc an pḡriḡra do ḡpeachaḡ, ἡ mac dḡb pḡim (.i. ḡiolla cḡriḡt) do marbaḡ la plioḡt maóileclainn mḡegraḡnaill.

Neiḡe ua maóileḡonaḡpe cḡhḡ dḡicill eḡeann décc. Ar é tucc na mionna buaḡa co na tiuḡraḡ im ἡ aḡán a naoinḡeacḡt dḡoiḡḡḡaib co bḡacḡ.

Slóicḡeacḡ lá hua ndomnaill do ḡol i tḡrḡ amalgaḡ. Mac uilliam ioḡta-pach do ḡeacḡt ina aghaḡ. Ro rḡḡḡb iomairḡcc ḡtopḡa in pḡ marbaḡ tuilleacḡ ar ḡed do muintir mec uilliam, ἡ in pḡ gaḡaḡ Sḡan mac Siurḡtáin ἡ uillecc mac Riḡḡḡḡrḡ (.i. mac tomaiḡ) a buḡe co pḡcḡaḡḡb oile.

Seaan mac au pḡriḡra megraḡnaill décc.

An bapḡacḡ móri (Sḡan), pḡga gaḡlmacaem eḡeann do marbaḡ lá nodlace lá donnchaḡ ḡcc macc cáḡḡaiḡ tḡḡearna ealla iari ndol ar cḡeicḡ pḡir.

ḡearḡíoḡ mac iapla deapmumḡan décc.

\* *Moin-lesg*.—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>1</sup> *Head of the inhospitality*, cḡhḡ dḡicill Eḡeann. The word dḡicḡall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “pḡpḡḡra coḡḡḡonn ar aḡp ealaḡan Eḡeann tḡpe dḡicḡall.”—MS. L.

<sup>m</sup> *That he would never give*, co ná tiuḡraḡ co

bḡacḡ. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quòd non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quòd nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.”

<sup>n</sup> *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg<sup>k</sup>, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality<sup>l</sup> of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give<sup>m</sup> butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawley<sup>n</sup>. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him<sup>o</sup>.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

<sup>o</sup> *Against him*, *faip*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.



Feidlimið buíde mac cairppe uí concobair, uaitne mac ríain cairpaig  
mec bhranán, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maða 7 aod mac Ruaidrí duib  
mec maða do mairbað lá cloinn maoleclainn méis paghnaill.

Taog aod mac uilliam uí ceallaig an dapa tigearna baóí for uib maine  
décc i naibí an tpeap uir.

Sile inghín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallaig bhí uí maðadán décc.

Loclainn mac an gíolla claoín uí anliḡi décc.

Taog mac aoda mic brian uí binn, 7 Maoleaclainn mac diarmada méis  
paghnaill décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc raoileactain tigearna na bhríne décc.

Semur mac mec Rírdor buicléir fear ionait iarla urmumán décc.

Bhríal 7 diarmada da mac murchaí uí maðadán do mairbað a meabail  
la cobtaé ua maðadán lá a ndearbbratair féin.

Raḡnailt inghín tSeainn mec conmara bhí toirpdealbais mic taidḡ  
uí brian tigearna tuadmumán airéirais décc.

Gíolla na naoim mac domnaill mic muirceairtais muidḡ tigearna calaó  
na hangaile décc iar ccian aoír.

Taog mac aodagáin ollam muintire hangaile do mairbað go ghainfmail  
lá phioct íriail uí fearghail.

Plann mac ploinn uí domnalláin decc.

Brian mac Ruðraige mic ardḡail meḡ maḡamna tigearna darteirais  
do mairbað lá gallaib macaire airḡiail.

Domnall ócc mac mec artain raoí neimḡ décc.

<sup>p</sup> *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine poim nobluic anuḡ 7 ar epom  
fearḡain ran uair po a coraé aodá, 7 co ti  
mac rir in baile plan .i. Sḡmur mac Emainn

mic Rírdor, mic tSemuir, mic tSemuir .i.  
in iarla balb, mar ir a moétraé anuḡ orḡ-  
aib ré rínn, 7 a Raie in botaire duin 7 u.eo  
ran oblaḡ ma cte le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Conor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branán; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order<sup>p</sup>.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James<sup>q</sup>, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Raghnaile, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>r</sup>, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner<sup>s</sup> by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Fírbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

<sup>r</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Ratheline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

<sup>s</sup> *Abominable manner*, ғо ғраимһаил, i. e. in a disgusting, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.



Σταν buide mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fírgail mecc rampaðain décc.

Oét mbaile píct do ḡallbaét macaire airḡiall do loircceð lá Maḡ mat-ḡamna, aod ócc mac aoda puaið mic puðraiḡe.

O neill, .i. conn mac enpí do ðol pluaḡ pia rampain ap macaire airḡiall loircceð ḡ millte mópa do denam lair.

Cpeac mór lá brian mac emann mic Ruðraiḡe meḡ matḡamna ap emann mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ap a cloinn i ccúil na noirpí, ḡ emann ócc mac emann do marbað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡpceanbaḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidíri décc, ḡ a deapbpaétair ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡpceanbaḡ, Magnur mac maoileduin, ḡ Ruðraiḡe mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidíri do marbað ap baile an oipeacét la péilim mac donnchað meḡuidíri ap ḡprip oíðce.

Caitilin inḡín uí fearḡail (doimnall buide mac doimnall mic Sḡain) bñ mec maḡnura meḡuidíri .i. catail ócc mac catail móiri décc.

Airt puad mac ḡiollapataice mic emann meḡuidíri do marbað dupcór poḡde lá cloinn toirpðealbḡaḡ mic Pílip meḡuidíri.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emann mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac airt capraḡ mic maoileaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidíri (emann), .i. aod ḡ airt caprac ðpuaplaccað, ḡ a naétair do léicceñ a tiḡeapnair de an lá céðna do com tḡfain mic Pílip meḡuidíri.

Donn maḡuidíri mac emann, mic tomair óig do marbað a ppiull hi ndo-  
pur Reilece achaið upcáir lé cloinn tomáir oig meḡuidíri, .i. tomár, concobair,  
ḡ Ruaiðri ḡ lá cloino flaitðḡpḡaiḡ mic tomair óig, ḡiollapataice, Cuonnaét,  
ḡ brian cporað.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "*in estate hujus anni.*"

<sup>d</sup> *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

<sup>e</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>y</sup> *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies<sup>r</sup> of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain<sup>u</sup>, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear<sup>w</sup>, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn<sup>x</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht<sup>y</sup>, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh<sup>z</sup>.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΪΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σετρε σεδ, οετμoccas, α πεετ.

Μαοιλεάλαινν mac murchaio uí flannaccáin decanac oilepinn décc, γ  
τομαρ ua hñioḡsin do ḡabail a ionad.

Ταδḡ mac brian mic amlaoib meḡuioir po baí na pearpún i mboṡaib ap  
τορ γ na biocairpe hi ccill lairppe decc.

ḡrian ua corcpain biocair claoiminnri γ denir mac ḡiollacoircce aircín-  
neac, γ biocairpe airio bporca décc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαινν, .i. λαιḡneac mac cuirp τιḡearna cloinne colmain do  
maphaḡ le conn mac airp mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaiḡ uí maοiλεάλαινν.

Ο παḡgallaḡ, .i. τοιρρḡealbāc mac ḡsain mic eoḡain décc do ḡfōcc ina  
cairlén féin hi tṡulaḡ monḡáin an céo lá do mí September γ ó Raḡgallaḡ  
do ḡairm da mac ina ionad .i. ḡsain.

ḡrian mac brian ballaiḡ mic aḡḡa mic feilim uí concḡbair poiḡeac  
dionḡmala do riḡe connacṡ décc.

Αοḡ mac Ruaiḡri mic brian uí concḡbair décc.

ḡioḡraio ua maolconairpe ollam ril muipeaḡaiḡ cñn aibḡ γ aṡirp pear  
nepeann décc γ da cñn fine ina ionad .i. domnall γ maolconairpe mac toḡna.

Μuirḡḡr mac loclainn uí maolconairpe. oide α cñrpe féin décc i tṡir  
conuill iar tṡreablaṡ fḡḡa, γ iar mbuaio naṡpircḡe γ α aḡnacal i ndun na  
ngall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Con-  
nallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain  
by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-  
Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the  
county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdi" [Belfast] "was  
taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and  
by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin),  
and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian  
Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of  
Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of  
Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell,  
and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was  
drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, what-  
ever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this  
and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt  
was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-  
penny piece), so that jesters were wont to com-  
pose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be  
found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of  
Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-seven.*

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha<sup>a</sup>, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre<sup>b</sup>, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Corc), Lord of Clann-Colman<sup>c</sup>, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan<sup>d</sup>, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom<sup>e</sup> of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès<sup>f</sup> of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulcónry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

<sup>a</sup> The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

<sup>b</sup> *Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18<sup>o</sup>. die Augusti, feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*

<sup>c</sup> Botha, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> Cill-Laisre.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill laireac, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

*Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>e</sup> Tullymongan.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> Worthy of the kingdom, poiréac óiongála, i. e. a worthy vessel.

<sup>f</sup> Kenfinès.—The term Kenfinè is always used



Domnall ua dubaccáin, ⁊ a bñ ingñ uí maoilconaire décc.

Ua maoilpalaid dromclí eccla ua maine décc.

Iarla dŕmumhan do mairbad lá a muinir féin a meabail hī páit gaola tre comairle Shlain a dearbbratar féin. Stan dñ ⁊ luct an mairbta aréna dionnairbad la muirir mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aoda mic brian uí céallaiḡ tigearna ua maine do gabail lá a braitrib feirín a meabail ⁊ a écc ina geimhīb, ⁊ dá tigearna ina ionad, .i. maoileaclainn mac aoda mic brian ⁊ donnchaod mac bŕŕail uí céallaiḡ.

Aod mac donnchaod uí céallaiḡ do mairbad lá maoileaclainn mac uilliam uí céallaiḡ.

Concobar mac taidecc caoic uí céallaiḡ do gabail a meabail lá taidecc mac maoileaclainn uí céallaiḡ.

Catal dub mac domnall mic eoḡain uí concobair do mairbad lá goiŕdelbachaid iar ndol ar cŕeic forra ⁊ a bratar ele an calbac caoc do bŕŕit na cŕeice go háitŕac lair.

Domnall ua concobair do dol ar ionnraigib for lŕitir mic Pŕilip, ⁊ bŕipead doib ar dŕeim dá muinir gur mairbait ann da mac domnall mic brian mec donnchaod ⁊ móran dá nuairīb ⁊ da muinir aréna.

Ŋrian ruad, mac tigearnáin, mic taideḡ mic tigearnain uí Ruairc tanairc bŕeipne do mairbad dŕpŕor do raigir la mac uí ruairc, Eoḡan mac feilim mic donnchaod mic tigearnáin óicc. Ua domnall .i. Aod ruadh do dol tŕép an mairbad rin irin mbŕeipne, ⁊ ruide do a fŕoplongŕoit fá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairte, ⁊ a gabail lair ⁊ tŕiúr do muinir uí ruairc do mairbad ⁊ brian mac catal mic tigearnain uí Ruairc do mairbad lá goŕraod mac aoda gallba uí domnall dŕpŕor peléir. An cairlen do bŕipead lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish *Rae Caela*, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A.D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i.e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally<sup>s</sup>, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaela<sup>b</sup>, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip<sup>i</sup>, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tannist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe<sup>k</sup>, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda<sup>l</sup> O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

<sup>i</sup> *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *carleán a' chairthe*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecarr.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.



ndomnaill iar rin, 7 o ruairc feilm dionnarbað ar a ðuthaið hi ppearaið manac lá hua ndomnaill. Ua domnaill doirðoiri do léigean uí Ruairc ina ðuthaið, 7 rið do ðenam eiri rið breibne, 7 a tabairt ar in tír an cairlén do aídēnām.

Maolruanaid mac taidcc mec diarmada do gabail a meabail ar oilén na trínóide la tomaltaic mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, 7 mac briain mec diarmada do marbað ann.

Alartrann mac colla mic toirpdealbaid, 7 bream do maib a gallócclac do marbað arason riur lá cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmada.

Sfan mac an airéinnig cñn a fine féin fear tige aoidc coircinn, 7 airéindeac Padraicc i nail rinn décc.

Aod mac Pilip ruaid mec conmara fñi cpoða cocctac décc.

Sfan dað mac goirdeibaid tigeapna plebe luða décc, 7 dá tigeapna ina ionad, .i. uilliam mac emainn an macaire a ðribraetar fén 7 Siúrta mac Pilip mec goirdeibaid.

Sfan mac concobair mec aedaccain ollam cloinne mocruid, 7 Aod mac briain mic feargail ruaid uí uiccinn décc.

Cataoir mág coclain do marbað hi ppioll lá mac a ðribraetar fñgñ ruaid.

Emann mac Riocaird a burc do gabail a meabail lá baipédaic, 7 a tabac go háiteapac dia bpaicrib féin.

Slóigead lá hua ndomnaill i mbreibne uí ruairc, dá hé pocann an trlóigib rin, o ruairc feilm mac donnchaid mic tigeapnain, 7 a baile do gabail a

<sup>m</sup> *By the shot of a ball*, dupchor peléir.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, dupchur do gunna, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows:

"This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century" [sentry], "bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii.; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Connor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct:

shot of a ball<sup>m</sup>. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Island<sup>n</sup>, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh<sup>o</sup>, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav<sup>p</sup> of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—ED.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

<sup>n</sup> *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.



ppuill lá a bpaítríob féin, 7 iar ndol uí doimnaill don bpaítríne forlongporit do denam do imion mbaile, .i. caiplén an éairte, 7 an baile do gabail leir po deoid iar mbíse athaí na timceall, 7 tigeapnan dub mac donnchaí mic tigeapnain óicc do mairbáí lá hua ndomnaill don éur rin, 7 o puairc feilim d'áccbáil dua doimnaill hi ccaiplén in éairte iar ríoduccaí fear mbpaítríne ppaí poile. O Ruairc do gírraí ciora coranta dua doimnaill ipin mbpaítríne 7 d'pior a ionaí iná diaídh.

Tigeapnán ócc o puairc tanaí bpaítríne do mairbáí lá cloinn Maolpuanaiḡ meḡraḡnaill, 7 lá cloinn Ruairí meḡ diaḡmaí 1 nuḡt na nengáí.

Slóicceáí lá haoí puáí ua ndomnaill hi maḡ luircc dia po mill apbando 7 dia po loircc bailte caiplén íomá. Ro loircc 7 Ro bpaí caiplén cloinne Ruairí meḡ diaḡmaí, .i. baile na huamha. O doimnaill fein co ndíorma dia íluaḡ do apcenaí co hinéleite ip in oíde ap a longporit co ndeapna cpeaí mória 1 ndíore éua. Feídhímí píonn ua concobaí (.i. mac taíoc mic toirpdealbáí puáí) do dól hi ccaínn uí doimnaill don éur rin, 7 ííe íuḡaí do denam óó ppaí. Ruairí an díore mac muirḡíra mic aóda meḡ diaḡmaí baí hi íocpaíde uí doimnaill ap an ílóicceáí rin do íápuccáí na ceallbpaíḡ uallaíḡ, 7 édaí mória do bpaíe eírte, 7 ó doimnaill do éabpaíe óḡaíricc do íaḡaptaí an tímpaill po íápaíccéaí ann.

Slóicceáí la mac uilliam cloinne íuocapí (.i. uilleacc mac uillícc an ípíona) 1 nuí maine dia po bpaíeáí laí baídhóínn aḡa líacc maonaccan, Apbanna 7 bailte íomá do mílleaí óó 1 nuí maine, 7 hi maípaíe cónnaḡt.

<sup>a</sup> *Protection-tribute*, cíor coranta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>r</sup> *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmaí in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

<sup>t</sup> *Doire-Cua*, now Derrycuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

<sup>u</sup> *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute<sup>a</sup> upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh<sup>r</sup>.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha<sup>s</sup>. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua<sup>t</sup>. Felim Finn O'Connor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi<sup>u</sup>, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution<sup>w</sup> to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan<sup>x</sup>, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

<sup>w</sup> *Full restitution*, óḡairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “7 hua domnaill do airig na néola do ragaruib in tēmpaill po rapairisō ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

<sup>x</sup> *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reverence, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been induced with the spirit of prophecy, the River



Ropra mac peidlimið finn do mairbad daon urcop raiðe la dpuing don tplaig. Clann feilim finn ui concobair .i. aod, toirpdealbac, 7 concobair, do dol tarra co baile tobair bpiðe. A lopccad 7 a arðain dóib. Diarmait mac domnaill mic toirpdealbais doill uí concobair do mairbad doib .i. ag Rop comain, hi luirc an tplaig. A lñmáin dóib arfin hi cclonn connmáig, 7 eic do bñin don tplaig ceona. Ba rop tarraing uí concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic toirpdealbais duinn, do ronad an pluaiccead rin. Sið ril muirdeais do denam doib buddéin iar ndultad a démma ar comairle a ccapat.

¶ Cpeaca meabla do denom do Ruaidri ua concobair ar feilim finn. Cpeaca anba ina dioðail riðe la feilim ffinn ua cconcobair rop rliet taidg óig.

Sið ril Muirðhaið do naíom doiridri, 7 tigeapnar pleacta corbmaic ui bñin 7 lñ baile an cláir, 7 cóicc baile éinn corad do éuib ronna toirpdealbais óicc, do maicfm dá rliet dpeidlim ua concobair. Blad do cclonn catail mic muirðhaið do baí athaid daimrii illaim cclonne maolpuain do tabairt dpeidlimið finn ua cconcobair.

Tigeapnán caprac mac tigeapnain mic taidg mic tigeapnain uí puairc, rñradac mac sfain mic toirpdealbais méguidri, 7 domnaill mac duinn mic domnaill mic airt méguidri do mairbad hi muirir eolair lá cclonn Ruaidri mec diarmata 7 lá mac mec diarmada puaid, 7 domnaill beapnac mac ramradain do mairbad don éur rin.

O domnaill, .i. aod do dol hi maig luirc ir in pfoðmar do ronnradh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague. These verses, the prophetic truth of which we see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth preserving, and run as follows :

“ báicíðear aelias  
dóicíðear loé glinne  
biad glinpe 'na fárac  
'r cluain álar gan duine.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,  
Lough Glinn shall be burned,  
Glinsk shall be waste,  
And Clonalis without a man.”

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *It was at the instance.*—This should have been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this incursion of Mac William against Felim Finn O'Conor is much more satisfactorily described as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Conor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>y</sup>, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Conor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance<sup>z</sup> of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Conor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup>, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh<sup>b</sup>, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Conor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Conor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,



Τίγε ιομβά γ αηβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ εμπαλλ ορομα conaille δο λορρεαδ  
 αν ταν ριν λά ρεργαλ cappać mac domnaill mic ταιδεcc uí puairc gan cfe  
 dua domnaill, γ ó nać rucc ó domnaill ap feargal cappać do διογαλ αν  
 mǫgmoma ριν ραιρ, do ραδ mac τιγεapnain na buannaide do cléiricib an εμ-  
 παλλ α ηγιoll ρρur an λορρεαδ ριν.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1488.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, Mile, cfiere ced, oćtmoğar, α hoćt.

Ab ατα τρuim decc.

Πλάιζ μόρ ρορ μαćαιpe cónnaćt dia po écc Catal mac ειουιςlin biocair  
 εμπαλλ Παττραicc, γ cananać copad i noilpinn, Aongur ua peacćadain  
 comarba ρinnéin hi ccluan cρfma Oiarmaib mac conćagad ρagairt τογαide,  
 γ an biocairpe boðar ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

<sup>e</sup> *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

<sup>f</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn ; and the church of Druim-Conaille<sup>c</sup> was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke ; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid<sup>d</sup> to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge<sup>e</sup> for that burning<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-eight.*

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin ; Aengus O'Reachtadhain<sup>g</sup>, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha<sup>h</sup> ; Dermot Mac Conchagaidh<sup>i</sup>, a select priest ; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor ; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond ; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.



Catal ruadh mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí concobair décc don plaig ceona. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmaid mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, 7 corbmac mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc di beor.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill gairb uí domnaill do gabáil la cloinn aoda gallba mic neill gairb, 7 a ríagadh ar na mparac amail do puillriot a mignoma.

Ua ceallai (Maileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn léiráite iar ngabail tigeapna, 7 concobair a bratair do gabail a ionaid.

Mag aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, 7 a dearbhratair (Aod) doirpneadh ina ionadh.

Emann mac tomair meguirb baí ina tigeapna hi ppsraib manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meguirb décc.

O flannaccain tuaithe ríata toirpdeibac mac giolla iora décc.

O tuatail (Emann) do mairbad a ppuill la cloinn taidcc uí bpoín.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeapna ua ppsolmēi, Maegamain mac taidcc do mairbad a ppuill la donncaod .i. mac tigeapna ua ccinnrelaig mac airt mic donnchaid.

Diarmuid mac Sain luirec mic toirpdealbair an ríona uí domnaill décc.

Brian mac aoda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do galap breac.

Taidcc mac maileclainn mic tigeapnáin uí ruairc, 7 Mag ragnaill concobair mac murchaid do ríocht Maileclainn décc, 7 Mag ragnaill do denam ina ionadh do maileclainn mac uiliam don tríocht ceona.

O neill conn mac enri, 7 Maguibí Sian mac Pílip mic tomair do dol go teag uí domnaill 7 ríod caréanac cairpínail do denamh dua neill 7 dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Síod do denamh dua neill 7 do cloinn trfain buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraighdhar.

<sup>k</sup> *As his misdeeds deserved*, amail do puillriot a mignoma. The verb puillriot, i. e. po éuill ríad, is an ancient form of do éuilleadair, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Murchadha*, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murroughoo, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felimy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

<sup>m</sup> *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved\*.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha<sup>1</sup>, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac<sup>m</sup>.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

“ O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of



Domnall mac neill uí neill do mārbað hi ppionntamnac lá Ruðraige mac aipe, ⁊ lá cloinn néill mic aipe uí neill.

O feargail do gairm do conmac mac Sfain mic domnaill ⁊ naghað Ruðraige mic caðail uí fsgail.

Maioleaclaimn mac meg plannchað do mārbað la cloinn taidcc mic caðail mic tigeapnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eogan mac IR megrañnaill do mārbað la a deapbraðair fein .i. uilliam mac IR, ⁊ lá a mac ⁊ la Mañnur mac IR.

Toirpðealbac mac taidcc mec matgarmna fear lán do pað ⁊ do tiodnacal eccna ón Spiorat naom tiodnaicteac pèd ⁊ maóine decc iar mbríð buaða ó domnan ⁊ ó ósmán.

Ruaidri mac uí concobair duinn décc.

Cúulað mac Sfain buide uí neill do mārbað lá harc mac enrí mic eogan.

Arc mac neill càppaig mic muirceapraig óicc uí neill do mārbað la cloinn enrí mic enrí mic eogan uí neill ar gpeirr oidce.

Eogan mac uí Ruairc, peilim mac donnchað mic tigeapnain óicc mic tigeapnain móir do mārbað ar orpað le heogan ele mac uí ruairc .i. mac tigsfnain mic taidcc mic tigeapnain móir.

Eogan mac maolmorba uí pagallaið tigeapna mullaið laoiðill décc.

Donnchað dubfúileac ua concobair .i. ua concobair puat, décc iar ccian aoir ⁊ iar nobígbctaid, ⁊ peidlimið pionn ua concobair doirpneat ina ionað lá hua ndomnaill, lá mac uilliam ⁊ la mac ndiarmata .i. concobair peib ar diongmala po gairpað tigeapna daon poime pé hacchað ⁊ a brocc do cor fair do mac diarmata.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

<sup>o</sup> *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word *amnac*, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called *Tamnac na naom*, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

<sup>q</sup> *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

<sup>r</sup> *Full of grace, lán do pað*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word *pað* is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuip Paðraic a gin ruim ⁊ do luið pað in Spiraða naimb for a eplabpa,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach<sup>o</sup>, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac<sup>p</sup>, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir<sup>a</sup>, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace<sup>r</sup>, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke<sup>s</sup>, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill<sup>t</sup>, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe<sup>u</sup> was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniorship more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

<sup>s</sup> *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

<sup>t</sup> *Mullach-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laogíell*, now anglicised *Lyle*, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

<sup>u</sup> *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot



Síð do ðenám dua domnaill ppi mac uilliam búrc. Ua concobair 7 mac diarmata hi ccoraigeét, 7 hi plánaib stoppa.

Forbair lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmata .i. concobair, ap carraice loca cé baí ag cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Arbanna an tíne do millead 7 do caiteín dóib. Ua domnaill dimteact iar pfeimdeact dol fuirne. Forlongporc mec diarmata do gabáil dia galloclacáib féin iar na pagbail for a ccomairce, 7 aréirige an loca uile do brisét dóib for an carraice.

Uilliam mac aóda mec brianain taoirceac corcaclann décc i noct februa iar mbuaíð naéirige 7 a aónacal i noilpinn.

Sían manntac fear uplamair marbta iarla dfrumhan do baruccad lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do gairm do muirir mac an iarla.

Lenab ionggnaetac do gínníman i naé cliaé ina mbátar a fiacla acca brisét. Ro far méad aóbal ann iar na gínníman nác clor a commor hi leanab ó aimir na ccuad.

Síde gaoíte do 'dol fo mifeil móna baí i tuaim mona, 7 duine díð do marbad, aigte an loca oile do at, 7 cétar ele do marbad don gaoité cedna hi macaire connact.

Emann mac Riocair a buirc roga gallmacaom connact décc.

Sían ócc ua hégpa 7 a mac do marbad hi fiull lá cloinn uí eaúra, .i. Ruaidrí, 7 aeð (clann a dearbriatár féin) dia domnaig do rónnrað i mainir-tir an bfnó pda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

<sup>u</sup> *Having failed*, iar pfeimdeact.—The word pfeimdeact is explained diultad, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

<sup>x</sup> *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *A whirlwind*, pñe gaoíte.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a pñe gaoíte passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed<sup>w</sup> to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock<sup>x</sup>, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes<sup>y</sup>.

A whirlwind<sup>z</sup> attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona<sup>a</sup>, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada<sup>b</sup>.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona*." The place is still called in Irish Tuam móna, but the móin, or bog, is nearly cut out.

<sup>b</sup> *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.



Donnchað mac maéḡamna tigearna corca baircinn do écc, ⁊ dá mac maéḡamna ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ⁊ taðḡ ruad mac toirpdealbaid mec maéḡamna.

Féigal mac an ruagaire décc. Baí an feargal rin ríce bliadan aḡ cairdeam a còda amail ḡac aon, ⁊ ní deachað dímtealccað a cúipp friur an pé rin.

Ruaidri ua concobair .i. mac feidlimid, fear lé raibe ruil na rocaide do ḡadail comarbar a atar décc i mbaile tobair briḡde a mí auguir.

Creacluaicceað lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel fíachað mic neill dia ro bñir cairlen bile raṡa for cloinn muirceartaid meḡ eoaccáin iar ttabairt opḡanar cúice.

Maoleaclainn mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, ⁊ Muirḡr mac aoda mec diarmatta décc.

Taðḡ mac aeda mic toirpdealbaid uí concobair ced roḡa macaem plecta bñain luḡmḡ décc, aida carcc do ronnrað.

Diarmad mac taidcc uí concobair, tanañ tigearna a ceneoil, fear ar mó ler tuit dia bioðbaðaid dá laim baí i neñinn ina aimir decc do ḡalar ruail iar treablaic roda.

Concobair mac dubtaid uí duibḡeannáin do baðad ar loč bradain a muin-tir eolair.

Maolconaire mac toḡna uí maolconaire decc do ḡalar aitégarri hi ccluain na hoide.

Maolmaire mac taidcc óicc uí uiccinn oide epeann le dán, ⁊ Mac an bairt oirḡiall decc.

<sup>c</sup> *The evacuation of his body*, dímtealccað a cúipp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

<sup>d</sup> *Ordnance*, opḡanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the opḡanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>e</sup> *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carriagh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>g</sup> *Chlain-na-hoidhche*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roë, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body<sup>c</sup> during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance<sup>d</sup> to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough<sup>e</sup> O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan<sup>f</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche<sup>g</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died<sup>h</sup>.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loč na horóce*.

<sup>h</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

“A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

“Henry O'Sealbhaigh” [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], “the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

“A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

“The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King



## AOIS CRIOST, 1489.

Αοιρ Crioστ, Míle, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡat, a naoí.

Níoclar ua catapairḡ biocairpe daiminri por loc eirne [7] Taðcc ua maiteḡen, Manac do mancharib na buille décc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac ḡiollapattraic Seppraio tigeanna oppairḡe, ua ceapbail Sfan tigeanna éle, O baigill toirpdealbac, Maḡnar mac aoða ruaið mic ruðpairḡe mēḡ matḡamna, 7 Concobair mac ḡlairne uí Raḡallairḡ décc.

Pláirḡ mór ir in mbliaðain ri dia po éccrat ile. Baí da haible co na faḡbaioir daoíne a naðnacal peaónón epeann.

Remann mac uairne mic fearḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic ḡiolla iora ruaið uí raḡallairḡ décc òi.

Peiðlimið ócc mac peiðlimið mic fearḡail mic tomáir mic matḡamna mic ḡiolla iora ruaið uí raḡallairḡ, doinnall mac torpa uí maolconairpe aubap ollamian ril muirfohairḡ, Doinnall cananac mac taiðcc uí bñrñ, Corbmac ua conallað ceann ḡallocclac culcoimeða uí concobair an inḡean dub inḡñ í concobair, .i. donnchað dubruileac, Aoð buiðe 7 doinnall caoð dá mac uí ainliḡi, Rúðpairḡe ḡlar mac Ruaiðri mic aoða, Mac donnchaio riabairḡ, .i. aoð, 7 pionḡuala inḡñ mec diarmata ruaið décc don plairḡ uile.

Maoileaclainn mac muirceapairḡ mic eoḡain uí neill do marbað lá cloinn bñrian na coilleað mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ruðpairḡe mac dabio uí mórðo tanairi lairiri décc.

Rop mac uairne uí morða do marbað lá catairp mac laoiḡriḡ mic catairp uí diomurairḡ.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do òol i noipeact uí catain. Millte mopa do ðenam òó, 7 a mbpairḡde do taðairt lair.

O doinnail, .i. aoð ruaið mac neill ḡairb do dol pluag i ttriap conḡail ir in pfoḡmar do ronnrað. Cpeaca mópa 7 airccete aible do ðenam do ir

of Scotland himself, together with many of the noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, because he would not give up to his son the people who had administered the poison to his mother.

"The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen) a short time before Michaelmas."

<sup>i</sup> Did not bury the dead, co na faḡbaioir

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-nine.*

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Turlough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead<sup>i</sup> throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille<sup>k</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey<sup>m</sup>.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

oaoine a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

<sup>k</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

<sup>l</sup> *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

<sup>m</sup> *Cahir, the son of Laoighseach O'Dempsey*,



in rúta ar mac uídhín, 7 gan díoghbail do denaí d'acé conn a mac do guin. D'ol d'ol ian rin co bel fíiríde, 7 cairlén deóil feiríde do gabail 7 do bhríeas lair, 7 teacé rlan dia tíg co nevalaib aibbli.

O raḡallaiḡ Sḡan mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic Sḡain, 7 ó fearḡail conḡmac mac Sḡain mic doḡnnaill do denaí cpeice hī maiḡ bpeaghmāine, 7 donnchaḡ mac bḡian cāoiḡ mic doḡnnaill buide uí fearḡail do marbāḡ don turur rin.

Tomalḡac mac bḡian mec donnchaḡ do marbāḡ la haḡḡ mac doḡnnaill cāim mec donnchaḡ, 7 lá a cloinn.

Aḡḡ mac feilim fīnn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí cēallaiḡ.

Toirpdealbāc mac feilim fīnn uí concobair (mac tiḡearna a aḡa ar fearr taimic dia cēnel pe haḡhaḡ daimir) do marbāḡ la cloinn ruaiḡri mic feidlimiḡ 7 lá mac mec diaḡmata, la plioḡt uí concobair ruaiḡ, 7 lá mac aḡḡ mic ruaiḡri ir in cairlén riabāc.

Comḡoccbail coccāiḡ for ua cconcobair la Ruaiḡri mac feilim, la plioḡt taiḡḡ óicc 7 taiḡcc ruaiḡ, 7 lá plioḡt Ruaiḡri mec diaḡmata. Comḡionnraiccāḡ doib fair co harḡ an cōillín, 7 Mac caḡail ruaiḡ uí concobair do leccaḡ 7 do bualaḡ leo 7 a marcḡluaḡ fēin dā bñin amaḡ co háitḡraḡ. Ua concobair fēin co na marcḡluaḡ 7 co na ḡallócclacaib do bḡhḡ forra, 7 gabāla do ḡabḡataḡ don cāoraiḡeaḡt do bñin doib. A lñmāin āruide co tuillḡce 7 donnchaḡ clñpeac mac taiḡcc mec diaḡmata do marbāḡ lá hua cconcobair. Cioḡ ril ann tra acé a ḡallócclaca fñin do feall 7 do impāḡ for ua concobair, 7 a maḡmuccāḡ leó 7 mac concobair buide mic corbmaic do marbāḡ uaḡ co rocaibib oile, 7 blaḡ ḡa cāoraiḡeaḡt do buain de, 7 imḡeaḡt áitḡraḡ atḡéḡta eiriomail do denaí dua concobair, 7 a cāoraiḡeaḡt do bḡhḡ lñir i nuib mame.

Eoccan mac fñidlimiḡ .i. feidlimiḡ mac eoḡain mic doḡnnaill mic muircearḡaiḡ uí concobair mac tiḡḡrḡa cairḡpe, 7 dā mac muircearḡaiḡ mic Eoḡain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule.—See note under the year 1476.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereau, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlereau after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillín, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine<sup>a</sup>. Donough, the son of Brian Caeach, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhach<sup>o</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin<sup>p</sup>, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note <sup>b</sup>, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the p. 712, *supra*.



(.i. μωρκεαρταῖς ὅcc ἡ ῥσαν) δο μαρβαδ α meabail lap an calbac ccaoc mac doinnail mic eogain, ἡ Ua doinnail bai α planaiδ stoppa dopeccain ἡ do millead cairppe α noiozail α mizhion, ἡ επε nfmcomall α plan ἡ α cop.

Colman mac aipe mic corbmaic ballaig ui maileclainn do marbad la conn mac aipe mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig ui maileclainn.

An calbac mac aeda (.i. aod ruad) mic neill gairb ui doinnail decc.

Murchad mac Ruaidri mec ruibne do marbad la hiarla dfrumian (Μωρριρ mac tomair) i neile ui cearbail, ἡ α dearbpaetar maolmuire mac ruibne do gabail leir deor.

Mac meg capetaig diarmaid mac taibcc mic doinnail oicc do marbad lap an iarla cedna.

Tomar buitelér mac Rirdeir do marbad la Seaan mac emainn mic Rirderet buitelér.

Riror do mac feilm mic feargail Uí ragallaiḡ do marbad la mac Seon oicc Ploingcéo.

Paitricin mac an Ridere ciarraige do marbad la mág capetaig mór (ταδḡ mac doinnail oig).

Cpeac do denaim la mall ἡ la hapt da mac cuinn mec aoda buide mic brian ballaig ui neill an enri mac enri mic eogain ui neill, ἡ cataoir ua concobair do marbad don cup rin.

Mac uoilin, .i. Seimion ruad mac Riror do marbad α ppuill la ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sfinicin mec uoilin.

Mac an bulbaiḡ tigeanna ciice bulbac α coir beapda decc.

O gobann, .i. Matgamain mac toirpobelbaiḡ decc.

Diarmaid mac brian duib ui concobair do marbad la haod mac concobair ἡ la cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmada i nat ltime na gippe, ἡ aed fhirin do

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

"Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year."

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation:

"A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen ; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll ; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard<sup>a</sup> was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Paitricin<sup>f</sup>, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre<sup>u</sup>, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

<sup>f</sup> *Paitricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seacáin," i. e. son of John.

<sup>s</sup> *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

<sup>u</sup> *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.



ḡuin ḡo mór lá diarḡoib, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid  
raoí tanairi do marbaḡ ina ḡioḡail pen la taḡcc mbuidē mac caḡail ruaid  
uí concobair hi maḡḡ murchaḡa.

Conn mac toirpḡealbair ḡuaid uí concobair décc.

Coccaḡ mór eitir an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluaicḡeas lá hua cconcobair  
ruas co baile tobair bḡiḡe dia po bḡir baḡḡóún an baile, ḡ tanḡatḡar  
taoírḡe pleḡḡa taḡcc ḡicc ina ḡeas co po ḡiallraḡ ḡó, .i. ua ploinn, Mac  
cḡeḡḡair, ḡ ua maosḡbḡénainn.

Sluaicḡeas la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleas dia po ḡḡir an bealas, ḡ  
dia ḡuccraḡ luḡḡ aḡḡicḡh bḡaiḡe ḡó.

ḡreap maḡm por cloinn uí concobair ir in ḡḡḡair la cloinn Ruaidḡr  
mec diarḡata.

Slóicḡeas lá hua cconcobair por cloinn uilliam ui ḡeallair dia po loircc,  
ḡ dia po ḡeapḡ bealas an ḡluainín, dia po ḡeapḡ ḡ dia po mḡll aḡbanna  
iomḡa. ḡioḡbala iomḡa do ḡenain do cloinn uilliam uí ḡeallair por ua maol-  
conaire co na bḡaiḡḡib ina ḡioḡail ḡiḡe.

Asḡ mac ui concobair, ḡ eocan do ḡabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí  
ḡeallair, ḡ buḡḡas ua maolconaire do ḡabail ina poḡair, ḡ a ḡor i nḡeimel.

Concobair mac diarḡata do ḡabail la toirpḡealbair ua cconcobair.

Coccaḡ mór eitir aḡḡalaḡaib féin. Cḡeaḡa ḡ uile iomḡa do ḡenain ḡóib  
por apoile co nḡeapḡa an lurtir ríḡ ḡorḡa ḡ co po ḡann an taoírḡeḡḡ eitir  
mac ḡḡain ḡ mac caḡail.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

<sup>x</sup> The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"*Bel coille mo ónagur ina ḡḡuilm aḡ leḡeas an leabair po anoḡḡ, Nou. 13. mḡccclxxv. 'Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.'*"

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha<sup>w</sup>.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn<sup>x</sup>, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille<sup>y</sup>, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlieus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin<sup>z</sup>, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry<sup>a</sup> and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement<sup>b</sup>.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancathill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

<sup>z</sup> *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncraft, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

<sup>b</sup> *In confinement*, *in geimel*.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xv. p. 108.



Ἐρεὰς εὐανα τυαίρειτ na ριονna lá ρλιοῦτ λαοίγριγ mic Ropra, γ ερεὰς αἰῆραῖς do ðenam̃ ma díogail ι εἰρ licin lá muinrip ainliγi for ρλιοῦτ λοίγριγ.

Μαιὸm ριοῶα εἰrip an dá ua ῑῑῑγail, γ ερεὰς m̃óp do ðenam̃ la mac Sſam for mac caṡail mic tomair.

Mac bpanáin do γairm do Shſan mac bpanáin lá hua concobair γ lá mac διαρματα γ do m̃ait pé an lá rin lſt mapcc baile an bealaiγ do éloinn uí maolc̃onairp baí acc ρior a ionaio forpa lé haimrip imc̃éin.

Maeleclainn mac loclainn uí maolc̃onairp décc for a éuairt éiccp̃i lá muñain.

Sile ingean διαρματα an dúnaio meγ cap̃taíγ bñ τοιρρ̃dealbaiγ ui brian díol cairil do ρíoγain décc.

Caoípe na muðe a ccom̃p̃oc̃raib̃ Ƒairpicce ó aṡ cliaṡ co d̃rhoic̃ſt áṡa do ðol ip in muip daim̃ðeoion a naogairῑḡ γ γan a tpeaṡt for ccúla.

Ο Ƒialán décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1490.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceit̃pe céð, noc̃at.

Maṡa mac conaincc biocairp lſt paṡa, Ƒſpccur mac eóin mic maṡa ancoirp inri caoín, An cananaṡ mac tic̃c̃ſh̃náin do Ƒſnað d̃rhoia lſtan, γ Ƒiolla crip̃t mac an Ƒipleiγionn Ƒaccap̃t ócc baí ι ccluan lip Ƒloinnab̃raic̃ décc.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

<sup>e</sup> *Tír-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrule, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialain's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna<sup>d</sup>; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin<sup>e</sup> upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain<sup>g</sup> died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.*

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

"Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

"Mac Gillpatrick, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillpatrick, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

"Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

"Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

"Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of



Cheac la hua cconcobair 1 tír maine for Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbair 1 tuplaic na mbriugeol. Cheac ele lá hua cconcobair for cloinn Ruaidrí buíde hi muine ffraochnat, 7 hi nóruium taplaic, 7 hi ccluin gamnac. Clann Ruaidrí mec diarmata 7 a mbaoi na acchaid dá éinid féin cona ngallócclachaid do bñit ar a éionnar maig na cruacna 7 taacar aggarb ainmín do tabairt dóib da poile co po cuimniúgiot a rñ folta 7 a nuafolta da éile, ar batar daoine ainmíde 1 naíaid aroile lar po marbad aítne 7 braitne a éile. Cíó tra aét po ffraoineaó lá hua concobair forra ainmín, 7 do marbad ann tomaltaic mac Ruaidrí mec diarmata tanairi maig luirg, 7 corbmac mac taidg mic Ruaidrí buíde. Ro gabadh ann donnchaó mac toirpdealbair mec dubgail, 7 rocaide da ngallócclachaid 7 dá ccsitir.

O concobair feilm pionn mac taidc mic toirpdealbair puaid uí cconcobair fear croda cocctac fñ po òing a oían for gac tñ ina timdeall, 7 fear po ffrailst ríol muirfóhair do éor connact lé éile décc luan carcc 1 taidg mecc oirpeachtair, 7 a adnacal 1 noíarlicce a fñnriot hi for comain.

Toirpdealbair mac toirpdealbair uí baigill do trarccraó dia eó a ccoimling for iomair murbair 7 a écc ar a lor.

Ua ffrailstair muirceartac mac enri mic concobair, 7 Concobair puaid mac giollapartair meguir decc.

Ruaidrí mac fñlup mic conconnaet do marbad lá cloinn bñian mic concobair óicc meguir 7 la rñocet concobair arcfna.

Ua caéain fñan mac aibne mic diarmata do gabail la luing tainig a hinber Air.

Ad mac maolmorba mic Seain uí Raíallair do gabail la cloinn glairne mic concobair uí raíallair iar norccain baile tomair mic glairne lñr.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

<sup>h</sup> *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>i</sup> *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

*Gamhnach*.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh. —See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

<sup>j</sup> *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol<sup>h</sup>, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Conor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach<sup>i</sup>. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Conor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Conor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name<sup>l</sup> through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach<sup>k</sup>, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kanè, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air<sup>l</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

<sup>k</sup> *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

<sup>l</sup> *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber aip, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“Hua Cathan .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmada huí Caðáin do aipéirín la luing táinic a halpáin, no a humber aip amháin iun ipin bliadán rí.”



Sémur ócc Sabaoir do mairbáð la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac rúðraige mic arðgail meḡ maṡgamna do mairbáð lá rliocht conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Feilim mac Ruðraige mic Síniceín mec uibilín do mairbáð i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriain mic aóða.

Cairlén éðain duðcairpce, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aóða buide do ḡabáil ḡ do ðripeað lá feilim mac mic neill buide, ḡ cpeaáa móra la feilim mac mic uí neill buide ar cloinn cuinn mec aeða buide, ḡ ḡorpiatð ua maol-craoibhe do mairbáð leirp.

Cpeaáa ḡ oirghe do ðenom la haðð óḡ mac aóða ruatð uí ðómhnaill ar cloinn ðonnchaid mic aeða meḡuibp, ḡ a mbpñt laip co haṡ rñaiḡ ḡ a mairbáð ann uile, .i. cñtpe céð bó, naip eucpat barðaða an ðaile (clann aóða ḡallða uí ðomnaill) cairlén aṡa rñaiḡ ðaóð ócc ḡan comairléccáð ðua ðomnaill.

O ðomnaill ḡ ó neill do bñt i noib rcoraid pcp aineac apoule ó Shamain ḡo noblaicc, O ðomnaill i ndruim bó ḡ ó neill ipin ccairpccín, ḡ ní ðearnpac ríð na oppatð, coccatð, na compuacatð ppip an pé pin.

<sup>m</sup> *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*ino oentpuma.*” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>n</sup> *Edan-dubh-cairge*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdiou’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

<sup>o</sup> *O’Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

<sup>p</sup> *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim<sup>m</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge<sup>n</sup>, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe<sup>o</sup>.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up<sup>p</sup> the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face<sup>q</sup> in two camps<sup>r</sup> from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo<sup>s</sup>, and O'Neill at Cairrgin<sup>t</sup>,

(Hugh Roe):

"Θαρσο αν καρτεοι .i. clann Oeðo gallda í domnaill do éabairt in capteoil o aeð daim-peom í domnaill (aeð puao)."

<sup>q</sup> *Face to face*, *for* ameac apoile.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *for* enec apaili, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word enec is glossed by αἶψα, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

<sup>r</sup> *In two camps*, i noib forpaib, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral dá, or di, *two*, to agree with forpaib, in the ablative plural. The word forp, or rgor, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a tent, and in the plural, a camp, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, do baidar na moige sa gac leic do'n poob lán do forpaib loclann, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: "Et via omnes Mononiam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur."—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, b, b: "for fuapair fo pluaigab na ngréac 7 fo ceirb ár mór forpu co po muib dib co forpaib 7 co longporpaib, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps." The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

<sup>s</sup> *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south



Ua dálaig bpeirne, Sfan mac uilliam mic aóda paóí lé dán, Ruaióiri γ αοό μάγ crait da mae doinnail mic aóda óicc dá ppiomípaóí cloinne crait, Tomár ua lorcáin aóbar ollamán ua maadaóáin, γ Píonn ua hanḡluinn ppiomí tiompánac epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sfan mac fírgail óicc ppiomí paóí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, γ catariona inḡh concobair mic catail meḡ paḡnaill bñ taiócc mic toiḡpdealbais meḡuidi décc.

Donnchaó mac maoleaclainn éasíc ui binn co na óir mac, fíri óioó a ccionn a paeát mbliádan do marbaó a meabail láran ccuid oile do plioct corbmaic ui binn.

Catal mac donnchaó mic aóda do marbaó la conn ciotaó mac aóda mic eoḡain, γ la muintri concobair mic diaḡmaða i ttiḡ bñiún na rionna.

Shioct taiócc ui concobair co na ccaoraiḡeacé do éacé a huib maíne, γ puióe dóib i nuct an élaip, γ taiócc puá mac cairppe ui concobair do ḡabail leó. Inbḡaiḡiό lá cloinn Ruaióiri mec diaḡmata pó na ccaoraiḡeacé poim in aóhaíó rin fíin, γ Ruaióiri mac corbmaic mec diaḡmaða do marbaó laḡ an ionḡaiḡiό rin.

Ruaióiri mac peilim ui concobair doiróneá in ionaó féilim pinn.

Ua doinnail do éacé lá plioct taiócc ui concobair co tuillpce, γ an cairlén oḡeimḡib dóib.

Cpaeá lá plioct taiócc ui concobair pōr ua cconcobair, γ pōr cloinn puaióiri mec diaḡmaða i mbótar liaḡ baiplice.

Shioct taiócc ui concobair, γ taióḡ puá do óol co na ccaoraiḡeacé i maig luipce, γ a ḡuipce do ḡeapḡaó γ a nullmuccaó dóib pein anó, γ a óaoíne pēin do óioóur app.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Con Kíttagh*, conn ciotaó, i. e. Con the left-handed.

<sup>x</sup> *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglicised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordnance map, sheet 28, 29.

<sup>y</sup> *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note:

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath; Thomas O'Lorcan, intended Ollav to O'Madden; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár<sup>x</sup>; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac<sup>y</sup>.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhugh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.



Slóiccead lá rlioct taidccuif concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlioct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccairlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do ósair ar a nódair.

Cread lá fshgur mac emainn mic laoirig for feargur mac catail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaib. Cread ele lair for ua maileclainn. Cread ele lair irin cuirrin conaacta for cloinn giolla na naoim mic domnaill.

Emann dub mac Rorra tigeapna calaó na hanraile décc, 7 peidlimid mac giolla na naoim mic domnaill do gabail a ionaid.

Diarmait buide mac uí ainligi do marbaó lá fshcur mac emainn i coill na cloiche, 7 ua hainligi a atair, .i. tadg mac giolla na naoim do ballaó dia cumaid. Ua hainligi do gairm do maircearta mac uaitne uí ainligi ina ionad.

Siuban ingin Murchaio mic taidcc glai bean domnaill meg cormáin décc.

Maileclainn mac uilliam uí ceallair do gabail a meabail lá taidcc mac donnchaio uí ceallair 7 mac uí mainnín do marbaó ina fiaónaire 7 Maileclainn do léiccean ian ttrioll.

Emann díolmain tigeapna macaire cuircne décc.

Órian mac taidcc (.i. Mag raighaill) mic catail óicc meghaighaill do marbaó a meabail i liaóruim lá rlioct a reanaatar fin (.i. tadg mac concobair 7 da mac maileclainn) bai ina noaltair agá atair.

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoo and Killishce, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near ac liag b-Finn, on the Shannon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

<sup>c</sup> *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

<sup>d</sup> *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

<sup>e</sup> *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Connor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe<sup>2</sup>. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh<sup>a</sup>, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>b</sup>, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche<sup>c</sup>; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place<sup>d</sup>.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac<sup>e</sup>, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman<sup>f</sup>, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin<sup>g</sup>, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated<sup>h</sup>.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuircne<sup>i</sup>, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim<sup>k</sup> by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

<sup>h</sup> *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom."

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire Chuircne*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>k</sup> *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill,



Caírlén liaéopoma do gabail la hoibéir mac caíde mész paígnail, 7 lá ríocht tomaltaí mec diarmata, Catál mac máoileclainn meípaígnail do maíbaí 7 in caírlén la hoibéir a ndíogail a deaíbratár. Caírlén liaéopoma do gabail deogán ua Ruairc iarraí.

Caírlén ata luain do gabail don díolmaineac.

Ísraelt mac dúnlainí uí bhráin tígearna bhranac décc 7 Catáoir ua bhráin ina ionac.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móir a híle do maíbaí a mebaí lá fear téo ultac baí ina gíadaí fín diarmaí meí caírrpe, 7 boill do denam de fear ina cionac.

Fionnguala inígn Ruairí meí conmara bín coírrdealbáí meí murchaí uí bhráin décc.

Conn mac doínnail uí concobair coírcmoíruac do maíbaí la catál mac uí concobair.

Maíom talíman do tébpuacac hí pleib gáin dia ro mucchaí ced do daíomí im mac maímuíra coíraí uí ígna, 7 lár ro maíbaí capaíll 7 bú íomda, 7 íarcc brén íomda do técc amac ar 7 loc ina ngabair íarcc do fár ina ionac.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

<sup>1</sup> *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

<sup>n</sup> *Harper*, fear téo, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear téo is explained claírrpeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own claírrpeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

<sup>o</sup> *One of his own servants*, baí ina gíadaí fín. — O'Brien explains gíolla gíadó as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon<sup>1</sup>.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs<sup>m</sup>, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper<sup>n</sup>, who was one of his own servants<sup>o</sup>; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake<sup>p</sup> at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught<sup>q</sup>, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlaimigh, who was afterwards burned."

<sup>p</sup> *An earthquake*, *maõm zolmã*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternit, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maõm-loc*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

<sup>q</sup> *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loc i na ngabap iapcc*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loc* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *i na*, in which, and *ngabap iapcc*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references



## Aois Criosť, 1491.

Áoir Criosť, míle, ceirpe ced nócat, a haon.

Eoghan mac muirceartaiḡ mic neill óicc uí néill muirceartaí mac airt eogain uí neill, 7 Sfan ruaḡ mac Ruaidrí meḡuidrí décc.

O cátaim, .i. Sfan mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a briaḡdenur 7 a áoraiḡeēt do bfin dó do cloinn mḡnura uí cátaim ruil do fíoir neac dia éir fein a leḡean amach.

Feidlimíḡ mac aóda mic eogain uí neill do mairbaḡ la brian mac Ruḡ-paiḡe mic emainn meḡ matḡamna, 7 airt ua neill deapbriatair feidlimíḡ do denaim cpeice 1 teallac nḡeallaccaim ina dioḡail. Daoine iomḡa do loḡcaḡ, 7 do mairbaḡ leir.

Coccaḡ anbaíl etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, 7 ua doḡnaill .i. aóḡ ruaḡ mac neill ḡairb co na ro fédaḡ a riobuccaḡ co ndéḡrat araon do raiḡcío an lurtír iarla cille dapa, 7 a teoideēt uaḡ for cula ḡan ríḡ ḡan orraḡ. brian mac aóda ḡallḡa mic neill uí doḡnaill do mairbaḡ ar an ccoccaḡ rin lá henrí mac enri uí neill. Ro coiméio 7 Ro imḡḡail an tenri ceḡna an tír a ccfín ro baóí ó neill hi ttiḡ ḡall.

Eacmíḡ mac méḡaongura .i. mac aóda mic airt, do mairbaḡ ina tiḡ fein ar ḡreir oíde la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceartaiḡ mic eogain uí neill.

Ua raḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac toirpḡealbaiḡ mic Sfaín) macaom ócc aoiḡeaḡac deaplaicteaḡ deaḡeimiḡ do ecc hi reimtur a raḡa, 7 a aḡnacail 1 mainirtir an cabain, 7 ua raḡallaiḡ do ḡairm do Shfan mac cátaíl mic eogain.

Cátaíl mac toirpḡealbaiḡ uí raḡallaiḡ do éarraiḡ iarla cille dapa ar ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc co na briaḡrób 7 dioḡbala móra arba, 7 inmle, 7 airneiri do denaim lar an pluag nḡall don tír, 7 Mac mec balponta do ḡabáíl ón tḡluag ḡall lá cloind cátaíl, 7 mac emainn mic tomaiḡ mic feidlim uí Raḡal-laiḡ do mairbaḡ lár an pluag hirim.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iarcaí is older than this date.

<sup>1</sup> *Were taken by him*, do bein óó.—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1491. hua cátaim .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmata hui cathain do legén ar

a laimdecup an bliadaim ri, 7 a coepaiḡeēt do bein do clainn mḡnura hui cátaim lair ruil do fíoir nech dazir fein a legén."

<sup>2</sup> *Teallach-Gealagain*.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-one.*

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him<sup>r</sup> from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain<sup>s</sup>, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war<sup>t</sup> [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house<sup>u</sup>.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anbóill .i. no mór.—O'Clery's Glossary.

<sup>t</sup> A great war, coccað anbañ.—“ anbañ .i.

<sup>u</sup> The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was



Ἐρεαῖα μὶορα λαρ αν ιαπλα (Semur mac tomáir) αρ cloinn ḡλαirne mic concobair υι Raḡallaiḡ.

Μαḡ εραιτ̃ ηι τεαρμανν δο ḡenaḡm δο Ruaiðor̃i mac διαρματα mic μαρ-  
cair.

Αεð ἡ Ruaiðor̃i θα mac δομναill mic αοða ḡicc mic αοða mic Raḡnaill  
mic donncharð α lainn μέḡ εραιτ̃ δέcc.

Μurcharð mac εοḡain μέḡ εραιτ̃ δέcc.

Ἥανr̃i mac hoibsr̃i mic Semair̃i διοlḡain δο ḡarḡbað α ατ̃αρ ḡsr̃iḡn hoibsr̃i  
ḡsr̃icoḡi δο ḡḡin ἡ é ḡsr̃iḡn δο dol δο cum na ḡoḡa αρ α lor.

ḡliucðoinḡnḡn mór̃i ηι ḡarḡrað na bliaðna ḡa ἡ ιr̃ in ḡoḡḡar̃ αρ cino ḡo  
mba ḡarḡalḡa ḡr̃i ḡsr̃iḡn ḡo ḡo ḡiḡt̃ arḡanna na heḡenn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1492.

Αοίρ Cḡiort, mile, ceḡre c̃eð, noḡat, α ḡó.

Αn τοḡicel ḡ ḡuibðor̃i .i. αoð δέcc.

Ruaiðor̃i (.i. ua concobair ḡuað) mac ḡeḡðlḡmḡð uí concobair, ḡsr̃i ḡona ḡe  
ḡið, ḡear ḡroða ḡé coccað δέcc ιar ḡsr̃oḡat̃aið τοcc̃aiðe ἡ α αḡnacal ηι  
τḡuillḡce.

Ο hánlḡḡi ḡiolla na naem̃ mac δοḡnaill τaoḡḡeað c̃enel doḡḡa δο ḡarḡbað  
la α c̃enel ḡeḡr̃iḡn.

Coccað αḡbal mór̃i eḡir̃ ua Raḡallaiḡ ḡcc .i. Sḡan mac caḡail mic εoḡain  
ἡ caḡal mac τοḡḡḡealḡaiḡ mic Sḡain mic εoḡain, δο ḡónað cḡeaḡa moḡa la  
caḡal ḡor̃ ua ḡoḡann. Ο ḡoḡann δια lḡḡain, ἡ α écc ḡuil δο imḡaið.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be reconciled with O'Donnell.

<sup>w</sup> *The Earl.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly.”

<sup>x</sup> *Of Tearmann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows :

“Coarb and Kennfinè was made in this year of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath.”

<sup>y</sup> *Donough Alainn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

<sup>z</sup> *Much wet.*—This entry is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all the Summer of this year, and the like in the Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it was not seen since the deluge came upon the

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl<sup>m</sup> (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann<sup>x</sup>.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn<sup>y</sup> Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet<sup>z</sup> and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.*

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Conor Roe, son of Felim O'Conor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan<sup>b</sup>; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd<sup>d</sup> [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

<sup>b</sup> O'Gowan, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Seppai<sup>o</sup>, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the



Síe 7 opad do denam eirir ua ndomnaill 7 o neill go belcainne.

Conn mac airt mic cuinn uí concobair do marbad lá muintir iarla cille  
dara tre upcor cuaille tucc ré ar ruccrad ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Cages, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest<sup>c</sup> thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, "má'r fíor," "if it be true ;" and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

"Sir John O'Reilly sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

"Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

"Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

"Item, by the said" [auncient] "custom it was lawfull for Orelly to ccess upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearlye one foteman uppon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to reape and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

"Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country."

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that "John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage." This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane



Conn mac uí doínnaiill do geimhluccáð lá a aítair.

Sían mac cairppre uí neill do marbáð la cloinn hui anluain 7 lá cloinn  
pemainn uí anluain hi tpairgbarle dúine dealccan.

Peirblimíð mac toirpðealbairg mic aeða uí neill do marbáð lá henri mac  
briain na colleað mic eoðain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aeða mic Pílip meguíðir décc.

Colla mac donnchaið mec doínnaiill do marbáð ina tigr fín do éaoir  
élineað 7 an tigr do lopecað, 7 triúr nó cétar do lémarbáð ann don éaoir  
ceona.

Órian mac emainn mec doínnaiill, 7 a mac do marbáð lá cloinn még mat-  
gamna 7 lá cloinn tSíain buíde meg matgamna.

Aibne mac aibne uí catáin, gopraið, 7 Sían gallua, dá mac Shíain (.i.  
ó catáin) mic aibne mic diarmada do marbáð la ualtar mac uíóilín 7 la  
heóin catánac mac eóin mic doínnaiill ballairg, 7 lá tomar ua catáin bratair  
a natar uair ar ar a tairraing tangatтар do denam an marbáta hírin.

Mac gillepinnéin .i. toirpðealbac mac briain mic enrí éropairg, 7 peir-  
blimíð ruad mac donnchaið mec gillepinnein décc.

Mág crait (.i. comarba tSímpaill daeócc) diarmait mac marcair mic  
muirir mic niocoil mic andriara décc.

Pílip mac uilliam meguíðir do marbáð lá hua ccaatalán i mbaile Rirp-  
óiríð mic an Rídepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim; the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille<sup>d</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain<sup>e</sup>, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle<sup>f</sup> the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

<sup>e</sup> *In jest*, ap puccpað, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

<sup>d</sup> *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

<sup>f</sup> *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.



Τοιρρðealbác ballac mac uí concóbair fáilge .i. mac cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ, ḡ mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Sḡain mec conmapa décc.

Αν calbác mac uí concóbair fáilge .i. mac catáoir mic cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ do mapbác lá cuib do muinṡir mic iarla upmuimán (Semur mac Sḡain mic Semair buitiler) .i. le maiḡirṡir ḡarṡ, ḡ maiḡirṡir ḡarṡ féin do ḡabail róceobóir la iarla cille dapa.

Creacá mópa la catál mac τοιρρðealbaiḡ uí paḡallaiḡ, ḡ le cloinn mécc matḡamna (.i. Rémann) ḡlairne ḡ brian, ḡ le ḡiolla patṡpaicc mac aodá óicc mécc matḡamna (ar tapṡaiḡ catáil uí paḡillliḡ) ar ua paḡallaiḡ .i. ar Sḡaan mac catáil mic eoḡain, ḡ ar a bṡaṡirib ar éḡna.

Creacá mópa ele la hua paḡallliḡ ar cloinn ḡlairne uí paḡillliḡ, ḡ mac Sḡain buide mecc matḡamna .i. eoḡan do mapbác a ṡópaḡeḡt na ceṡeac pin lá cloinn ḡlairne, ḡ ḡeapóid mac émaiṡn mic tomair mic feilim uí paḡillliḡ do ḡabail ar in ṡópaḡeḡt cedna.

Sḡan buide mac eoccaim mic Ruðpaḡe mic apḡail meḡ matḡamna décc hi pṡéil ṡiḡeapṡaiḡ.

Domnall mac enri mic eoccaim, ḡ ḡiolla patṡpaicc mac catmaoíl do ḡabail ḡ mac catmaoíl (.i. emann) do mapbác la cloinn Remaiṡn méḡmaṡḡamna .i. ḡlairne ḡ brian. Ro mapbác, ḡ po ḡabác poḡaibe oile don cúp roin cenmoṡaṡiribe. Domnall ṡpa do eluð ar cairlén Muineacáin hi ccionn ṡṡeṡmaime iar na ḡabail.

Ua cléiricḡ ṡaḡcc cam ollam uí domnaill i neicṡi hi piliḡeacṡ ḡ a pṡncup pṡi ṡiḡe aoibḡ coirṡionn do ṡṡénaib ḡ do ṡṡuacṡaibh décc iar mbṡiṡ buaḡa ó ḡoman ḡ ó ḡḡman.

Pláiḡ ionḡḡnáṡac ipin miḡe .i. pláiḡ ceṡeopa nuair pṡṡṡ, ḡ ḡac aen ṡḡicḡḡ ṡar an pe pin nó ṡéapṡac, ḡ ní ḡabác naoidin nó leimb bṡeca.

<sup>s</sup> *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

<sup>h</sup> *St. Tighernach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach<sup>b</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry<sup>1</sup>, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan<sup>k</sup> a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague<sup>l</sup> [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

<sup>k</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>1</sup> *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *plaoig allur*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also



Mac iarla upmumhan do teaict i nepinn iar mbfict athaid foda hi pacc-  
raib. Sluacicead lairide, la hua mbriam co na braitrib, 7 la mac uilliam  
cloinne Riocairb i nbuthairg buitilepac 7 umla buitilepac do tabac do mac  
an iarla 7 gaoibil laigean do gabail leo. An mibe do millead lar an rocpaide  
rin. Spaid na ccaopac i nat chiac do lopccad on iurcir. Sid do denam iarrin  
stopra 7 an iurcir [.i. etir mac iarla upmumhan 7 iarla cille dapa], .i. ionad  
a atar fein ag gac aon diob 7 ionad an rig i nepinn, .i. an cloideam 7  
gac ar bfn lair do cor i noplaim airdirpuicc ata chiac no go rinidigib an  
ri stopra 7 co ccuiread ar an ccopaid iate. Ba he pocann ar ar leicc  
iarla cille dapa a oipic, .i. an iurcirect de, 7 tper ar eirig a barantur  
gall mibe po dait na po congairiot lair i naccad mic iarla upmumhan,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

<sup>m</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Shipstreet; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

<sup>o</sup> *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup> came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep<sup>n</sup> in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place<sup>o</sup>, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office<sup>p</sup> of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations:

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would



Tangatar uile iomdā do gallaib tpeimītrīde uair po cpechað, ⁊ po loircecað go coitcēhn iate ar gac aipō ina tpeimcēall lá gaoidealaib iai na tpeīccēhn don iaipla.

hoibfō mac maolpuanaib megraḡnaill aōbar coīrīḡ conmaicne pēin na bpoimorac ⁊ ré pīr dēcc maraon pīr do mārbāð, ⁊ do loircecað ⁊ tēmpall cille tpeinaon pōr bpu piona lá plioct caṡail oīcc mécc paḡnaill, ⁊ lá muin-  
tir cearbhallāin.

Cpeac lá heōḡan ua Ruairc ⁊ nuib bpiūin na piona dia po marbāð mac uī bīr caṡal mac muirceḡraiḡ mic taiðḡ mic corbmaic.

Pōrbairi la concōbar mac diarmata tiḡearna maḡe luirce pōr cār-  
paecc loṡa cé, ⁊ ua doīnnaill da cōr dī do dpuim pīoḡa.

Cairlén baile na huamāð do aīṡenaīn lá plioct aōḡa mec diarmata.

Concōbar oīcc mac concōbar mic caṡail oīcc megraḡnaill do mārbāð  
lá plioct Maoileclainn megraḡnaill.

Slóiccecað lá hua ndoīnnaill, la hua Ruairc ⁊ lá heoccan ua Ruairc hī  
muin-  
tir eolair do ṡabac tiḡearnaip uī puairc a cloinn maoleclainn, ⁊ a  
bḡmḡḡō uime ⁊ an tīr do mīlleað eītir aḡbar ⁊ pōirccēnīn. Magraḡnaill  
do ḡairm dōib duilliam mac IR ⁊ nacchað Maoileclainn mic uilliam baī  
aṡhaib pōḡa ipin coīrīḡcēct ina aenar.

Muircearṡac mac maṡḡamna uī bpiain do écc da ḡonaib ⁊ tṡuaōmuīain  
iai na loṡ ar an pḡuaiccecað pēīraite .i. pḡoiccecað mic iaipla upmuīan.

Anluan mac maṡḡamna uī bpiain do marbāð la plioct donnchaib  
uī bpiain.

Aōḡ mac plannchaḡa ollain tṡuaōmuīan ⁊ pḡēinṡchur, ⁊ a mbḡḡēḡīnnaḡ  
dēcc.

Taōcc mac Sḡain mic taiðcc mec donnchaib, ⁊ corbmac mac concōbar

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

<sup>a</sup> *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

<sup>s</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach<sup>a</sup>, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain<sup>r</sup>, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan<sup>s</sup>.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha<sup>r</sup> was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muin-tir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain<sup>u</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>w</sup>.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died. Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted



mic domnaill caim do comētuitim lé apoile ar an ngeabairg, 7 apoile diob do ciorrbað a ceile an méid do epna dið.

ðrian mac neill gallba 7 eimear a mac do gabail a mebaill lá gallaib cairrige ffigura, 7 a cionnacal do cloinn cuinn mec aeða buide.

Mac puðraighe mec uidiín co rochaide móir do troigeadáib amaille ppir do marbað lá hua ccaátán.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirpe ced, nocat, a tpi.

Αν τοιριcel ua lucapén, (eogán,) paoi cléirið décc.

Ο Νέιλλ, .i. conn mac enpi mic eoccaim laín tiodhnaicte réð 7 maóine pear cpoða cocctac do marbað i meabail lá a deapbraatair féin Enpi ócc.

Ua domnaill do dol i ttip eoccaim ar tarraing domnaill mic enpi mic eogain, 7 ua neill do gairm do domnaill, 7 bpaighe an típe do gabail dó cen mo tá ó caátain, 7 o mealláin. Ο neill eile do gairm denpi ócc (i nacchaib domnaill) lá hua ccaátain 7 lá hua meallain, 7 npi bó teéta uair bá hé domnaill an pinnpiop.

Domnaill mac eogain mic eogain mic neill óicc uí neill do marbað la opoiig do muinpiar airt mic cuinn mic enpi uí neill.

Ua moða conall mac dauð do marbað pa caplén baile na mbaclað hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

\* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ's head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenus rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

"The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

"Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

"A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years" [have elapsed] "since the last hot summer.

"Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

"The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus" [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], "and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach<sup>a</sup>; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane<sup>c</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.*

The Official O'Luchairen<sup>a</sup> (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels<sup>a</sup> and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously<sup>b</sup> killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbuisset eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

<sup>a</sup> *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an coifficel hua lucaipen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

<sup>a</sup> *Bestower of jewels*, laim tioraicee réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

<sup>b</sup> *Treacherously*, imeabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice* for the imeabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."



ceiric bulba<sup>c</sup> la dheim do muirir iarla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomair  
uí mórda 7 ua mórda do denam do niall mac doinnall.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murchar<sup>d</sup> do marba<sup>d</sup> la cloinn aoda mic  
eogain uí neill.

Mac ar<sup>e</sup>áin Patraice mac aoda ruad décc.

Fionnguala ing<sup>e</sup>n uí concobair fáilge, .i. an calba<sup>c</sup> mac murchar<sup>d</sup> b<sup>e</sup>n  
í doinnall, niall garb mac toirpdealbaig an fion<sup>e</sup>a, 7 po ba b<sup>e</sup>n iaraim da<sup>d</sup>o<sup>d</sup>  
buid<sup>e</sup> mac briain ballaig, b<sup>e</sup>n do coime<sup>d</sup> a febda<sup>c</sup>t iar nécc na ndeig<sup>e</sup>feap  
rin f<sup>e</sup>ri ré na<sup>d</sup>í mbliad<sup>e</sup>na c<sup>e</sup>tra<sup>c</sup>á<sup>c</sup>te go hionnraic onora<sup>c</sup> craib<sup>e</sup>d<sup>e</sup>c caondu<sup>e</sup>  
ra<sup>c</sup>ta<sup>c</sup> décc an 25. iul.

Cair<sup>e</sup>íona ing<sup>e</sup>n aoda ruad mé<sup>e</sup>g ma<sup>e</sup>gama (b<sup>e</sup>n rí<sup>e</sup> uí Ra<sup>e</sup>gallaig, .i.  
toirpdealbaig mic S<sup>e</sup>ain mic eogain) décc.

Niall mac S<sup>e</sup>ain buid<sup>e</sup> uí neill décc ina b<sup>e</sup>raig<sup>e</sup>d<sup>e</sup>nar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac en<sup>e</sup>ri mic eogain), .i. doinnall 7 en<sup>e</sup>rí ócc do  
tóc<sup>e</sup>ar f<sup>e</sup>ri apoile a<sup>e</sup>g an nglar<sup>e</sup>opomann, 7 b<sup>e</sup>ri<sup>e</sup>ea<sup>d</sup> ar doinnall co na muirir.  
Mac doinnall (.i. Ra<sup>e</sup>gnall) conrapal gallócclac uí néill co na triur mac,  
Somairle, Ruaid<sup>e</sup>ri, 7 tuat<sup>e</sup>al, 7 emann mac mec doinnall móir, .i. Mac colla  
mic toirpdealbaig mic giolla<sup>e</sup>spuice, Mac Ruaid<sup>e</sup>ri mic aoda ballaig mec  
doinnall, dubgall 7 donncha<sup>d</sup> ócc dá mac donncha<sup>d</sup> me<sup>e</sup>g doinnall, E<sup>e</sup>mann  
mac S<sup>e</sup>ain buid<sup>e</sup> uí neill, aod b<sup>e</sup>ri<sup>e</sup>neac mac S<sup>e</sup>ain mic air<sup>e</sup>t, Ua haoda, .i.  
f<sup>e</sup>ri<sup>e</sup>op<sup>e</sup>ca mac an ballaig uí aoda 7 op<sup>e</sup>ng mor ele do marba<sup>d</sup> ann cen mo

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the  
shepherds. This castle was situated in the pa-  
rish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county  
of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the  
Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish-family who were  
seated in this territory, but who are long ex-  
tinct.—See note under the year 1489, from  
which it will be seen that their territory lay  
along the Barrow. It was the name of a dis-  
trict on the east side of the Barrow, between  
Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears  
from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved  
in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,  
H. I. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived  
at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry,  
near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in  
a poem describing the martial achievements of  
O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as  
plundered by him :

“Cill beapa at dia<sup>d</sup> a no<sup>e</sup>t<sup>e</sup> cru<sup>d</sup>,  
'Sa baile nua a mbí<sup>e</sup>o<sup>d</sup> bulbuig,  
Ní tar<sup>e</sup> teir<sup>e</sup> ón dá baile,  
Glair Eile ran U<sup>e</sup>naí<sup>e</sup>.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,  
And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,  
Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,  
Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the  
Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach<sup>c</sup>, in Crioich-Bulbach<sup>d</sup>, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More<sup>e</sup> [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood<sup>f</sup> for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn<sup>g</sup>, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglass, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha<sup>h</sup> (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

<sup>e</sup> *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More."

The mistake lies in inserting *u* mórōa, i. e. the genitive case of *ua* mórōa, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

<sup>f</sup> *Her widowhood*, α *ρεβόατ*.—This should be α *ρεβόατ*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *ρεσβ*, a widow.

<sup>g</sup> *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common



τάτ. Ro γαβὰδ ann mall mac Sflann buirde uí neill, aed mac domnaill mic enpi í neill, γ donnchaδ mac caetmaoil co poçaiδib oile.

O domnaill, .i. aod puad co na cloinn conn, γ aod do δol mór pluaγ zo maiδib ioçtaiγ connact im ua Ruairc péilim mac donnchaδ mic tiγearnain óis im eoγan mac tiγearnain mic taiδcc aobaiγ tiγearna bpeirne an tan rin im domnaill mac eoγain uí conçobaiγ tiγearna ioçtaiγ connact, γ iar na ttiονól co na poçpaiδe zo haonbaile, tucc ua domnaill a acchaδ por çoiceaδ ulaδ poiγ γac noίpeaδ co páimcc trian congail, arpiδe i lē caetail, arpiδe i nuib eaçðac, γ arpiδe i noipcearaiδ. Ro hoipccδ γ po cpeachaδ lē caetail laiγ don çup rin γ γac tíγ tpeγ a ndeachaδ dá mbaoi i néccpaiττε ppiγ. An ccein tpa boi pimi por an tciγup rin po tiονoil ua neill, .i. enpi ócc mac enpi mic eoγain a poçpaiττε im macc maτgamna, .i. aod ócc mac aod a puad mic puδpaiγe, im maγ aongupa, aod mac aipe mic aod co líon a poçpaiδe, γ co pluaγ viaipmide cen mo táτ piδe. Ruccpat an pluaγ iomδa rin por ua ndomnaill i mbeandaiδ boipce co po iaδpat pime γ na ðiaiδ. Ro puilngδoh γ po hiomçpaiδ an tanporlann rin lá hua ndomnaill co cobpaiδ comnariγ co pangattaiγ a pluaγa laiγ ina miomláine taiγ doðainγ na conaipe. Iar poçtain do na maiδib ceçtaiγða zo haon maiγin po opðaiγrē γ po çopaiγpiot a poçpaiδe aghaiδ ino aghaiδ. Ro peapiδ comlñg piocða ainiariða, γ iomaipecc amnuγ aicçmēil stoppa. Ro çuimñg cáç oíob a pñgoin, γ a nua pōla dia poile. Act cñha po mēbaiδ maiδm po ðeoiδ por ua neill co na poçpaiττε. Ro mapbaδ in tan rin lá hua ndomnaill, Sflann puad mac donnchaδ mécc maτgamna co poçaiδib ele, γ ní po léicc ðapcata ðñpiδ an laoi γ çopaiγ na hoitce do pluaγ uí domnaill an maiδm do lñmain amail po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

<sup>1</sup> *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

<sup>1</sup> *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the Dinnsenchus, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior<sup>1</sup>; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche<sup>1</sup>, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully<sup>k</sup>, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass<sup>l</sup>. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night<sup>m</sup>, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce!

<sup>k</sup> *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃraḃ coimnapr.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is gu calma coḃraḃ, i. e. bravely and firmly.

<sup>l</sup> *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

<sup>m</sup> *Beginning of the night*, &c., that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beir foigri na hoibé doib po baó ppaenmaḃm poim hua noomnall, i. e.



láinn leó comó fí do riúenrat forlongroir na hoide rin do gabail bail in po rraínre an maióm rin beinne boirce. Ro arceháttar dia ttiúib iar ná marac iar mbriú buada 7 corccair gac típe gur a pangattar.

Óriread for ua econcobair pfailge (.i. cátaoir mac cuinn mic an éalbaiú) lá Mag eóaccain (Semur mac Connla mic aóda buide) 7 mac uí concobair Taóð mac cátaoir, Mac toirpdealbaiú ballaiú uí concobair, Mac airt uí concobair, 7 da mac aóda uí maonaig do gabail ann, 7 ceípe píct eac do buain díob.

Toirpdealbac mac taióð uí concobair, 7 cátaí mac muircírtaiú mic peilim uí concobair do cpochaó lá hua econcobair pfailge cátaoir mac cuinn, et cetera.

Corbmac mac diarmatta mec diarmatta tanairi maiúe luirc do marbaó lá cloinn Ruaióiri mec diarmatta.

Cpeac la cloinn Ruaióiri mec diarmatta for plioct taiócc uí concobair, 7 conn mac peidlimiú rinn uí concobair, 7 tomaltaó ócc mac tomaltaiócc an eioig mec diarmatta do marbaó leo.

Mac conmióe, .i. taiócc mac concobair puaió mic eacmarcaiú raóí píri óana 7 póglaunnteaó do marbaó lá moúaió dia muinir píri, .i. mac uí élu-máin.

Concobair mac uí óalaiú breipne décc.

Conntae cille dapa 7 ceall dapa péin do lopecaó lá mac iarla upmu-man.

Semur mageoóaccain taoíread cenél píachaó mic néill décc, 7 laiúneac a bratair do gabail a ionaó.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

<sup>n</sup> *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

<sup>o</sup> *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceípe. píct eac do buain díob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

<sup>p</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Conor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Conor, the son of Art O'Conor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh<sup>a</sup>, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses<sup>o</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Conor, were hanged by O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Conor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people. i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>p</sup>.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place<sup>a</sup>.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).



## AOIS CRIOST, 1494.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, Míle, ceitpe céo, nócat, a cftair.

Αν ιηγήουδ ιηγή υί δómnaill (αοδ Ruad) bfn neill mic cuinn mec aoda buíde υί neill décc.

Cuulaδ mac aoda mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill, Eogan mac δómnaill ballaig méguiδir, brian mac διαρματα í dubda 7 O pfrgail. conmac mac Sfaín mic δómnaill mic Sfaín mic δómnaill an dapa taoíρεac do baí an tan pin ipín angaile décc.

Giollapaττραιcc mac mec μαγνυρα meguiδir décc, 7 a aδnacal 1 nóún na ngall an tpeap lá ιαρτταιn.

Domnaill mac eogan ui concobair tigeapna pliccig, pfr agmar ionnpaig-  
tec pear agá paíde ó cōirppliaδ co bun duíde ina linn láin 7 ina tobar  
téct do marbaδ 7 do loiceaδ a meabail ap gpeir 1 mbaδbδún in carplein  
hi mbun pinne la cloinn Ruaiδiri mic toirpdealbairg cappaig (Sfan 7 brian),  
7 Ruaiδiri mac toirpdealbairg cappaig do gabail a ionair.

Tuaçal mac toirpdealbairg na mapc υί neill, 7 tpi fin décc dia muinrip  
im muphaδ ua loicáin do marbaδ lá cloinn éana, 7 lá cloinn brian na  
coilleaδ mic eogan υί neill.

Toirpdealbac mac donnchaδ mic tomair meg paípaδain do marbaδ la  
cloinn eoccaín mic tomair, 7 lá peargal mac tomair mic tomair meg paí-  
paδain dupcōir paigde.

Eoin bfnach mac maolmuípe mec ruibne co nopuig dia gallóglacairb do  
marbaδ lá taδcc mac cuinn mic δómnaill mic eogan υί neill, 7 lá haδ puad  
mac glairne mic pemaín mic Ruδpaigε meg maτgaíma, 7 a naδnacal 1  
naipmaáa.

<sup>r</sup> *Bunduff*, bunduíde, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

<sup>s</sup> *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the f, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (i. e. Castle-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-four.*

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliu Mountains to Bunduff, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne<sup>s</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh<sup>t</sup>, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart<sup>u</sup> O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana<sup>w</sup>, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh<sup>x</sup>, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

<sup>t</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

<sup>u</sup> *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

<sup>w</sup> *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.



Μαιὸν πορ γάλλαῖβ λά Μάγ ματῆαῖννα (αὐὸ ὅcc mac αὐὸα ρυαῖὸ) ἡ λά  
 हुआ पाङ्गलाङ्ग (Sfain mac. caṭail, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) dū in po marbāḍ epí  
 píct̃ duairlīb gall, ἡ in po ḡabaḍ bpaḡḍe iomḍa.

Semur mac mec maḡnura do marbāḍ dypcor do paḡḡt̃ lá cloinn cōrbmaic  
 meḡ paṁpaḍáin. Emann mac cōrbmaic mic maḡnura po t̃eilcc an t̃ypcōr.

Shioct̃ eoḡain mic doṁnnaill mic muirceap̃taḡ do ḍol hi ccairlén p̃licciḡ.

Iarla cille dapa do ḡabail i naṭ eliaṭ .i. la paḡaḡb, ἡ a cōr t̃airp̃r ḡo  
 paḡoḡb.

Doṁnall mac maóileaclainn méḡpaḡnaill aḍbaṁ t̃iḡeap̃na poṁ a ḍuthaḡ  
 p̃ein do marbāḍ daon upcōr paḡḍe lá cloinn P̃eḡḡlimiḍ mic ḡiolla na naoṁ  
 mic doṁnnaill mic muirceap̃taḡ miḍiḡ i mbaile na caṁaḍ.

Semur (bpaṭ̃air iarla cille dapa) do m̃illeaḍ na miḍe an ccein do baí  
 an t̃iarp̃la hi t̃tiḡ an piḡ.

Iarla cille dapa, .i. ḡeaṁóḡ mac tomaiṁ, ἡ mac iarp̃la upmuṁan, .i. Semur  
 mac Sfain mic Senair buiṭileṁ do t̃oiḍect̃ ó t̃iḡ piḡ paḡan iap̃ nḍénaṁ p̃íḡḡa  
 f̃toppa, ἡ eḍuap̃o P̃onḡuill Riḍipe Saḡanaḍ do t̃eaḍt̃ leó ina iup̃t̃ir i neṁinn.

O doṁnnaill aḍḡ ρυαḍ co na poḗpaḡde do ḍol pa c̃airlen Shicciḡ ἡ a b̃ñt̃  
 blaḍ m̃óṁ don b̃liaḍain p̃i hi p̃foṁlonḡpoṁt̃ ina t̃im̃ceall, ἡ daóine iomḍa do  
 marbāḍ uaḍ don c̃up̃r p̃in pa mac mec uilliam b̃úpc (uilliam mac piocap̃o  
 mic emainn mic tomaiṁ) pa uilliam mac uí ḡallcubair, .i. Emann mac donn-  
 chaḡḡ mic loḗlainn, ἡ pa eoḡcan mac cōrbmaic cap̃paḡḡ uí ḡallcubair, ἡ pa  
 doṁnall ap̃annach, ceann p̃f̃ḡna albanac ḡo b̃í hi p̃foḗair uí doṁnnaill. Ro  
 marbāḍ beoṁ ḍiṁḡ ele cen mo t̃át̃ piḍe la uaṁḡaḡb an c̃airlein, .i. le b̃riap̃  
 caeḗ mac t̃aiḍcc mic eoḡcan, lár an ccalbāḗ ccaoch mac doṁnnaill mic  
 eoḡcan, ἡ lá muinṭip̃ aip̃t̃ ip̃in paṁpaḡḡ do p̃ónaḍ inñp̃in.

<sup>1</sup> *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

<sup>2</sup> *Poyntil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poyntill. He was Sir Edward Poyntings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John<sup>1</sup>, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil<sup>2</sup>, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt<sup>3</sup>. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

<sup>3</sup> *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State



Alaxandair mac gille eppuice mec domnaill, .i. fíor ionait mec domnaill do marbad lá héoin catanaic mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi ppiú ío october.

Sían mac Eocchain uí domnaill do cpochaó le Conó mac Aóda puaió uí domnaill.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1495.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle cítepe céo, nócat, a cúicc.

Sían maguibíur mac piapair mic muirir, fíorrún dóipe maolain, 7 aipéineac élaomíníur fear tige aoióó coitcín, 7 an pearrún ua haóda Paópaice décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbais éarraig uí concóbaíur tigeapna cairprie upoma éiab décc. Ro fár imríraín eitiur fílióct domnaill im tigeapnuir an típe, .i. eidiur fíóólmíó mac magnuira mic briaín, 7 Ruaidrí ócc mac Ruaidrí ballaig, Muirceartaic caóó mac magnuira uí concóbaíur, Ruaidrí ócc, 7 toirpdealbais mac Ruaidrí mic briaín do éuitim pé poile 1 nóruiú éiab hi fírióctgúin. An tír danmáin ag fíóólmíó de rin.

Corbmac (.i. mag caréaig) mac taidcc mic corbmaic tigeapna murccpaige do marbad lá a ósbrátaíur fíin eogan mac taidcc co ná cloinn, fíin méadaigíte 7 onopaigíte ná heccailrí, 7 céo fúndúir máinirtre cille cpeíde fear ro opdaig faoípe an domnaig do cóngbail ina tír féin amail ro ba teéta, décc, 7 eoccan mac taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Magnuir mac eogáin puaió mec magnuira tigeapna típe. tuatáil maol-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

<sup>c</sup> *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *vi<sup>o</sup>. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

<sup>d</sup> *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.*

John Maguire<sup>c</sup>, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick<sup>d</sup>), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe<sup>e</sup>, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

<sup>e</sup> *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermanagh.



gairb, 7 muiréshatá mac uaitne uí áinlizi taoíreatá éenél doóbta mic aongura décc, 7 domnall mac Ruaidrí buide 1 taoírigéet ina ionad.

Tomalatá mac corbmaic ballaig mec donnchaib décc.

O domnall do dól dionnraicéid níg alban. Codaé 7 comáonta do éngal dóib im fíreccra a éile im gac neiccsnáil do bñraó fíu.

Conn mac aoda ruaid co na roéraithe do fíu 1 taimcéll rlicciú 7 bñé ré hathaib ag forbairí for an mbaile. Tionól aóbal mori do óenaim lá rlióet eoáin hi ttoiréin rlicciú, .i. clann Ruaidrí mec diarmata, 7 tír ríacrac muaid. Clann ndonnchaib, 7 cuil ó fíinn do éóet plóg dífíreccra dímór ar amur an baile. Iar na fíor do éonn go raóatari na plóig rin éuice, Ro eirig ríde co na uathaó roéraithe im eoáin ua Ruairc tánaí breirne, 7 im rlióet domnall éaim mic mec donnchaib. Ro éingreat go nñm-lírecc neimscelaé ar a mbothaib hi écoinne 7 hi ééirí airpíar áh tplaúg (.i. go beol an dñóicéit) co na baóí áet ead a nñmdubraicéte fíorpa, 7 ní raibe éáirde nó orpaó ag neac díb fó comair apoile áet ionnraicéid a éele gan anaó gan airíom. Cíó ríil ann tra áet an tan batar a mónaóá áig uplam nñmdubraicéte aca ar ann ríucc ua domnall fíin orpa a halban, uair ní baóí áet aon aóáig ina longpore fíin 1 nñn na ngall an tan po tñall dñóiríidin a mñe iar éclor dó an anpolaínn hi raibe. Iar ttoet 1 nñtírmídon a muin-

<sup>g</sup> *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where the descent of O’Hanly is given, and the extent of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

<sup>h</sup> *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O’Donnell was received by King James on this occasion with great state and distinction, in proof of which he gives the following curious items from the treasurer’s accounts :

“Item, passing with letters in the east and south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnell x shillings. Item, to master Alex<sup>r</sup>. Schawe’s expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edinburgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there upon the king’s clothing, to the receiving of Odonnell. xx shillings.”

<sup>i</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town of Sligo.

<sup>k</sup> *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not deem it proper to deviate from the original construction.

<sup>l</sup> *Their weapons of valour*, a mónaóá áige. The word móna is explained *arma*, i. e. arms, weapons, by Teige O’Rody, in his Gloss on the Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O’Rourke, and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 517.

<sup>m</sup> *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged to transpose the language here to make it intelligible to the English reader. The construction of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus<sup>g</sup>, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit<sup>i</sup>, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite<sup>k</sup>. And now, when they had their weapons of valour<sup>l</sup> ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him<sup>m</sup>. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers



tiúe dua domnaill tucceat na plóicé cétaróda taóar tulborb tinnernaó dia poile acé atá ní éfha do maómaigeaó an pluag ansoi lá hua ndomnaill amail ba mfinic leir dhuim a namat ppi. Ro marbaó don éur rin taócc mac brian mec donnchaó tigearna ua nailella, eoan caó mac Ruaiópi í dubda tigearna ua pfiacraó muaidé, órian caó mac taócc mic eoan, 7 taó mac domnaill mic eoan, 7 cian mac brian uí gaópa. Ua gaópa fein .i. diarmait mac eoan do gaóail ann. Ro marbaó, Ro baiteaó 7 po gaóad rochaíde do paorclandaib 7 daorclandaib connaét cen moétar rióe ip in maíom rin beoil an dhoicéit. Mac uí buigill, taó mac néill mic toirpdealbais do marbaó i ppiotéuin ip in maíom rin. Hua domnaill do ionnraó 7 do orpáin a éccrat uile ipin cpióich i ccóitcinne co mbatar piaraióte óó.

Taó mac domnaill camim do gaóail toirpgeachta ua nailella.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairó, .i. Riocart ócc do éeaét i moétar connaét, 7 an méid náir mill ua domnaill don tír poime rin do milleaó laip.

O neill (.i. domnall) do denam cpióe ap ua neill ele (enri), 7 dponz do marbaó eatopra.

O Neill (enri), Mag aongura (aó mac airt mic aóda), O hanluain (Maioleclainn mac peiolimó), 7 mac még maégarina (giollaparapacc mac aóda óig mic aóda ruaió) do óol pluag i ppearaib manac, 7 baile mec giollaruaió uile do lopeaó leó. Ro triallpat arióe dionnaíógió meguioir, 7 po géallpat muna braódaip ríé ó Maguioir co millpóir a tír uile co baile uí plannaccáin. Ap a aí ní hamlaó do pala óóib acé battar da oíóe don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Caech, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

<sup>n</sup> *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies<sup>n</sup> turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed<sup>o</sup> was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrick, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh<sup>p</sup>. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain<sup>q</sup>. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

<sup>o</sup> *Had not destroyed.*—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.



taoib' éoir do loch acc druim rálac, ⁊ ní ro lamprat dol cairp' rin i ndútaig méguib', ⁊ ro marbað d'na dhongh oib'. Tucc ó neill enpi ócc a b'f' p'ín po deóid do ríe do máguib' don turp' rin.

Dá mac uí anluain (.i. pelim) Murchað ruad ⁊ giolla p'at'raice do marbað le cloinn aoda mic eoḡain uí neill, ⁊ la cloinn cairp'pe mic aoda uí néill.

Maḡ r'amp'adám (peidlim mac tomair mic p's'gail mic tomair mic b'riain b'reaḡaig) taoipeac' ceallaig ec'ad do bátað ar loc' crannóice caille an muilinn, ⁊ domnall b'f'nae a dearb'raetair ina ionad.

Mac a ḡirr giollap'at'raice mic giollap'at'raice ele décc.

Maḡnur maol mac Remainn riabaig mic duinn mic cononnae't meguib' do marbað la P'lip mac emainn meguib', ⁊ lár an ngiolla mballac' mac cononnacht meḡ cap'raib'.

Ua duib'ḡfhann cille ponain (dub'eac' mac maoleclainn mic mata ḡlair) ollam' muin'p'ie maolruain raof' lé pean'ur p'f' t'ige aoid'eac' coit'c'inn ⁊ fear po ba raib'p'ie i c'c'f'raib', ⁊ i m'nnil'ib' dá mbaof' i nep'inn pe healaðain décc ina t'ic' p'én hi c'c'ill p'ónáin iar p'f'ndat'ad toccaide iar mb'p'eit an báipe leir ó deamán ⁊ ó domán.

Domnall ua maolconaire ollam' p'il muir'f'ad'ig mic p's'gura décc, ⁊ dá ua maolconaire ina ionad, .i. S'lan mac tor'na, ⁊ donnchað mac a'tair'ne.

Mac an baip' t'ipe conaill, .i. aeð, ó b'f'f'p'lein, eoḡan mac eoḡain mic p's't'p'air ollam' méguib' lé b'f'f'c'innur, b'riain mac rom'air'le meḡ caba, ⁊ t'ic'c'fhann ua do'baile'n décc.

Cono mac Aoda ruad í domnall co na p'f'ðain b'ice m'óir (ar aipe a'eb'f'p'et' p'f'ðan b'f'ce moir p'p'i p'f'ðain éuinn ar ba ḡnai'e'b'ér d'óruide ḡan t'f'clamað p'lóig lán m'óir cenmo'tá dá p'ic'it décc tuag' p'p'i haip'ir'f'ín ⁊ p'p'i hiombu'alað, ⁊ t'p'i p'ic'it mar'p'ac' p'p'i toḡp'aim ⁊ t'ap'rae't'ain loc'ta maðma) do ðol ḡur an p'oc'p'ait'te p'émp'áite do p'raig'ib' M'hic Eoain na nḡlinn'f'ð, óir do haip'ir'f'ieac' do

<sup>r</sup> *Druim-ralach*, i. e. ridge or long hill of the oak, now Drumralla, a townland in the parish of Galloon, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole-na-norior, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch-Crannoige*, i. e. lake of the Crannog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Loe' d'haile an muilinn*, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

<sup>t</sup> *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coill a muilinn*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac-Aghirr*, now Kerr, a name still in the north of Ireland, said to be of Scotch origin.

out, however; thus for them; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach', and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige' of Caill-an-mhuillinn'; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr" (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain", a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins\*, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin' had the finest

" *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

\* *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

† *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish



Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dshreacaithe bñ, each (.i. dub a coite),  
 7 cú baí ina comhoccup. Ro faidrimm teicta riar an tan rin do éingíó an  
 eic. Ro hépaó eirpium imon eoch, iar na éingéallaó do Chonn daon dia  
 muintir. Ní po hairpeaó lairpium co painicc tap doóainz gac conaire baó  
 poime co ríact co na fíóain mbicc móir gan rabaó gan raúucchaoó ipin  
 aóhaiz go tech Meic Eóain 7 epgabtar Mac Eóain lair fo céadóir, 7 baó  
 a bñ, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile maítear ar cumar Cuinn, uair ppié an tech  
 7 re heich décc amaille ppiá ip in mbaile don cúp rin. Ro cpeachao na  
 glinne uile la muintir Chuinn araóarach. Do bñit iaram ógairícc a maime  
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhíic Eóain, 7 po lícc a fíí a geimel  
 éuice iar poctain tap banna riar, 7 do bñit an teach go cprícaib 7 co  
 nédaib aóble lair co ríact tíí Aóda, 7 po fupail na cprícha do léccan por  
 a férpoptaib. Do éafó iaram po cédoir co na muintir dshreóilip fñ, 7 gur  
 an lín pluaiz por caínnaccar doneoó bai fomámur a átar í domnaill, 7 ní po  
 hairpeaó lair co ríact tap Síonainn, iaram ipin muina co po lírpeachao

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glinns of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

<sup>a</sup> *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glinns should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

<sup>a</sup> *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “*Ατά go leop breug 7 uaéár ann po*—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conaill, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised\* by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound\*, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn<sup>b</sup>, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towriner [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have



lair magh ó ccoinchinb i nouchaiġ méġ cártaiġ. Ro ġuá iarañ ina ġriżing co noircemib, eadalaib, 7 epiścaib iomōaib lair co ġáinicc iari mbuaib tar eirne ġo dún na ngall. Ro pannaō lairġum annġin i nañ lo acc Aġo na tinnō aoiñ na epiścha ġin tucc a douchaiġ Méġ carġaiġ ġan muñain, 7 epiścha Mhñic Eoain na nglinnō a haiġēñ ulaō. La ġé coicc ġeaćtmaine dēcc do ġonaite innġin la Conn mac Aōōa ġuaib í domnaill.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1496.

AOIS CRIOST, Mile, ceitġe cēd, noćat, a Sé.

ġlaigne mac ġemainn mic Ruōġaiġe méġmaćġainna do ġarġbaō ina eiġ ġéin hi muineaćán lá ġiolla ġatġaicc mac méġmaćġainna 7 la a dñġġatāir ele Ruōġaiġe. Clann meġ maćġainna, .i. aōō ócc mac aōōa ġuaib mic Ruōġaiġe iaōġide, 7 nī tāngatāir aćt ġe ġġolōcca dēcc leō do denañ an ġarġba ġin ip in oioce. Ro ġābaō Rōġa mac maġnapa mic aōōa ġuaib meġ maćġainna leō ip in eiġ ġin. ġġian mac Remaĩn meġ maćġainna, 7 clann ġlaigne mic Remaĩn meġ maćġainna do dōl an cġeic an maġ maćġainna (.i. aōō ócc) co na cġoinn a cġoinn ġġeaćtmaine iari ġarġbaō ġlaigne, 7 an cġeac do ġġiē leō, 7 dġeam do ġarġbaō uatā cġćtāġae. ġaile meġ maćġainna (.i. aōō ócc) do loġccaō iari ġin la ġġian mac Remaĩn mic Ruōġaiġe.

ġiolla ġatġaicc mac méġ maćġainna (aōō ócc mac aōōa ġuaib, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

\* *In the space of, la ġé, i. e. le ġé, per spatium.*

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. John Cluasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

"Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

"Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Brady.

"Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

"Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4<sup>a</sup>*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of fifteen weeks<sup>d</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.*

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes<sup>e</sup> had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuíte.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

<sup>e</sup> *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.



riúðraige) do marbhadh hi ppiull lá hua nanluain (Maoleaclainn mac peilim) 7 lá a ósbratair ardagal, 7 a dearbhratair emíri do gabail an lá céona. Maḡ matḡamna co na éapraigeaḡt 7 clann maḡnura méḡ matḡamna do ðol hi cefn hui raḡallaiḡ 7 ḡall iar nḡenam an marbta rin forpa. ḡrian mac remann 7 clann ḡlaine mic Remainn do ðol co na ccaopraigeaḡt hi ppearmaiḡ hi ppearann meḡ matḡamna 7 ḡolla padraicc.

O domnaill (aoḡ ruad mac neill ḡairb) do ðol i noirḡiallaib do conḡnam lé brian mac Remainn méḡ matḡamna, 7 a nḡol aruḡe illḡnam meḡ matḡamna i mbeirne uí raḡallaiḡ, 7 an mḡo ro imiḡrḡt don tír ḡur an ccaban, 7 cuio uí Raḡallaiḡ don cabán péin do loḡcaḡ leó. Creaca, 7 oirccne, Millte, 7 móirpedala do ḡenam lá hua ndomnaill don cúp rin ar ḡalloaḡt macaire arḡiall, 7 ar rann méḡ matḡamna aḡ roaḡ ḡo ina ppiuteiḡ.

Maḡ matḡamna (aoḡ ócc mac aoḡa ruad) décc iar mḡit dail aḡaḡ poime rin, 7 brian mac Remainn meḡ matḡamna do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

O brian ticéḡna tuaḡmuḡan (concoḡar mac toirpḡealḡaiḡ) décc, 7 a dearbhratair an ḡolladuḡ doirpḡeaḡ ina ionaḡ.

O matḡamna an fuinn iarḡaraiḡ (ringin) péicḡam coitḡionn daonnaḡta 7 einiḡ iarḡair muḡan raóí eccnaḡe illaḡoin 7 i mberla décc.

O doḡarḡaiḡ (brian mac domnaill) décc, 7 o domnaill (aoḡ ruad) do ḡairm tiḡearna ina ionaḡ do Shlan ua ndoḡarḡaiḡ.

Mac Suibne tíre boḡaine, .i. Maolmuiré décc, 7 a aḡnacal i nḡún na ḡall.

<sup>f</sup> *Creaghts*, caepuḡeaḡ.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

<sup>g</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

<sup>h</sup> *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 a nḡol le céile ar rin a leanmuḡ meḡ matḡamna a mbeirne hui Raḡillig, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

<sup>i</sup> *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts<sup>f</sup> and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh<sup>g</sup>, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both<sup>h</sup>] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself<sup>i</sup>. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained<sup>j</sup>, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach<sup>k</sup> (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>l</sup>, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

<sup>j</sup> *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

<sup>k</sup> *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.



O dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, 7 o dubda do gairm ina onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

O flannaccáin tuaithe raeta décc .i. gillibert mac corbmaic mic giollaíora.

Eismear mac brian mic neill gallda uí neill do marbad hī pful, 7 a dearbpraetar eile eoghan do rccathaó an lá cedna lá a ndiar dearbpraetar féin, conn ruad 7 feilim.

Tigearnán mac cobtaig mic airt uí ruairc do marbad hī pful lá feargal mac caetail ballaig, 7 lá cloinn uaíthe mic caetail ballaig uí ruairc.

Cairlén aeta rfhais do gabail ar barbaib uí domnaill lá haoð mac uí domnaill.

Sit do dénam dua domnaill etir cairpreacab, 7 peidlimiò mac magnura mic brian i tigearnur forpa, aet nama cairlén rliccig do bñt acc an ccal-bac ccaoc mac domnaill mic eocain uí concobair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabail forbairi pa cairlén aeta rfhais, 7 Mag uidiir Sfan mac Pilip mic tomair do teet ar tairraing aoda mic uí domnaill do cup cuinn on mbaile, 7 conn do cup co haimdeonaó dó uaða. Aoð, 7 Mag uidiir dá lñmain iarttain go dún na ngall, 7 blaó don baile do lorccaó leó a túr laí. Conn co roéraide típe conaill, innri heogain, 7 darptraige meg planchaio do iompúó a ttopaigeet ar aod, 7 ar máguidiir, 7 a lñmain go tñrmann daeoc. Mág epait ruaidiir mac diarmada mic marcair comarba an tñrmann cedna do toet ina ccfñ, 7 a roera dó do conn 7 do conallcoib gan a comairce fñn no comairce an tearmann do raruccaó ar máguidiir. Níi rpaomrat rom rin aet no lñrat Maguidiir baí ag mteact ar eiccin a lor a laima. Ro gab conn cona roéraide an conair coitcfñ forpa gur do heiccfñ doibh ionnpaichio móna 7 epiaepais baí fóir a ccionn dú in no raccaibreat deic neic ar céo, 7 in no rpaóíneaó for muintir méguidiir, 7 in no gabao é

<sup>m</sup> *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

<sup>n</sup> *Laid siege*, do gabail forbairi.—The word forbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

<sup>o</sup> *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termens had.—See note <sup>r</sup>, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda<sup>m</sup> O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Connor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege<sup>n</sup> to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon<sup>o</sup>, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass<sup>p</sup> which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

<sup>p</sup> *Morass*, *μπιαράς*.—This word, which is derived from *μπιαρά*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note <sup>d</sup>.



buðéin, 7 in ro marbað dá fear décc do ðagðaoínið go roðaðe oile im brian maðuiðir (.i. mac brian mic Pílip).

Ο πρίγκις (Ruðriaiðe mac catail) décc.<sup>4</sup>

Μαξ ραμπάδάν δομνall βεαρνας ταιοιρεας τελλαiz εαδoας do μαρβαð α μεαβαil αζ an αλτόir ι τεεampall an puirε lá ταðcc mac αοða mic εοζain μεζ ραμπαðain, 7 ατάð na builleaða do buaileað cúicce hi ccoppaib na halτόρα.

Μαγυιðir (Sfan) do legeað amac do conn iar τιονol do τεαρmannaçaið an cúiccið cúicce δια ταðac 7 δια cúingið ρair.

Ο κυρηνίν Ρυαιðir, 7 εοζan ócc mac εοζain mic αοða uí ðalaið décc.

Sfan mac εοζain uí δομnaill do bápuccað lá conn mac αοða puaið.

<sup>4</sup> *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

<sup>5</sup> *Was set at liberty*, do legeað amac.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

<sup>6</sup> *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

“The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours.”

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

<sup>7</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt<sup>a</sup>, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty<sup>r</sup> by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners<sup>s</sup> of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe<sup>t</sup>.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horsemen, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chieftain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."



## AOIS CRIOST, 1497.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, císíre céo, nóat, a peét.

Máinirtir na mbraátaí hí ceapraice fírecura do ghnóccáó on roimí tre impíde neill mic cuinn mec aóda buíde uí neill do cum na mbraátaí mionúr de obrepuantiae, 7 re braitre décc do coiméionól dúin na ngall do óol na peilb a uicil na céo féle muire ran fógmaí iar ccor breíte leó.

Concóbar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ tigearna maíge luirec do mār-baó a meabail la cloinn Ruaióirí mec diarmata, Concóbar 7 taóḡ, 7 taócc mac Ruaióirí do gabail a ionaid gan fírfabha.

Eiccneacán mās neáctain mic toirpdealbaiḡ an fíona uí doimnaill do mārbaó hí fpoplongporc uí doimnaill (.i. aóó ruasó) lá a óalta conn mac aóda ruasó, lá gearalt mac doimnaill mic feidlimiú uí doáraitaiḡ, 7 la brian mac meḡ plannchaió, etcetera. Torcraaí araon lá heiccneacán, Eoccan mac toirpdealbaiḡ gallda uí doimnaill, Mac aóda mic toirpdealbaiḡ gallda, Eoccan mac aóda mic donnchaió na coilleaó uí doimnaill, Feidlimiú mac an ḡiolla dúib, 7 toirpdealbac mac caatail mic an ḡiolla dúib uí galldobair, Donnchaió balb ó fírgil, 7 roáíde ele nac airmítear.

Síe do denaí don dá ua neill (Doimnaill, 7 Enrí ócc) a ndíreáó an fíraíḡ 7 mac doimnaill (aóó) do léiccín amac gan fíarceclaó, 7 comáda móra deachaiḡ 7 déirí do tabairt lé hénrí ócc do doimnaill dar cín anma tigearna do léiccín de.

O doimnaill aóó ruasó do cúir a tigearnaí de an peétmaó calainn lunu (.i. dia haoine) acc tsmpall carna i ttearmonn tré fíraonta a éoinne fíraí roile, 7 o doimnaill do gairm da mac do conn dia maírt ina deaðhaió.

Uatéri mac Ríocairí a búrc do óol cóblaó do congnaí lá hua ndomnaill ócc conn mac aóda ruasó i naghaió a deapbraaí ele aóó ócc. Iar ttoót hí ttrí dóib, 7 iar ndol do conn ina cín fíraínteap fopra diblíniú la haoó, 7 po beanaó erímor a narm, a néideáó, 7 a lóin díb. Aóó fén do gabail lá

<sup>u</sup> *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this monastery was originally founded for Friars Minor in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who was himself buried in the abbey church in the year 1242. He adds, "that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the year 1497."

<sup>v</sup> *O'Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised Freil, without the prefix O'.

<sup>w</sup> *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.*

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus<sup>u</sup> was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiâ, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian MacClancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil<sup>v</sup>, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon<sup>w</sup>, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "I ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the  
 ccapmoimn meg cparth, i. e. at Carna in Ter- parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated,



hua ndomnaill (conn) a ccionn dá lá iar yin, 7 a cor i láim hi cconnaçtaib lá uáter mac Riocairb a bupe go conmaicne cúile.

Sluaiccead lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarmata mucche luircce, .i. Tadcc mac Ruaidri mec diarmata. Ní tançattar ina çoirçrtal do cconnaçtaib cen mo tá uathað an tan yin, .i. peidlimið mac maçnura uí concobair tiçearna cairppe, 7 eoçan ua Ruairc tanairi breipne co na roçraide. Do ponað toicçrtal aibal la mac ndiarmada for a ccionn yin tçççair uair tançattar an dá ua concobair co na tçuaatib 7 co na tçaoiçreachaib ina çoir 7 ina çionól. Do çóðriotte blað mór do plóç uí ðomnaill ar eiccin i mbealaç buide an çoirpçleibi im Mhac maçnura uí concobair 7 im eoçan ua ruairc, 7 im mall ngarb ua ndomnaill. Catal ua Ruairc do marbað uata co roçraide oile ip in mbealaç buide don çup yin. Mórçluaç çil muirçohaiç do eipçe hi mçoon an tçluaiç, 7 maðmuccað for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimið ua concobair tiçearna cairppe do çabail ann, 7 da mac çuibne, .i. Mac çuibne fanatt Ruaidri, Mac çuibne cconnaçtaç (.i. mac çuibne baçaineaç), Eoçan, Donnchað na noçðoçc mac uí ðomnaill, da mac tçuaatib uí çallçubair eoin 7 çoirpçdealbaç, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne báçaimiç, Niall, 7 eoçan ruað, Çearalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí ðoçartaiç, çiriçcið í ðomnaill, mac eoçain ultaiç. Ro beanað beór an çataç colaim çille amaç, 7 do marbað a maop (.i. maç pobartaiç). Ro çabað ona 7 po marbað roçraide oile yin maiðin yin cen moçat çide. Eoçan ua ruairc do imteçt çan çabail çan marbað ar in maiðm yin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealaç and bóçap being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dun-naveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

<sup>z</sup> *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

<sup>a</sup> *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

<sup>b</sup> *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe<sup>x</sup> of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog<sup>z</sup>, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach<sup>a</sup>. The Cathach<sup>b</sup> of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat<sup>c</sup>.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriani reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

<sup>c</sup> *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9<sup>o</sup>. Kal. Octobris."



Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí domhnall décc.

O neill enri ócc mac enri mic eocain do dol pluaz móri i tír conuill 7 móran do millead dóib hi ppánaitte ar tír. O domhnall ócc (.i. Conn) deirge don trluaz iar brágbáil panatt dóib ag bél aia daire ag línainn. Maíom do rraoinead for ua ndomhnall (.i. conn), 7 é féin do marbad ann (.i. an 19. october) co noct ppcit dia roéraithe arson rir, 7 a dia bratar (mall garb 7 domhnall) do gabail. Mac mec Suibne deor, 7 Sé fir décc cénmotat rom. Aia na daíobaine ro marbad a bparraíó cuinn an tan rin domhnall mac maígnra puaió mic neill uí domhnall, Emann mac fíolmíó riabaió mic neill garb, brian mac uí buidill .i. toirpdealbá mac neill, domhnall mac tuatail uí gallcubair, emann mac donnchaió mic tomaltaió uí gallcubair, concóbar mac Scain mic concóbar uí domhnall. Niall mac concóbar mic peilim riabaió i domhnall, Concóbar mac aóda mic concóbar na laime uí buigill, Concóbar mac murchaió mec ruibne dpearaib pánat, 7 uilliam mac an erpuice uí gallcubair, et ceteri. Dia mairt do ronnraíó an 14. calainn do nouember ro rraoinead an maíom rin. Acc road dua néill ina ppiénece, Ro gabad cairlén na dhírece lair, 7 ro págaibh é ag mall ua neill. Raimic dia éicch iarom co éorcar 7 co nédalanb. Ro gab aó puad a éigearnur doiríre do toil dé 7 daoíne.

Mac uí domhnall, .i. aó mac aóda puaió do léiccefn ar a bpaíódnur (.i. an peccmaíó ío nouember), 7 uátér a búrc do éaéte lír i tír conuill. Tarccaió ua domhnall aó puad an éigearnur dá mac aó ócc [.i. aó dub] 7 noéar gab rom rin uaó, 7 iar na péimíó dó ro gabrat arson acc pollam-

<sup>d</sup> *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

<sup>e</sup> *Leanaínn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuesday*, dia mairt.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “dia oar-dam, xiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daire<sup>d</sup>, on [the River] Leanainn<sup>e</sup>; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe<sup>f</sup> O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday<sup>g</sup>, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg<sup>h</sup>, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh<sup>i</sup>, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it<sup>j</sup>; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written dub, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

<sup>j</sup> *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [i.e. na féimģō

dō] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb féimģō, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of oíulcaō, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.



nuccaò a bplaitir ag cñhpuccáò a coimárran ⁊ a coiccepiú po tpiallpat  
dol a nanuimla orpa tria éogaò cloinn uí doimnaill fria poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaig ruaid mic brian ballaig uí néill do mairbaò  
lé doimnall mac aóda óig mec aóda buíde mic brian ballaig hī por earcáin.  
Doimnall féin do mairbaò lá phloct doimnaill easól í neill a meabail.

brian mac conulaò mic aóda mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartaic mac aóda óicc mec aóda buíde í neill do mairbaò lá cloinn  
fíóilimíó mic muirceartaig ruaid mic brian ballaig uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enní mic eoccaín décc.

Elinora inghí tomair (.i. iarla cille dapa) mic Sfaín caim bñ uí neill  
(Conn mac enní mic eoccaín) décc.

Maíom do tabairt ar ua pfeapraigil cédaic mac tomair mic caíail mic  
tomair ⁊ ar a braitrib lá Sfaín ruaid mac cairppe mic laoiǵriǵ dú inar  
mairbaò cédaic féin, a mac laoiǵreac, Doimnall mac Sfaín mic brian tigh-  
earna cloinne hamlaioib, gearalt mac aóda óicc tighearna maige treaǵa, ⁊  
rocaíde ele.

Glairne mac Sfaín uí anluain do mairbaò la cloinn í brian.

Murhaò mac conmaic mic Sfaín uí fíraigil do mairbaò lá brian buíde  
mac rúóraigie mic Sfaín uí fíraigil.

Aod buíde mac uí ruairc (fíóilimíó mac donnchaíó mic tighernain óicc)  
do mairbaò lá cloinn taíócc mic caíail mic tighernáin uí ruairc.

Eimear ⁊ tuatál da mac meǵ matǵaíma (.i. aóó occ mac aóda ruaid)  
do mairbaò lá hoirtearaid ⁊ cñépe fíir décc dia muinuir amaille fíiú. Maǵ-  
nur riabac ⁊ Maǵnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccaic doirtearaid do túirim  
leórom.

Doimnall mac pora mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir méguíóir décc.

\* *Borderers*, coiccepiú.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend coimárran and coiccepiú as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

<sup>1</sup> *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

<sup>n</sup> *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers<sup>k</sup>, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests<sup>l</sup> of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain<sup>m</sup>, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himself<sup>n</sup> was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died<sup>o</sup>.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>p</sup>; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhal-lowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine?" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

<sup>o</sup> *Died*.—The Annals of Ulster add, "14<sup>o</sup>. *Novembris*."

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Treagha*.—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note <sup>u</sup>, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.



Mac Donnchaí an éorainn, brian mac maolruanaí mic tomaltaí décc.

Domnall mac maoleclainn uí bhrí tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taócc ruad mac cairpre uí concobair décc.

Taócc mac maoleclainn meḡ ragnaill do marbaí lá mac murchada meḡ ragnaill amail ro ólig.

An giolla dub mac feidlimí buidé do marbaí hī ccluin plocán lá phioct taócc uí concobair.

An calbaí mac cairpre uí concobair do marbaí hī ccarcair daon urcór raigde.

Taócc ua rodaíain comarba caillín rí nácár urra tuarurcáil a maísrí do tabairt ar aird ar a méid, 7 ar a haíoble, décc ina tíech buí óén.

Ḷorta aóbal i nerrinn uile ír in mbliadain rí, 7 ír in mbliadain na daódaí co nídóir na daóine biaída nac alainn ré a munnóir, 7 nac clor do roctain mar ndaonna riam.

<sup>a</sup> *Chlain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary tennor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>6</sup> *Human dishes*, mara daonna.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it."

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain<sup>a</sup>, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan<sup>r</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes<sup>r</sup>.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

"It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

"Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpessos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant."—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, εσίρε céo, nócat, á hoct.

Mac maḡnupa an tSeanaid, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail mic caṡail mic giollapatraicc mic maṡa, ᾱᾱ. Fear ticce aoidé coitcinn, 7 biaṡaḡ hī rīnaḡ mec maḡnupa, cananaḡ coraḡ 1 naṡmaḡa, 7 in eppcoiḡdeḡt

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

*Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note<sup>r</sup>, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The *Annals of Ulster*, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the *Annals of Ulster*:

“Anno domini m<sup>o</sup>. cccc<sup>o</sup>. xc<sup>o</sup>. 8<sup>o</sup>. Scél mop ind Epinn uile ir bliadaim rī, .i. rō rīr Mac maḡnupa meḡuidir oo éḡ in bliadaim rī .i. caṡal óḡ mac caṡail mic caṡail mic gilla-paḡraiz mic maṡa ᾱᾱ. neoḡ buí ina biaṡaḡ for reanaḡ 7 ina éanánaḡ coraḡ 1 na-ṡmaḡa, 7 1 n-eppcoiḡdeḡt cloḡair, 7 ina deḡánaḡ for loḡ Eirne, 7 ina peppun 1 n-inir caem loḡa héirne, 7 oo buí a ndéantaḡt loḡa héirne, ina fear inaḡ eppcoir rī u. Bliadna déc rīa na eirrechṡ. In leac loḡmup imorpo 7 in ḡem gloine, 7 in peḡla ḡolurṡa 7 cirṡ 1 tairṡḡa ind ecna, 7 cpaḡḡ cnaṡraiz na canoine, 7 coṡup na deḡerṡ 7 na cínṡra, 7 na hailḡine, 7 in cōluim ap gloine cṡide, 7 in tṡurṡur ap enoca, 7 in nṡḡ ḡap buíḡḡi dāma 7 deṡpaḡa 7 veib-lein boḡṡa eirṡnn, 7 in neaḡ buí lán oo paḡ 7 oo ecna in ḡaḡ uile ealaḡaḡm co haṡmṡir a eirṡḡṡa eḡir ḡliḡeḡ 7 diaḡaḡṡ, ḡirigeḡt 7 peallṡaṡme 7 ealaḡaḡm ḡaḡeḡḡḡi aṡcena, oḡur

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.*

Mac Manus of Seanadh<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po teglaím 7 po éinóil an leabur pa a leabpaib ilimda eile, 7 a éig don galur breac in x. maó kl. vo mī appil dia haine ap ai laici un. maini lx<sup>o</sup>. ætatar pue ; 7 taípaó gaó neó dia légra mo lebur pa, 7 dia foigena a beannaét for an anmainrin mic magnura.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, lx<sup>o</sup> anno ætatis sue. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an.* 444, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intituled, *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:



cloóair. Pearpún innri caoín, deaganaó loáa hérne, 7 fíri ionait eppcoib hī cloóair fíri ré. cúicc mbliádan décc ría na eitreéct. Comhair coimeata ecena, 7 ealaóan a tpe buddéin. Craob cnuairiú na canóine, Topar dé-  
 fceirce 7 trocairpe fíri boótaib, 7 aóilccneacáib in cóimóeaó. Bá heirióe po  
 églaim 7 po éionóil leabair airírin iomóa ar po rcriobáó leabair airírin  
 baile mec maónura óó buddéin, 7 a écc don galair breac an. 10. Calainn  
 Appil dia haoíne do íonnpaó ip in pearccattmaó bliádan a aoíri.

O neill, Enrí ócc mac enri mic eocain, ticéfhna énel eocain do mar-  
 báó i tciú airte mic aóda mic eocain uí neill i tciuat eacáda lé dá mac  
 cuinn mic enri mic eocain coirpdelbac 7 conn clann ingine an iarla, a  
 ndioáil a naéar (conn) po marbáó la hénri feéct ríam.

Domnall mac enrí mic eocain uí neill (dia po gairéó ó neill poime rin)  
 do éionol a éaratt 7 a élsinnáó go hénionab, .i. rlióct Rémaino megmat-  
 gáinna, 7 ionnpaiccíó dóib co dún nfhainn. Báttar real imón ccairlén, 7  
 aóaiú ar in ccpoir ccaibófhaiú. Feilim mac don ua néill rin (.i. enri óg  
 mac enri) do éarraincc neill mic airte uí neill go líon a roópaíde oppa ip  
 in maíoin dia maíre 7 a ppaóbaíl ina ccoólaó, 7 puaróúppaó namat do  
 éabairte fopra, co po rpaóínt iat, 7 rochaíde mór do maíthib an cúiccíó do  
 marbáó an tan rin. Bá díbríde Henri mac in domnall reirpáiti, Mac cat-  
 maol giollapatraicc, feilim mac Remainn mecc mátgáinna dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became  
 Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.

3. Donnell.

4. Don.

5. Flaherty.

6. Hugh Roe.

7. Philip na Tuaighe.

8. Thomas More, ances-  
 tor of the Baron  
 of Enniskillen, and  
 of the Maguires of  
 Tempo.

2. Manus, *a quo* Mac  
 Manus.

3. Gilla-Patrick.

4. Matthew.

5. Gilla-Patrick.

6. Cathal.

7. Cathal Oge, compiler  
 of the Annals of Ul-  
 ster. He had sever-  
 al legitimate sons,  
 though apparently  
 in Holy Orders.

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron  
 of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall  
 in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from  
 Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught,  
 or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was  
 murdered in the county of Tipperary in the  
 year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Con-  
 stantine left no legitimate son, but his brother,  
 Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and  
 in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several  
 sons, who are now reduced to the condition of  
 common sailors. The eldest of them is the un-  
 doubted senior representative of the chiefs of  
 Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper  
 Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of  
 Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoín<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of *galar breac* [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha<sup>v</sup>, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions<sup>x</sup>, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh<sup>y</sup>. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

<sup>v</sup> *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

<sup>x</sup> *Connexions*, *clfinna*, i. e. sons-in-law, or people

related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>y</sup> *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *cros caibheanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.



mic eocáda móir mész matgáimna, 7 maileaclainn mac féilim puaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész matgáimna co nóruiḡ móir doipeact 7 baor gpaða plecta Rémainn mész matgáimna. Ro gabad ann dḡa aod mac mécc matgáimna, .i. ḡrian mac Rémainn 7 po bḡnad díob porccla a neac 7 a neidead uile. An tí lár a nderpad an tarrpauḡ rin (Féilim) Ro gonad riḡe ina cionn dporḡom do gae 7 atbat a ccionn a nomaidē.

Conn mac muirceartaiḡ mic eocain uí neill do marbad lá cloinn ḡrian bacaiḡ mic emainn puaid uí anluain.

Niall (.i. mall garb) mac aod puaid mic neill garb í domnaill décc ina ḡraiccḡshur.

Domnaill mac neactain mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic néill garb í domnaill déḡ don galap brec.

Inoraiccḡ do denam dua domnaill (.i. aod puad) ap cloinn airt 1 neill. Clann airt 7 épein do tocāp ppi aroile. ḡuiread por cloinn airt, 7 maileaclainn mac neill mic airt do marbad la hua ndomnaill, a lḡhmain iapom gur an ccaplén maol. An Caplén do gabail, 7 peact mbḡirte décc éidead do buain ar, 7 cúicc ḡraicche décc do gabail ann im da mac enpi bacaiḡ (.i. féilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidri mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoḡain uí domnaill, 7 im mac éigneacáin uí domnaill.

O catáin Sḡan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a deapḡratap do gabail a ionait.

Caplén dúingḡnainn do gabail la pḡi ionaid riḡ raxan 1 nepinn iapla cille dapa ḡeapioḡ mac tomair tanaicc ap tarrpauḡ uí domnaill aod puaid, 7 toirpdealbaiḡ mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéḡuiḡir Sḡan mac Pílip, 7 domnaill uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na cāiridib. Báttar dḡa epimór ḡaoidēal an cúiccḡ amaille ppiú a taimcell an baile co po gabrat é po déoid le gonadib móra,

<sup>z</sup> *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

<sup>a</sup> *Caislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Dungannon*, dun ḡnainn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles





ἡ πο πυρλαίεσσάδ' ὁ βραγδὸν ἰοῦδα βαί ann, im domnall mac uí domnaill do baí pé bliadain hī laim, ἡ im art mac uí neill móir (.i. enri) co na dír mac ἡ co mbraγδὸν ele cenmoṭát. Ruccrat etala aṭṭble ar, ἡ Ro marbaḍ leó conn mac eoḡain mic toirpḡealbbaig puaid í neill ip in ccaiplén. Ro páccaibpíot an baile acc domnall ua neill iarpin.

Tomar ócc mac tomair iapla mic ḡrḡóid iapla, ἡ corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic ταιḡcc meḡ carṭaig do leanmain eoḡain mic ταιḡ mic corbmaic meḡ cáṛṭaig α τοṛαιḡécc cpeice, Eogan buddēin co na díar mac, O Sullebán beirpe Pílip mac diarṃata co na mīac ταιḡ an éaonnaig ó pūillebān, ἡ brian ócc mac Suibne co poḡaibḡ oile do mārbaḍ leó don cūp rin.

Donnchaḍ mac uí domnaill ἡ dá mac tuatail uí gallcūbair (eoin ἡ toirpḡealbbaḡ) do éccṭ α maig luipcc ar α mbraγḡdeanur.

Sláine inḡean meic conmaṛa (Síoda cam) bñ mñc uilliam cloinne piocairp (uillecc mac uillcc ele) décc.

Saḍb inḡñ art uí néill an bñ baí acc Rémann mac Pílip meḡuibḡi décc.

Maṛḡḡécc inḡñ domnaill ballaig meḡuibḡi bñ uí flannagáin (.i. ḡilli-beṛṭ) tuaiṭe páta décc, ἡ α haḍnacal in ndún na nḡall iar mbuaḡ naṭṛicé. Ar lár an lanamain rin po cúmbaiceaḍ. pepél i nonóir dé ἡ naom muirpe ar achad móir baile uí planneccáin.

Maine mac maileclainn mic maṭa mec maḡnupa do mārbaḍ i mboṭaib muntipe pialain la cloinn caṭail uí gallcūbair.

O cuipnín concōbar carpaḡ décc.

Mac an baipḡ oirḡiall décc don pláig.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnell, O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds:

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

<sup>g</sup> *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con<sup>e</sup>, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill<sup>f</sup>.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan<sup>g</sup>.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plague<sup>i</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

<sup>h</sup> *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"*Anno Domini 1498. Tomás Moptel do bpeirh an bliabain ri, 7 diarmuib Sbruan do muinnzip éanna fáile do marbaó an bliabain ri ar cumuirc ; 7 tri hopblaige do buain do bob émann moptla, a. acair tomair moptla,*



## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, ceṛpe cēd, nocat, a naoi.

Loclainn mac giolla cáilma biocairc cúile maine, clepeac̃ eccnaide, cpaib-  
decc décc.

Ο βριαν.αν γιolla dub διαρ βó hainn τοιρρδεαλβαc̃ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ  
uí briain τιḡearna τυαóμum̃an décc, ἡ τοιρρδεαλβαc̃ mac ταιdecc uí briain  
do ḡabail α ιοναιð.

Ταdecc mac διαρματτα (.i. mac ρυαιðρι) τιḡearna muic̃e luipcc fear  
aḡmar ionnraiḡteaç, ἡ fear πο dinq α om̃an φορ ḡac̃ tíρ ina tim̃ceall décc  
φορ capraicc loc̃a cé iar mbreit̃ buaða ó ðm̃an ἡ o ðom̃an, ἡ corbm̃ac mac  
Ruaiðρι mec διαρματτα do ḡabail α ιοναιð.

Ο doim̃naill aod̃ ρυαð do ðol ar ḡallbaçt hi cceann f̃ir ionait̃e ρiḡ paḡan.

Mac doim̃naill cloinne ceallaiḡ corbm̃ac mac airt̃ fear deṛcaç deig  
eim̃iḡ décc, ἡ α aḡlacað hi ccluain eoair.

ðrian mac meḡuiðρι (S̃fan mac P̃ilip) do ḡabail lé cloinn briain m̃eḡuiðρι.

Donnchað mac concobair mic aod̃a meḡuiðρι do marbað le fearaib̃ luipcc,  
.i. la cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ uí maeleðuín.

Maḡnur mac ḡorpaða ðicc mic ḡorpaða ρυαð m̃eḡuiðρι do marbað la  
teallac̃ eaçbaç.

Caírlén bona ðpoðaoiri do ḡabaíl lá mac ui ðoim̃naill (.i. donnchað na  
noṛðoḡ mac aod̃a ρυαð) ar baṛbaib̃ i ðoim̃naill. Ο doim̃naill f̃eín co na mac

ð'op̃eop̃ do ḡunna aod̃ra cumuṛc céðna f̃in, ἡ  
tuille ar f̃ichio co ðloinn do breit̃ óo na  
ðiaḡ f̃in.

"A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc  
anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis  
Kinsaliæ occisus est in prælio; et Edmundus  
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel" [supradicti],  
"amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in  
eodem prælio, ictu pilæ bombardâ emissæ; et  
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

"The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died  
this year, *quadragesimali tempore*.

"Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

"Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop  
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a  
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit*.

"Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip  
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach  
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond  
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,  
and traversed the country as far as Snamh na  
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they  
returned homewards without seizing upon any  
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-  
tains of the territory, but the others turned

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.*

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine<sup>k</sup>, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy<sup>l</sup>.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

<sup>k</sup> *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

<sup>l</sup> *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."



aod ócc do dól imon ccairlén. Maguiðir 7 Pílip mac toirpðealbairg mésguiðir do éoct 1 nódúim í domnaill 7 a mic airn a mbattar. Donnchað na noipðecc 7 Pílip do éocair ppi apoile co po éuaircc cáe a éeile díob. Ro marbbað dñā eac donnchað, 7 po triarccrað é pñirín go po gabbað é lá Pílip ar in laðair rin, 7 dor pat dua domnaill po cedóir. Ro gabbað tra an baile iart-tain ip in ló cedna. Tucc ua domnaill donnchað doríðir do másguiðir co pucc leir dia éig dia comda 1 ngiallhur. Dorad ua domnaill iapañ tri pñit bó do mac toirpðealbairg a lóech a éorccair.

Maoileaclainn mac murchaíð mic taidcc mésg pañnaill do gabail lé conn cairrac mac taidcc mic tigearnán uí Ruairc, 7 lá Sñan mac tigearnán uí rúairc a éabairt leó ar inir oéta for loé mec nén. Ruðraige mac toirp-dealbairg meguíðir dionnraicéð an loéa porra, 7 an dá mac rin uí Ruairc do marbbað leir, 7 mac an éaoic mésg flannchaíð co na mac, 7 Maoileaclainn mac murchaíð do éabairt lñir dia éig. O domnaill aod puad dá puaplaccað uada iarttain 7 cairlén liaðopoma do éabairt dua ndomnaill aríp ó mac murchaíð (.i. maoileaclainn).

Sluaccheað lá hiapla éille dapa (.i. gearpoib mac tomáir mic rñain éaim) iurair na hepeann hi cconnactaib, 7 aéliacc maenaccáin do gabail dó for cloinn uilliam uí éeallairg, 7 a éabairt do cloinn aodā mic bñiaín. Clann uilliam uí éeallairg dionnarbbað dap puca riap. Cairlén tuillree do gabail don trluaccheað rin lair for pñioct peiðlimið (.i. peiðlimið cleircað), 7 a mbraige do éabairt dó daod ua concóbaip don dapa tigearna baí for pñiol muirbairg. Cairlén Rora comáin, 7 an cairlén riabac beór do gabail lair don dul rin.

Aod ua concóbaip do díocur ar a dúthaig la mac ndiarmata, 7 lá com-aontair pñl Muirpeadhairg tar pñonainn riap.

Mac uilliam búrc do éarraig dua concóbaip, 7 do cloinn uilliam uí éeallairg. Cairlén aea liacc do gabail dó, 7 a éabairt do cloinn uilliam

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Octa*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called *Inir Aodā*, anglicè *Inishee*, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

<sup>a</sup> *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Macnean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta<sup>m</sup>, an island on Lough-Mac-Nen<sup>n</sup>. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain<sup>o</sup> from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards<sup>p</sup> across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. There is no part of the castle here referred to now to be seen.  
<sup>p</sup> *Westwards*, ϣαρ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ϣαρ, i. e. eastwards.



uí ceallaiḡ, 7 concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tigeapna baof for uib maine do ḡabáil and, 7 a éabairt do maofleáclann mac taiðcc mic donncharið amaille lé braitḡib oirpḡ uá maine, 7 lántigeapnur ua maine do ḡabáil dó don cúp rin.

Cairlén tuillre do ḡabáil lá mac uilliam, 7 lá hua cconcóbar, Mac cairppe mic briain do marbað ann durbor do péilér, 7 braitḡe pleácta peiblimið, 7 a ccairlén do cairbirt dua concóbar. Síð uí concóbar 7 Mhic diaarmaða do dénam lá mac uilliam, 7 braitḡe uaéta diblimib lá comall dia poile, .i. eogan mac uí concóbar, 7 cairppe mac uí concóbar.

O domnaill Aoð ruad do dol rluaz ar mac ndiarmaða corbmacc mac Ruaidrí 7 ní ro airir co painic co corprliab. Iar ná pior rin do mac diaarmaða ro éionol riðe roépaide maiḡe luircc, 7 tuáta connáct do éornam coirprleibe pna hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airuccáð rin dua domnaill ro ḡab timcéall go muintir eólaip, 7 tainicc tar pionann az cairlén liaéopoma go painicc maḡ luircc. Rucc ar cpeachaið 7 ar éodalaið ionðaið 7 ro ḡab for orccain an típe. Iar na cluirin rin do Mac ndiarmaða tainic hi cefn uí domnaill, 7 do rinne rít ruétain ppur, 7 ro ioc a éforcáin go humal pna hua ndomnaill. Do pað dó an éatac, 7 na braitḡe do bí hi maiḡ luircc ó maðm an bealaiḡ buide co rin.

Cpeaca mópa lá briain mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac domnaill cloinne cellaiḡ .i. giollapadpaicc.

<sup>a</sup> *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

<sup>s</sup> *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward."

<sup>t</sup> *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>w</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly ; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship<sup>a</sup> of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tusk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor ; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot ; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot ; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliu against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg<sup>s</sup>. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach<sup>t</sup>, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe<sup>u</sup> to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Gillapattrick<sup>x</sup>.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

\* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, cúicc céo.

Domnall ua pollamain eppcop doipe, bratair minúir de obrepuantia do bí go rasoépac ar fuo epeann acc ppoicépt 7 acc rfnmóir ppi ré tpioéat bliaðan pia pin décc .i. do galap meðóin, 7 a tñnacal 1 nát tpuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donnchaio mic tigeapnán) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigeapnán mic taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Taidcc ócc mac taidcc mic tigeapnán uí Ruairc décc.

Ópian caoc mac neill mic Ssain buide mic eoccan uí neill do mārbað lá domnall mac Ssain buide uí neill, 7 lá muinrip aoda 1 ndopar cairléin éinó aipó.

Tomar mac aoda mic bpian mic Púlip na tuaige meguioir do mārbað la taðg mac tomair mic tomair óicc meguioir 7 lá muinrip mūcaioein.

Slóicéacð lá hua ndomnaill aod puad 1 ttip neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill dún ngnainn, 7 co po bpip an rfncairlén, 7 co po loipcc cpannóg loca laogaire, 7 a impúð implán dia tig gan ppiébeapc ppi don éur pin.

Slóicéacð lár an iurtip gearóit mac tomáir, iapla cille dapa 1 ttip neoccan 7 Slóicéacð ele lá hua ndomnaill aod puad co na pòcpaide co com-painic ppi an iurtip ag cairlén cloinne Ssain buide uí neill, .i. cairlén éinn aipó 7 batap hi pporbairpi fair go po gabad leó é. Tuccað an baile iapom do toiprðealbac mac cuinn uí neill. Do deacattar na maite pin dia ttiçib iapam. Iap poað dua domnaill don turur pin po gluar go nfmépc nfmra-ðal hi ttip nailealla go po cpeacð leip phoét bpian mec donnchaio bai 1 nfmraonta ppi, 7 tainic dia tip iapom.

An toiprðealbac pémpáite (dia ttapó an iurtip cairlén éinó aipó) po gabad pñe lá hua neill (domnall) hi ccairlén hui neill péin hi ccionn lctpáite iaprtain. Ro bñað a caopaiçéct de co po páp coccað móp hi ttip neoc-can depide.

<sup>1</sup> *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.*

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

• An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann ard was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not



Ο feargail Ruðraige mac IRiail do mairbaid lá rémur mac Ruaidrí mic catáil mic uilliam uí feargail i nínir móir locha gamhna.

Ο brian laigen catáoir mac dúnlainn do mairbaid lá cuio dia braitirib péin.

Ψφαδάς mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir meguíoir, γ brian mac Ssain mic doínnail ballaig meguíoir do mairbaid lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na marclac.

Γιolla cμirt mac eóin pinn mec cápa do mairbaid ap gneir oíðce ina tig pfin lá haoð mac Ssain buíde még matgamhna, γ cpeaca an baile do óenamh lair.

Οα mac donnchaid óicc mic donnchaid móir mic aóda meguíoir (Semur γ Remann) do mairbaid lá heóccan mac donnchaid móir mic aóda cédna.

Slíocht duinn mic concónnaet meguíoir do dol ap ionnraicéid ap baile meic giolla ruaid, γ an giolla dub mac concóbaip mic tomair meguíoir do mairbaid leó, γ doínnall caoð mac giollaruaid co na mac, γ Ruaidrí mac doínnail gipr mec giollaruaid co rocaíuib ele.

Εόccan mac fearadhaiγ bailb mic fearadhaiγ mic duinn mic concónnaet meguíoir do mairbaid lá gofpaíð mac giollaruaid i ndioγail na dpuinge rém-páite.

-Cairlén do éionnpeccnað lá Pílip mac brian mic Pílip ap cappaicc locha an cairb.

Γιollarapraicc mac plaitbearraig mic tomair óicc meguíoir do mairbaid lá niall mac airt uí neill γ lá a cloinn, γ cpeaca mora do bpsit leó ó cloind plaitbearraicsh.

Sopeá ingín pílip mic tomair (.i. an giolla dub) méguióir, γ gofpaíð ócc mac gofpaíð ruaid meguíoir décc.

Αn barpac móρ do mairbaid lé na bpaiaip péin lá dauid barpa, .i. air-éibeoáin cluana, γ corcaige. Dauid do mairbaid le tomair a barpa, γ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

\* *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawn, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawn, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>z</sup>, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach<sup>a</sup>.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy<sup>b</sup>, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh<sup>c</sup>, by Philip, the son of Brián, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

<sup>b</sup> *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.



muinrip ceallaáin. Iarla dfrimuan do éoccbáil cuirp dáuid a ceionn píct  
lá 7 a lorpcað rapom.

Án rionnac muinrip eadccáin (cairppe) do marbað lá conð mac aipe  
mic cuinn uí maoleaclainn.

<sup>c</sup> *Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 luacð do éénun de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

‘Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disenterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it<sup>e</sup>.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin<sup>f</sup>.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est.*

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."



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